ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,640 LONDON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, October 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about eight words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to The Times Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLSOPP.—On Oct. 9, 1930, to NORAH, wife of S. R. Allsopp, Alns Farm, Stansted—a son.

DAVENHILL.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Lainchbury, Pedmore, Stourbridge, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Davenhill —a son.

DAVIES.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Kokstad, South Africa, to LYNDA MARY, wife of GUY AMBLER DAVIES—a son.

GARDNER.—On Oct. 5, 1930, to PHYLLIS (*née* Habberfield-Short), wife of ALFRED HENRY GARDNER, of Newlands Corner, Winnersh, Berks—a son.

JENNINGS.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Charing Cross Hospital, to EDNA (*née* Moynihan), wife of Dr. C. B. JENNINGS—a daughter.

KING.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at Sunningdale, Vaucluse, Sydney, New South Wales, to MARCIA (*née* Grace), wife of RUPERT KING—a daughter.

MACONOCHIE.—On Oct. 3, 1930, to CATHERINE (*née* Hose), wife of ARCHIBALD MACONOCHIE, of "Scotlands," Warfield, Berks—a son. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MORRELL.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at Capetown, to CHARLOTTE (*née* Martin), wife of FRANK MORRELL, Rhodes, Point-a-road, Sea Point—a son.

NASON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Ambleside House, Cardigan-road, Richmond, Surrey, to EDNA, wife of the Rev. G. S. NASON—a daughter.

OVERTON.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at 39, Henlease-road, Westbury-on-Trym, to NORAH, wife of CAPTAIN H. OVERTON, I.A., 1st Kumaon Rifles—a son.

OXLEY.—On Oct. 5, 1930, to DAPHNE, wife of RAYMOND L. OXLEY (formerly H.M. Consular Service), 4, Clydesdale-road, Bayswater, W.11—a daughter.

PARK.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at Kojonup, W. Australia, to BEATRIX (*née* Humphery), wife of ALEXANDER PARK —a son. (By cable.)

PYM CORNISH.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Edmonton, Alberta, to KATHARINE, wife of the Rev. P. G. PYM CORNISH—a son.

SIMPSON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, to KATHLEEN, wife of GRAHAM JOHN SIMPSON—a daughter.

SIMPSON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 29, Palace-gate, W.8, to MARY ISABEL (*née* Messenger), wife of JAMES LOMAX SIMPSON—a daughter. (Sydney papers, please copy.)

TURNBULL.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Minehead, to MOIRA, wife of PATRICK E. X. TURNBULL —a daughter.

WRAGG.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Purewell, Christchurch, Hants, to JANE, wife of N. WRAGG, of Stowe, Buckingham—a son.

MARRIAGES

BADO : REISS-SMITH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at St. Swithin's Church, Southsea, MAJOR ARTHUR JAMES BADO, Royal Army Medical Corps, younger son of James Bado, of Gibraltar, to THORA VIVIAN REISS-SMITH, younger daughter of the late Robert E. and Mrs. Reiss-Smith, of Plymouth.

CAMERON : HODGSON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, quietly, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Right Rev. E. A. Copleston, IAN B. H. CAMERON, son of the late Major R. B. M. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, of Bedford, to CECIL DOROTHY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, of Ceylon.

DODSON : BOYD.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Wokingham, ARTHUR DEREK DODSON to GWENDOLINE BOYD, widow of A. Kenneth Boyd.

FOSKEY : BUTTON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Sydney, Australia, FRANK DENNIS, son of the late GEORGE DENNIS and LYDIA FOSKEY, to NORA MARGUERITE, youngest daughter of the late CHARLES BUTTON and Julia Button.

FRY : GANSLOSER.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. G. P. Balleine, Rector, WILLIAM HERBERT FRY to ELIZABETH GANSLOSER.

HOLDSWORTH : WILLIS.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Rawal Pindi, India, 2ND LIEUTENANT H. C. HAMILTON, Royal Artillery, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Lt.-Condr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Dibden Manor, Dibden, near Southampton.

LEGG.—On Oct. 8, 1930, suddenly, at 139, Harley-street, W.1, THOMAS PERCY LEGG, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.S. Funeral Scarborough New Cemetery, Yorks, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.15. A memorial service will be held in the chapel of King's College Hospital, S.E.5, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

LESSER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, SIDONIA, devoted wife of OSCAR HENRY LESSER, of Raeburn House, Hampton Wick, and dearly beloved mother of Maudie Suren. Funeral service to-morrow (Saturday), St. John's Church, Hampton Wick, 11.30. Interment Teddington Cemetery afterwards.

MACPHERSON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, very suddenly, at Homelands, Lynchat, Kingussie, MARIE OLIVIA, eldest daughter of the late COLONEL MACPHERSON, of Glentruim, Inverness-shire. Deeply regretted. Funeral from Homelands, on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2.30 o'clock, to the family burying ground at Glentruim, arriving there about 3.30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation and invitation.

MAY.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Rhianva, Menai Bridge, LADY VERNEY, LL.D., widow of Sir Edmund Verney, of Claydon, aged 85. Funeral Llandegfan to-day (Friday). Memorial service Middle Claydon Church, 3 p.m. Monday. No flowers.

MICKLEM.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 17, Norham-road, Oxford, ROBERT FRABON, beloved son of ROMILLY and PHYLLIS MICKLEM, aged 2½ years.

PARTRIDGE.—On Oct. 7, 1930, EMILY KATHLEEN ANNA (" BILLIE "), third daughter of the late LT.-COL. R. B. B. PARTRIDGE, of Fleet, Hants. Funeral at Fleet New Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 12 noon.

PEAKE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Aubepine, Sidmouth (formerly of Egypt), after a long illness, FREDERICK THOMAS PEAKE, in his 76th year. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

POWELL.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 28, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, W.8, ARTHUR CHARLES JOSEPH POWELL, K.C., Master of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, formerly Recorder of Wolverhampton, in his 77th year. Funeral Service at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, at 2 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 14, and afterwards at Kensal Green Cemetery.

SCHOLAY.—On Oct. 8, 1930, PETER JOHNSTON SCHOLAY, of "Foveran," 11, Westbury-road, Woodside Park, N.12, aged 80. Funeral at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock.

SPURGIN.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Srinagar, Kashmir, India, suddenly, FRANCES CHRISTOPHER, younger son of the late A. R. SPURGIN, 2/3rd Sikh Pioneers, and Mrs. Spurgin, aged 15 months.

STEAD.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Newton Hall, Newton-under-Roseberry, Yorks, FREDERICK ARNOLD STEAD, only surviving son of the late John Edward Stead, D.Sc., D.Met., of Redcar. Private funeral service at Newton Hall to-day (Friday). No flowers, by his special request.

STUBBS.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, MAJOR WILLIAM STUBBS, late Royal Horse Guards and Lothians and Border Horse. Funeral Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, Monday, Oct. 13, at 2.30 o'clock. Interment Windsor Cemetery.

TANNER.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at "South Mount," Southfield, Paignton, EMMA BASKERVILLE, widow of LIEUT.-COL. ARAD TANNER, sometime Rector of Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, aged 84. R.I.P.

THEW.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 27, Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, ARTHUR SHERWOOD THEW, J.P., aged 92. Service to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m., at Unitarian Church, Portland-street, Southport. No flowers or mourning, please.

TURLE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Hindhead, EDWARD TURLE, in his 77th year. Funeral service at Woking Crematorium, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers.

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IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ADAMS.—In proud and loving memory of CAPT. RALPH NEWTON ADAMS, M.C., killed in action in France, Oct. 10, 1916.

BARHAM.—To the sweet memory of WILFRID SAXBY BARHAM, of Hole Park, Kent, Captain Commanding H Co., 1st The Buffs, who died Oct. 10, 1915, aged 20 years, of wounds received in action in the Salient on the previous day.

BARHAM.—In loving and joyous memory of WILFRID SAXBY BARHAM, Capt., 1st Buffs, who died at Ypres, Oct. 10, 1915, of wounds received 12 hours earlier.

In spirit there is no separation.

BASCOMBE.—In ever-loving memory of a dear and only son, CECIL REGINALD BASCOMBE, 2nd Lieut., R.F.C., Oct. 10, 1917.

BOUGHEY.—In loving memory of LIEUTENANT AUGUSTUS EDWARD FLETCHER BOUGHEY, Rifle Brigade, drowned by the torpedoing of the "Leinster" by the German on Oct. 10, 1918.

GORE-LANGTON.—To the deathless memory of MONTAGU VERNON GORE-LANGTON, Captain, Irish Guards, M.C., killed in action in France, Oct. 10, 1915.

HENDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES EUSTACE DICKSON KING, M.C., Captain, K.O.Y.L.I., killed in action Oct. 10, 1916.

BREWSTER.—In dear memory of Father,—Oct. 10, 1928.

" None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

COHEN.—In loving memory of BARNETT COHEN, Director of George Cohen, Sons, and Co., Ltd., who died Oct. 9, 1927.—G. L.

GWYNNE.—In cherished memory of MY beloved (EDWIN GWYNNE), the best Husband and Father in the world, who passed over Oct. 10, 1929.—BETTY, OLIVE, ENID, KITTY.

MACLAGAN, W. E.—Oct. 10, 1926. In very loving memory.

MILLER.—In fondest memory of our mother, ISABELLA, Lady MILLER of Glenlee, who died Oct. 10, 1915, aged 67.

" Dearly beloved and loving mother."

SAVAGE.—In loving remembrance of KATE ALICE, the very dear wife of EDWARD J. K. SAVAGE, of Wanstead, Essex. Died Oct. 10, 1928, in her 73rd year.

" In sure and certain hope."

WOFFINDIN.—In beloved memory of HENRY WOFFINDIN, M.A., late Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, S.W., previously Rector of Bridlington, Yorks. Called hence at Driffield on Friday evening, Oct. 10, 1919.

" At evening time it shall be light."

DEATHS (continued)

GRAY.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Darena, Wellington-road, Bournemouth, HEDWIG, widow of GEORGE GRAY. Funeral Manchester Southern Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

HAMILTON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Rawal Pindi, India, 2ND LIEUTENANT H. C. HAMILTON, Royal Artillery, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Lt.-Condr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Dibden Manor, Dibden, near Southampton.

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MAY.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Bughtrigg, Coldstream, from heart failure, following bronchial pneumonia, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR WILLIAM HENRY MAY, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., in his 82nd year. Funeral 11.30 to-day (Friday) at Christ Church, Duns. Flowers arriving by train to be sent to Duns Station.

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LONDON NECROPOLIS Co. — FUNERALS, CREMATIONS, MONUMENTAL MASONRY. 157, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop. 1276. Offices, Vale, Necropolis, London. (Est. 1851.)

J. H. KENYON Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2665. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London." Est. 1830.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £3 3s. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 22, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams: Telephone: Barkerless, Kesington, London. Western 5432.

BARKERS, KENSINGTON, W.8.

John Barker and Company, Limited.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.—If you require FURNITURE or EFFECTS PACKED and SHIPPED abroad, apply to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1. for particulars regarding packing, freight, Custom House formalities, and insurance; also rates for Continental and American removals.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A. : Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Queen Charlotte-street, W.1. MATERNITY NURSES trained at the Hospital, residing at Nurses' Home, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Apply to the Matron. For Ambulance Call FITZ. 4477.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, N.W.1. TRAINED NURSES supplied upon application to the Matron. Phone: Museum 0851.

PERSONAL

V.V.—You had better give way, and we will see what can be done to straighten things out. —M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MR. and Mrs. JACOB VAN DEN BERGH wish to THANK their many FRIENDS for their kind INQUIRIES during Mr. Jacob Van den Bergh's illness.—26, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead.

ASTHMA.—Funds are urgently needed to continue the promising research which is being carried out by the ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL. Please send a donation to Sir Albert Stern, K.B.E., C.M.G., Hon. Treasurer, 14, South-street, London, W.1. Progress report post free on request.

SMALL SABLE PEKINGESE DOG LOST, marked white on paws. Reward.—Mrs. Kempster, 17, Granville-place, Portman-square, W.

LOST.—Evening of 8th, between Dominion Theatre and Goodge-street Tube Station, FRENCH PASTE BRACELET. Please return. Reward.—61, Sussex-gardens, W.2.

LOST, on Monday, October 6, in taxi or leaving taxi between Baker-street and Montpelier-street, JADE and DIAMOND PLAQUE.—Big reward if returned to Norton, 4, Baker-street.

£8 REWARD.—LOST, on 4th inst., between Berkeley and Grosvenor Squares, DIAMOND PLAQUE BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£50 REWARD.—LOST, in the West End (presumably in Baker-street, Oxford-street), THREE-STRAND GOLD BRACELET (gold setting). Rope of 171 Pearls with Diamond Clasp, Oblong Ring (Fire Opal surrounded Diamonds), Oblong Emerald and Diamond Ring. Gold expanding Bracelet, 7 Watch Pendants (Diamonds). In piece of chamois leather secured by safety-pin. The above reward will be paid to the finder on returning same to J. Trevor and Sons, 23, Coleman-street, E.C.2, or to the Police if property recovered.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN, 4th inst., from a house, Willesden Green, London, N.W., Single-stone Diamond Ring, Diamond Bracelet, Single-stone Diamond Scarf Pin, Diamond Sapphire and Platinum Wrist Watch, Gold Hunter Watch and Squirrel Fur Coat trimmed fox. Persian Rug, Silver and Tortoiseshell Brush Set and Cutlery, a number of silver articles, Oil Painting, carving knife above reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

£250 REWARD.—LOST, on the 6th inst., possibly from a car between Chichester and London, via the Portsmouth Road, or in West End of London, a PLATINUM RING, set with fine square Emerald weighing 6.80cts. and one baton diamond on each shoulder, together weighing 1.00cts. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 43, Rosebery-viaduct, E.C.1, to anyone returning the lost Ring to them intact, or pro rata.

WOULD any kind LADY or GENTLEMAN SUBSCRIBE one guinea per week for a year to assist a poor lady of 82, crippled with arthritis ? Excellent case; best of references given.—Write Box E.1339, The Times, E.C.4.

THE LECTURES on CURRENT EVENTS by C. E. THEODOSIUS, M.A., will be RESUMED at the Basil Hood Hall, Knightsbridge, on Thursday, at 11.30 p.m., commencing October 16. Admission 5s. a lecture or 25s. for the course of eight.

SINGLE YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, 32, chorister, golfer, credentials, wants work—any kind, anywhere.—Write Box E.1338, The Times, E.C.4.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.—Contributions are invited for the Harvest Thanksgiving at King's College Hospital, S.E.5, on Sunday, October 12th, addressed to the Chaplain.

WIRELESS, five valves and Electric A.C. or D.C. GRAMOPHONE combination, brilliant tone; new recently; cost £90; sell £60; stored London; owner going abroad.—To inspect write Box W.1827, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS at MODERATE COSTS.—Party being arranged to visit popular resort.—Write Box 09208, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GIRL of good position, intelligent and efficient, wants interesting JOB in London; small salary only to cover expenses; has good knowledge of French and slight knowledge of German.—Write Box F.737, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, giving up house, wishes to DISPOSE of valuable COLLECTION of PERSIAN CARPETS.—Write Box 7741, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WINTER QUARTERS.—A sheltered spot on the south coast, unspoilt; dry and bracing; golf, tennis, &c.—Write Box E.1336, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE.—Advertiser, moving into smaller house, has several pieces fine 18TH-CENTURY MAHOGANY for SALE; Adams hanging cupboard, 1ft. deep, ideal for London flat; wardrobe, chest of drawers, old glass, fenders, damask curtains, &c.—Box M.217, The Times, Aldwych 5045, or write Box M.217, The Times, E.C.4.

PRO PATRIA.—A PUBLIC-SPIRITED BRITON can render a NATIONAL SERVICE by helping in further development of proved invention of supreme importance. It will secure a commanding position in AVIATION, and reduce probability accidents to a minimum.—Box 1082, The Times, E.C.4.

A REAL BUSINESS-GETTER FOR YOU.—See advertisement under Appointments Required.

WINTER SPORTS PARTY leaving for Pontresina December 22nd has VACANCIES; moderate cost.—Write Box 09054, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

"THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM in the country for men with a little capital and who don't mind hard work."—From a farmer in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for one or two high-grade SPECIALITY SALESMEN to enter a new field. Sales made to retailers. Selected candidates will be required to start at once in London or nearby counties.—Write Daily Box R.1500, The Times, E.C.4.

FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE. East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E.1, deeply in debt, outlook never more desperate, needs immediate help. Please send gifts, however small.

WILL ANYONE with a kind heart HELP WIDOW with the sum of £150, on a business basis, payable interest £1 per week and monthly payments as arranged, to enable her to keep home going and earn living? Good references.—Write Box F.736, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA for WINTER.—Outside Cannes, close golf, polo, and racing : small furnished Villa in large private grounds.—Lee, 239, King's-road, S.W.3.

SERVICE FLAT in Chesham-place; bed, bath, reception ; 250 per annum inclusive ; central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, &c.—Write Box F.739, The Times, E.C.4.

BIRCHINGTON.—Lady's FLAT, facing sea; ideal for children; 25s.—Maida Vale, 4543.

COOMBE WARREN.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for month of June on Golf Links; two sitting rooms, five bed, one dressing, two bath; central heating; double garage.—Corner Croft, George-road, Kingston-hill.

6D. PER MILE.—Armstrong Siddeley ; exceptionally comfortable town or country car.—Derby, 2686.

WINTER SPORTS PARTY leaving for Grindelwald Dec. 22nd ; reasonable.—Details and invitations write Box 09233, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BROMLEY (Kent).—A unique BUNGALOW HOUSE, FREEHOLD; 10 rooms; oak panelling; central heating; electric light; garage; garden ½ acre; must dispose quickly; £2,500.—Write Box E.1345, The Times, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR HOUSE.—Lady going abroad would LET perfectly appointed SMALL FURNISHED SUITE at reduced rent to careful tenant.—Write Box 01225, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, to PURCHASE at once for occupation, an ESTATE up to £50,000 or so, within 40 miles of London. The mansion must be of some importance and preferably old. Write, in complete confidence in first instance, Box 08161, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

3½ GNS. RENT accepted for 10ms. HOUSE on Chantonbury links near Woking ; hard court ; garage.—Lee, 239, King's-road, S.W.3.

6D. a Mile, LUXURIOUS Saloon CAR, chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1352.

TO ESTATE AGENTS.—Well-connected young man, in good position, with experience of property, would POST with leading firm with prospect of partnership later. West End London preferred.—Write Box M.234, The Times, E.C.4.

ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX.—To be LET, FURNISHED, from November 1st for three-five months, sunny labour-saving HOUSE; six bed, hot and cold baths; radiators, gas, electricity; garage. Rent 42s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box F.738, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COTTAGE (one bed room); garage; comfortable; 30mins. rail London; two guineas weekly for period.—Write Box R.1515, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL SERVICE FLAT by married couple for two months; W.C.1 preferred; about 3gns.—Write Box 09228, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Though you will not shoot the coverts till next month, staying pheasants, especially cocks, can well be cared for in the larder. They are the ring leaders who set a bad example.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—It does not matter whether it is partridge, pheasant or rabbit so long as an Eley or Kynoch cartridge is in your gun.

THE SANCTUM SANCTORUM of SARTORIA at HAYFIELD-LOWE, A LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMMS from 8gns.—EMMS, Ltd., Court Tailors, Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564. Appointments.

NONE but the exquisite first Picking is used to fill the beautiful Oriental Cadillac of Kos Mum China tea sold by Fortnum and Mason, 7a, 64, post free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but if not every one can pay their original cost ; we have enormous demand from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as dress suits, etc., and Morn. Dress overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all genuine offers.—Write, call, or 'phone to-day to PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night" keeps your dogs healthy, happy and bright. All corn merchants, stores, etc., sell Melox Dog Foods.

6D. per mile October.—Landaulettes, driven by competent liveried chauffeurs.—Particulars, Elers, 27, Sussex-place, S.W.7. Kensington 9477.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES. Fine Merits from Savile-row, viz.: Lesley and Roberts, Sanders, Johns and Pegg, &c., overcoats, lounge, dress suits, &c., 4-5gns.; alterations. Repeat Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

BROOKLANDS.—MILL RACK. Oct. 4.—Eight out of nine finishers, all in out of the first ten, and also the team prize (Bentley Team) were won on the famous CASTROL Motor Oil. The product of an ALL-BRITISH firm. Brookfield Oil Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

OCTOBER Fur-trimmed Coat Week at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street), including hundreds of fine models, also a limited number of successful new models in Black, with beautiful French Lamb collars and cut-of-the-ordinary cuffs, at 14gns.—many in your size. Take the lift to the Chinese Room and try one on to-day.

HOW to DRESS well on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a Credit account with SMARTWEAR. No deposit, no references, no extra charge for outsize. Visit our showrooms or write for our Gentlemen's Costume and Two and Three Piece Suits, or write for our beautiful illustrated Catalogue.—SMARTWEAR, Dept. A.45, SMARTWEAR, Limited, Realm House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. Phone, Regent 2371.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Secondhand pianos at greatly reduced prices. Payment by instalments accepted. Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-25, Wardour-street, W.1.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new 30s., suits 35s.; alterations and repairs. Post, call, or phone. Dept. 1a, ORIGINAL TURNING CO., 140, High Holborn, W.C. (four doors British Museum Station). Holborn 3674.

PERSONAL (continued)

"I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14.

PALMER, Mr. and Mrs., formerly of 1, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square, are requested to COMMUNICATE at once with Mrs. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Rousdon, Lyme Regis.

TAKE NOTICE that I, RALPH PETTY SLEIGH, of Holmesdale, Winkfield, near Windsor, Berks, hereby expressly withdraw all and every authority which my wife, IVY EUGENE SLEIGH, may have at any time acquired to contract as my Agent or in any way to pledge my credit, and that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for her DEBTS, whensoever or howsoever incurred. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1930.—RALPH P. SLEIGH.

ANCESTORS TRACED, descent or kinship proved. —H. J. Beever, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON ? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ADVERTISER offers CASH up to FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for INTRODUCTION RESULTING in AGREEMENT approved by his Solicitors for DIRECTORSHIP where high sales administrative abilities, now worth £2,000 per annum, can be utilized ; highest credentials available ; agents please save stamps.—Write Box W.1797, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN no one INVENT a SILENTLY CLOSING LIFT GATE ?—Write Box R.1182, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE HELP US with our Christmas Parcels. DIAMOND JUBILEE SALE on October 15th and 16th, in aid of our Clubs and many activities, by sending Clothes, Toys, Books, &c. Any description, any condition. Poorest district imaginable. Entire 30,000—G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

SOLDIER leaving Service December, single man, 25 desires EMPLOYMENT any kind ; exemplary character, 3 years' good conduct.—Box M.167, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67, Welbeck-street, W.1.

GUNS WANTED for excellent mixed shoot, 1,100 acres, 20 miles London.—Write "Guns," 31, Haymarket, Phone, Gerrard 8376.

DANCING MASTER and MODELLE teaches, partners. Moves to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC ? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

CHARMING FURNISHED HOUSE.—Hon. Mrs. C. Hordern wishes to LET her HOUSE, 5, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square, at once. Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception, usual offices, servants' hall, electric lighting, central heating, garage ; terms for entire fires in all bed rooms ; charmingly decorated by Syrie, Ltd. ; garage adjoining available ; can be viewed any time.

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

DORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.—To be LET on Lease, attractive SECOND-FLOOR FLAT in quiet position ; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen and offices ; constant hot water, lift, porter's service ; £900 per annum inclusive. Vacant possession. No premium.—Box No. 1655, L.P.E., 110, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

IDEAL GOLF HOUSE ; well heated ;

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR. MARSEILLES. TANGIER.
Weekly departure on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Farlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Cumorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
†Salsette ..	14,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Hutchong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Ranpura ..	15,000	Rigorn	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
†Aldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Menoridia ..	17,600	Rhoder	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares.
Calling Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton

Kaisar	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Nov. 1	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallaby	Nov. 13	—
Cumorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
: Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. ‡ Not Calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ships.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*DOMALA ..	8,141	Nov. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
*HATIMURA ..	6,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
*MUNDRA ..	7,218	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. —
*WARDHA ..	6,000	Dec. 13	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ships.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	9,000	—	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA ..	9,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,516	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	9,350	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Nov. 29

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ships.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALOJA ..	20,000	—	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,670	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MITLANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Queensland Line) Rice, Potter, and Bayliss, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*TOROTUA	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	17,500	Oct. 24
†RANGITIKI(new motor vessel)	17,000	Oct. 31
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†EUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class passengers.
Cabin and 2nd Class passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Passenger Booking Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jaques, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 0724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Halifax, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAUNGANUI ..	—	Oct. 29
ARAWAH	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jaques, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 0724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Plymouth
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—
†BRADDNE ..	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	—

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MOOLTAN ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Tickets Interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
OROPESA	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Exeter ..	8,300	Oct. 28	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles ..	8,287	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
eCity of Lisbon ..	6,583	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.
MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Marathiana	2,443	Oct. 29	Smyrna and Istanbul
City of Oxford ..	2,756	Oct. 30	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo ..	7,982	Oct. 11	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov. 8	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	Leaving	Marseilles	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	16,540	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
KAMO MARU	8,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
KATORI MARU	16,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contemplate).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ARAMIS	Oct. 23 and Nov. 20 .. SPHINX
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMPOLLION ..	Oct. 30 and Nov. 27 .. S. de SEVE
	PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, ZEALE & BEYROUT.
PRINCE LOUP ..	Oct. 21 and Nov. 4 .. THEOPHILE GAUTIER
	EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS	Oct. 14 and Nov. 11 .. MARIETTE PACHA

For sailings and all particulars apply to—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF NEW, SUPERB OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
Cheshire	12,500	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 27, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8086, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Oct.	Steamer.	From	Line.
11	AQUITANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
11	MINNEWASKA .. .. h	London	A.T.L.
11	PENNLAND .. .. g	Liverpool	White Star
11	CARONIA .. .. g, i	Southampton	Cunard
11	PENNLAND .. .. h	Southampton	Red Star
11	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
11	ANTONIA c	Glasgow	Anchor
16	OLYMPIC .. .. h	Southampton	White Star
18	CAMERONIA .. .. d, f, j	Glasgow	Anchor
18	BERENGARIA .. .. d	Southampton	Cunard
18	ADRIATIC .. .. d	Liverpool	White Star
18	SCYTHIA .. .. c, e	Liverpool	Cunard
18	ALAUNIA .. .. f	Southampton	Cunard
22	MAJESTIC .. .. h	Southampton	White Star
24	CALEDONIA .. .. d	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA .. .. d	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC .. .. g, e	Liverpool	White Star
29	MINNETONKA .. .. h	London	A.T.L.
29	CARMANIA .. .. g, e	Southampton	Cunard
29	WESTERNLAND .. .. j	Southampton	Red Star
29	HOMERIC .. .. h	Southampton	White Star
31	TRANSYLVANIA .. .. e, f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov.			
1	AQUITANIA c	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA .. .. g, e	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. i Via Queenstown and Galway.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct.	Steamer.	From	Line.
10	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	MONTCALM .. .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
17	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
17	DORIC .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
17	LETITIA .. .. o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
18	MEMNON .. .. o	Southampton	Cunard
24	DUCHESS OF YORK .. p	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
24	ANDANIA .. .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND .. .. p	Southampton	Red Star
31	DUCH. OF RICHMOND .. p	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
31	ATHENIA .. .. o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
Nov.			
1	MONTCLARE .. .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ASCANIA .. .. o	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Belfast and Greenock. n Via Belfast and Glasgow. o Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p To Halifax, N.S.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Oct. 29	Nov. 4
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Nov. 19	Nov. 27

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Dec. 1
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £36 10 0) Oct. 11
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class Fare from £35) Oct. 18
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Oct. 25

CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM .. Oct. 11 *LEERDAM .. Nov. 1
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tels., No., Ger. 5440.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	Oct. 17
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. Oct. 14th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Nov. 27th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Sunroom. Stewardess.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Mansion House 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 3094). Or Local Passenger Agents.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co. Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA,
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO .. from Boulogne Oct. 28
S.S. CAP POLONIO .. .. from Boulogne Oct. 31
*S.S. CAP NORTE .. .. from Boulogne Nov. 17
S.S. CAP ARCONA .. .. from Boulogne Nov. 23
* Calling at Dieppe.
Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Ph. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Oct. 17 from GENOA
" 18 " NAPLES — "AUGUSTUS"
" 20 " GIBRALTAR — N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21.

Oct. 24 from GENOA
" 25 " NAPLES — "CONTE
" 27 " GIBRALTAR — BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Nov. 7, Nov. 25, Dec. 10, Jan. 6.

Oct. 27 from TRIESTE
" 29 " NAPLES — "VULCANIA"
Nov. 1 " LISBON — COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Nov. 11, Nov. 27, Dec. 16, Jan. 7. Feb. 4.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO
& MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE	Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on
INDIA	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
" (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday } Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CALEDONIA .. Oct. 10 | *CURACAO .. .. Nov. 28
‡CALIFORNIA .. Oct. 21 | *ELYSIA .. .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only, specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Pullman Lounge and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
ANDANIA .. Oct. 11 | CALEDONIA .. Oct. 24
CAMERONIA .. Oct. 11 | TRANSYLVANIA .. Oct. 31
ANCHOR LINE, 45, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and 64 and 67, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SUNNY WEST INDIES.
REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
Full details on request. No booking fee.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607); and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 967).

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
‡DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
‡DEMERARA	11,484	—	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,454	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	12,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6

* Calls Madeira. ‡ Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE — Via France, Spain. — PERU
BERMUDA — PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,227	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST 9 HOLES "ATLANTIS" MIDGET GOLF COURSE. FEATURE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Oct. 29	Nov. 4
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Nov. 19	Nov. 27

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Dec. 1
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND
MARCH 20TH, 1931,
FOR 29 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DEENA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), CYPRUS, HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUDA (for KAIROUAN), ALGIERS.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5471), 46, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton .. Oct. 29
Euripides	4,164 tons	from Southampton .. Nov. 26
Large Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton .. Dec. 10

Fares from £36 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners)
Sailing from London.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

AENEAS	11 Nov. .. 3 Jan.
SARPEDON	8 Nov. HECTOR .. .. 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec. ANCHISES .. .. 14 Feb.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates—Nice £48, Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	From Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	" Liverpool	8th NOV.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	6th DEC.

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES
FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN .. 23rd Oct.
M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 6th Nov.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Tele. No., Gerr. 5633-4-5 or Local Travel Agencies.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "COSTA RICA"	Oct. 18
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	Nov. 1
S.S. "CEYNSEER"	Nov. 15

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Oct. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Nov. 12
S.S. "COTTICA"	Nov. 26

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to DEPT. OF DEPARTURES, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA, ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 10
*DURHAM CASTLE ..	Oct. 16	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 17
†WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 24

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

WORTHING TEL. 1500 **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class thoroughly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every room has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel.
Central, but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.

SCOTLAND

THE TOR-NA-COUILLE HOTEL, BANCHORY, KINCARDINESHIRE.
For the information of Patrons of this Hotel and of the public the Management begs to intimate that the HOTEL will be CLOSED from 15th October, 1930, to 31st January, 1931, inclusive, and will be REOPENED on 1st February, 1931. Correspondence will please during that time be directed as usual to the Manageress at the Hotel, and will receive due attention.
C. W. R. MUSGRAVE, Manageress.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAREWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.
Bed room, Breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d.; running hot and cold water; en pension; moderate terms.

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK. Paddington 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.
For delightful WEEK-ENDS or PERMANENT RESIDENCE in this SUN TRAP of ENGLAND, FAIRVIEW PRIVATE HOTEL cannot be excelled. Up to date, beautifully furnished, hot and cold water and electric fires in bed rooms, cosy warm lounges; best English food; riding, hard court tennis, golf, and fishing. Full pension from 4 guineas, week-ends 35s.—Apply Resident Director. Phone, Rustington 266.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town. SOFT WATER. TENNIS COURT. GOLF.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor.
Telephone, Ravensbourne 0016.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

FRANCE

CANNES. HOTEL BEAU-SEJOUR.
First class. Moderate. No luxury tax.

CANNES.—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES. Route de Frejus. Newly furnished. Up to date. Park on sea. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

DINARD, BRITTANY.
GRANVILLE HOTEL.—80 rooms. All comforts. 40s. a week including taxes and service.

HYERES. COSTEBELLE HOTEL, 100 baths. Golf 18 holes, five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight cricket pitches in Hotel grounds.

LA CROIX (VAR).—THE GRAND HOTEL. Up-to-date, lovely quiet situation, very good food ; 60 to 100frs. Special terms top South rooms for long period.

MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Fine Family Hotel, next Casino; full South; large gardens, tennis. Terms from 75fr.

MENTONE.—PALAIS DES FLEURS HOTEL.—Ideal situation on sea front; garden and terrace; full South; latest comfort. Pension Frs. 40. Best cooking.

MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL now open. Beautiful sunny garden ; tennis. The ideal Home-Palace. Moderate rates. Terms from 45frs. incl.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS"; small but of the best; West Bay; lovely coast views; charming garden ; all modern comforts.—Managing Director, A. Stiffa.

MENTONE.—Hotel Menton & Midi ; first-class family hotel; front row suites ; near Casino and gardens ; tennis. Telex., Menton-Midi.—Managing Prop., G. Gay.

MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE. Leading family Hotel. Central, sunny, quiet; beautiful garden; 200 rooms, 100 bath rooms. Noted cooking. Tariff free.

MENTONE. ORIENT HOTEL.—Quite central, in large garden, lovely garden ; full South; beautiful, spacious; one of our finest hotels.

MONTE CARLO, HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES.—Beautiful situation; large garden; magnificent view; strictly first class. Pension from 80frs.

NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 40frs. and 100drs. with bath room.

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAU-REGARD.
Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL DU PARC. Splendid position. Large park. Hot and cold water. First-class cuisine. Pension, 35-45 lire.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL MIRAMARE. High-class family Hotel. Splendid situation; every comfort. Terms from 53 week, including all taxes and tips.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class; sunniest, most sheltered situation; latest comforts; excellent cuisine; garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL PENSION JOLIE. First-class Hotel; hot and cold running water; lift. Terms 35-45 lire. Moderate. Prop.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2½gns. week inclusive.

THE DOLOMITES & MERANO.
MERANO.
The healthiest resort on the Continent. All sports. Mild, dry and sunny. No wind. Inexpensive.
THE DOLOMITES.
The finest mountain district in Europe. Best time, May and June, September and October.
Particulars from Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy), and all Tourist Agencies.

OSPEDALETTI.—MIRAMARE PALACE. Leading Hotel. Glorious position. Large garden. Tennis. English professional. Pension from 45 lire.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First class; elevated position ; full South ; quiet ; hot and cold running water in every room, garden ; moderate terms.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL DE LONDRES, first class; best position on sea; near English church and tennis. Reduced prices.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann.
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe).
RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gdns.).
In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES, 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

HOTEL CHATHAM.
GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT. BAR.
18, RUE VOLNEY. NEAR THE OPERA.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL, 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 120 rooms and 60 baths. Tele. address, Franciafay, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysées).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes.
One step from Opéra.
THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE,
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

THE
HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ,
PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

ROYALMADELEINE 26, RUE PASQUIER
Best of the Madeleine
All comfort, quiet ; rooms with bath from 60frs.

SAVOY HOTEL Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.
194bis, Rue de Rivoli.

LA TRÉMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL, 14, Rue de la Trémoille, Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor, 1 bis, Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms, 50 baths. Latest comfort. Full Board from 50frs.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS 16, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. comforts.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

AUGUSTUS CHARLES UDNY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 (S.27.) Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of AUGUSTUS CHARLES UDNY late of 142 Springfield Road Brighton in the County of Sussex Architect de ceased (who died on the 15th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 26th day of July 1930 by Arthur Ainsbone of 81 Florence Road Brighton aforesaid the Executor therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to Ivor Bruce Burrard of 4 Cavendish Road Hove Sussex the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executor within two months of the date of publication hereof after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of October, 1930.
IVOR B. BURRARD 80, Church Road, Hove. Solicitor for the said Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

GEORGE HURLSTONE HARDY Deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS, CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the Estate of GEORGE HURLSTONE HARDY late of The Old House, Park Road, East Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex who died on the 17th day of February 1930 and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted on the 26th day of April 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Irene Margaret Hurlstone Hardy the lawful daughter of the said deceased are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned the solicitors for the said Administratrix on or before the 12th day of December 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will distribute the estate having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice
Dated this 8th day of October 1930.
CAMPBELL HOOPER & TODD, 27 Regent Street, S.W.1. Solicitors for the said Administratrix

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." before the 24th day of October, 1930.
Short Description of land. Person to be registered.

FREEHOLD.

Oak Cottage, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.	William Jackson, High-Road, Woodford Green, E.18.
242 to 248 (even), High Street, Hadley, Middlesex.	Cecil John Sainsbury, Westdene, Hill Crescent, Totteridge, N.20.
Land in rear of Sundial, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead, Surrey.	Rasna Manor, The Sundial, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead.
Land and buildings in Richmond Street, Cromer Road, and Pelly Road, Felixtow, Essex.	Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company, Limited, Victory House, 99, Regent Street, W.1.
Land in Kingsway, Chislehurst, Kent.	Herbert Spencer Davis, Vallance Lodge, Vallance Gardens, Hove.
St. John's Close, Kempston, Bedford.	Thomas Dixon Abbott, 93, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.
Canonbury House, Grange Road, Ramsgate.	Eliza Anne Morris, 1, Elliscombe Road, Hockley, Essex.
Greystones, Penrith Road, Bournemouth.	Sydney Stewart Wild, 6, Penrith Road, Bournemouth.
School Cottage, No. 22, Merton, Oxford.	Lillias Nellie Duncan Ferguson, 19, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.
Land in road leading from Coventry to Rugby, Long Lawford, Warwick.	Thomas Webb Willard, Market Place, Rugby.
Land in Western Avenue and Fowlers Walk, Ealing, Middlesex.	The London and Provincial Building Co., Limited, 3, South Place, E.C.2.
135, 137, 277 to 283 (odd), Gillott Road, Edgbaston, and 298 and 300, Dudley Road, Birmingham.	David Sayers, 3, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.1.
Glanhonddu and land adjoining, Llanvihangel-Crucorney, Monmouth.	Margaret Josephine Macgregor, Glanhonddu, Llanvihangel-Crucorney.
294, Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green, Middlesex.	Robert Dixon Roebuck, 2, Sidmouth Mansions, N.W.2.
Land in Hyland Way and Buckingham Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.	Percy John Watts, 1, Warren Road, Leyton, E.10, and William Pierce, 109, Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
Land in Hayes Way, Beckenham, Kent.	Bellingham and Wort, Limited, Stanhope Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
1a, 1b, and 1c, Mescbing Road and Marshall Hall, Newhaven, Sussex.	Vernon Investment Association, Limited, 8 and 7, Queen Street, E.C.4.
Land in Hill View Road, Sutton, Surrey.	Ernest Frank Kelly and Edgar Morris, The Estate Office, Barrow Hedges Way, Carshalton.
Hillside Foundry, Kingsbury, Middlesex.	Fry's Metal Foundries, Limited, 23-42, Holland Street, S.E.1.
Land in Hill View Road, Sutton, Surrey.	Hill View (Sutton) Building Estate, Limited, 217, Streatham Road, Mitcham.
Land near The Bishopric, Horsham, Sussex.	South Eastern Properties, Limited, 5, Monument Street, E.C.3.
Wellfield, Elton Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.	Thomas Wm. William Gray, Wellfield, Elton Avenue, Wembley.
1 to 31 (odd), Lamberts Place, Croydon.	Harold William Dennis, 77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.20.
Land in Hedge Lane, Southgate, Middlesex.	Harry Jackson and William John Jackson, 24, Station Road, Tottenham Hale, N.17.
282, Balham High Road, Wandsworth Borough.	Susan Scott Stokes, Tregurrian, St. Columb Minor, Cornwall, and Richard Rapier Stokes, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
22, St. Swithin's Lane, City of London.	The Property and Estates Company, Limited, 38-37, Queen Street, E.C.4.
158 to 166 (even), Lavender Hill and 1 and 3, Eland Road, Battersea.	The Battersea Borough Council, The Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11.
415 and 417, Oxford Street, City of Westminster.	Frederick Norwood Horne, North Frith, Tonbridge, Kent.
129, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, London.	George Lewis Turner, Sandown Lodge, Esher, Surrey.
64, Cannon Street, City of London.	The Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited, 64, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
184 to 186 (even), Buckingham Palace Road.	London Coastal Omnibus Co., Limited, 1a, Lupus Street, S.W.1.
sites of 1a and 1 to 15 (odd), Elizabeth Street, Wise's Yard, and Clough Place, and an approach from Fleet Lane, City of Westminster.	
The St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, St. Marylebone, London.	The Trustees of The St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8.
Land in Hillcrest Road, Hockley, Essex.	William Frederick Howard, 6, Hillcrest Road, Hockley.
Land in Lower Nottake Drove and in road leading from Cockmar to Shipbam and to the north of Silver Street and Lakenham Drove and land at Ball's Coombe, Cheddar, Somerset.	Lilian Hannah King, Lion Rock Hotel, The Cliffs, Cheddar, and Mary Ethelinda Jones and Evelyn Alice Game, 21, Cannon Place, Brighton.
Land in road leading from Chevering to Wicken Bonhunt, Chevering, Essex.	Herbert George Baker, Arkesden Road, Clavering.
The Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, Hampstead, London.	The Trustees of The Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, N.W.6.
69 and 70, Bridge Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.	Mary Glenister, The Temple, High Wycombe.
23, 41, 49, 55, 58, 59, 63, 69, Victoria Avenue, East Ham.	Thomas Henry Wilson, 34, King Street, E.C.2.
24, Adelaide Crescent, and 7, St. John's Road, Hove, Sussex.	Vernon Investment Association, Limited, 6 and 7, Queen Street, E.C.4.
66, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, Kent.	Hugh Forsyth Thoburn, Melrose, Knockholt, Kent.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. (Probate.) In the Estate of FRANCIS HUTCHINSON deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the Will of the said FRANCIS HUTCHINSON late of Rissington in the Provincial District of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand. Retired Sheepfarmer deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand Wellington District (Napier Registry) on the 27th day of May 1930.
HASTIES 65 Lincolns Inn Fields London W.C.2 Solicitors for Arthur Charles Probyn-Williams the Attorney of the Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. No. 00490 of 1930.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of: HENDERSON'S TRANSVAAL ESTATES Limited and In the Matter of: The Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION PRESENTED to the High Court of Justice on the 21st day of July 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £1,075,000 to £537,500 was directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on Monday the 20th day of October 1930.
Dated this 9th day of October 1930.
ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & Co., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

In the Estate of WILLIAM GRAHAM McMYNN deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of WILLIAM GRAHAM McMYNN late of Oak Bay, Victoria, British Columbia, deceased granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 8th day of February 1930.
Dated 9th October 1930.
GARD LYELL & Co. 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for Charles Henry Follard Betenson of 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2. The lawful Attorney of Mary Turner McMynn the Executrix.

No. 00610 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of YORKSHIRE PAPER MILLS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 8th day of October, 1930 presented to the said Court by John James Lister (trading as The Armthorpe Fibre Mill and as Gravel Co) of Kings Armthorpe Chambers, Doncaster creditors of the said Company And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 30th day of October, 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
CORBIN, GREENER & COOK 52, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Agents for W. Lindsay Crawford & Bracewell, Doncaster. Solicitors for the Petitioners.
NOTE:—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of October, 1930.

LOUISE ANNIE RUMBALL Deceased Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of LOUISE ANNIE RUMBALL of 68 Dorset Road Merton Park in the County of Surrey deceased who died on 16th February 1930 whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on 29th April 1930 are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 11th December 1930 after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated 10th October 1930.
GALBRAITH & REST Australia House Strand W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executor.

THE HONOURABLE MRS. BEATRIX ALICE NEELD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIM against the ESTATE of the HONOURABLE MRS. BEATRIX ALICE NEELD late of 14, Chichester Terrace in the County Borough of Brighton (who died on the 28th day of June, 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Lewes District Registry on the 15th day of October, 1930 by Lloyds Bank Limited and Charles Burt Brill the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the Trustee Department, Lloyds Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2 or to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of December, 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 8th day of October, 1930.
C. BURT BRILL & EDWARDS 46, Old Steine, Brighton. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 COMPAGNIE FRANCO AFRICAINE Limited (Members Voluntary Winding up) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 15th day of November, 1930, to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Miss Eva Muriel Stannard Coleman, of 39 Bush Lane, London E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 6th day of October 1930
E. M. S. COLEMAN, Liquidator

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE ALFRED ROBERT MACLEAN CAMM deceased late of Yew Tree House Bunbury in the County of Chester who died on the sixteenth day of March 1929 Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Walker, Smith & Way, Solicitors, 26, Nicholas Street, Chester, who are Solicitors to the Executors of the said Alfred Robert Maclean Camm to whom the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors.

RE JAMES ROBERTSON MURRAY, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JAMES ROBERTSON MURRAY late of the Foreign Office, Whitehall, in the City of Westminster (who died on the 22nd day of June 1930, intestate and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 25th day of September 1930 to The Public Trustee) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of December next, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of October 1930.
CASTLE & Co., 31, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

RE MARY VELENAU MARIA PUGHE deceased late of Cotterill House Towyn in the County of Merioneth who died on the sixteenth day of July 1930 Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Walker, Smith & Way, Solicitors, 26, Nicholas Street, Chester, who are Solicitors to the Executors of the Will of the said Mary Velenau Maria Pughe within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the estate of the said Mary Velenau Maria Pughe among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

EVELINA HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT. Commencing salary £400 a year (plus Commission after an interval); Lunch and Tea provided. Candidates must not exceed 35 years of age, must have had experience in a Voluntary Hospital, and be accustomed with the Uniform System of Hospital Accounts. The person appointed will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers. The Standing Orders, relative to the appointment, can be obtained on written application to the Secretary-Superintendent.
Applications (hand written), accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the Hospital not later than Tuesday, 21st October. Canvassing is not permitted.
By Order of the Committee of Management.
H. C. H. HOLLAND SMITH, Secretary-Superintendent.
8th October, 1930.

FULLY QUALIFIED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS REQUIRED in H.M. Office of Works, London. Must have had experience in the preparation of working and detail drawings for commercial and public buildings. Application, with particulars of experience, qualifications, and salary required, to be addressed to Chief Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

SAFETY in MINES RESEARCH BOARD.
The Safety in Mines Research Board invite APPLICATIONS for one POST of JUNIOR ENGINEER. The post is a whole-time one in connexion with research on coal-cutting by ripper, and after about six months' work in Dublin will be tenable in London.
Candidates must possess good scientific qualifications, including a University degree (or its equivalent) in engineering and must have taken a course in electrical measurement.
Other things being equal, preference will be given to ex-Service men.
The post is graded as a Junior Assistant with a scale of salary of £160 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £190. In addition a variable cost of living bonus is payable, making the present minimum of the scale £240.
Forms of application, which must be returned not later than 27th October, can be obtained from the Under-Secretary, Establishment Branch, Mines Department, Dean Stanley-street, London, S.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN educated man of good appearance is required for a reception duties in West End office; age 25-30; salary and commission.—Write, stating age, education and experience, to Box M.1196, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN Alert Salesman wanted.—We need four brainy A Bond Share, Book, Advertising, or similar type salesmen, 30 to 40 years of age, for home jobs. Men who believe enough in their salesmanship to pit their time and energy against one of the highest type selling jobs in England. That job is convincing Managing Directors that they can profit from the use of Industrial Service used by thousands of our clients—no task for the weakling. Relatively few men possess sufficient sales tact with ideas. Experience to earn more than mediocre money in this work. The right man can name his own income. It is straight commission and plenty of it. This eliminates 60 per cent. of the inexperienced. Applications could not be in any way confidential to us you have met and overcome real selling resistance —there's a bigger position awaiting you. Five such men, after proving their ability in the field with the kit, have recently been promoted. If you want to know what salesmen must do to earn it then you will talk it over with us. No information given over the telephone. Call personally at 22, Gerrard Street, or write with fullest detail's to Mather (London), Limited, 24, Warwick-street, London, W.1.

AN Opportunity, with prospects, for men, Services, Civil Engineering, Public Works Contracting, by youth and ability for 20-30 executive positions which can yield £600-£1,000 a year progressively to right men. Training free. Car an advantage. Attractive work of national character. Business experience not essential. Start 14th. —Keen and hard workers only need write, with particulars of education, career, &c., Box F.635, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECTURAL Metal Work.—Traveller required with connexion among London architects for good-class work.—Write, stating experience and salary required to "Metal," care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.

BRITISH Tyre Maintenance Organization rapidly expanding in the provinces requires salesmen for counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire ; experience in public School preferred ; car essential ; generous mission only for trial period ; excellent prospects.—Apply, in writing only, to E. C. Puttock, Victor House, 1, Baker-street, W.1.

BOOKKEEPER and Accountant (experienced) wanted in London solicitor's office.—Write, stating age, experience, references, and salary, Box 7738, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CITRUS Plantation.—Opening for young man accustomed to orchard work experienced with budding, pruning, planting, &c., and supervising others doing this work.—Box 1249, Owen's Agency, 133, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ENERGETIC and experienced Head Clerk required for the order section department; excellent opportunity for live man, age about 30 ; knowledge of German an advantage.—Application in writing, stating previous experience, age, salary required, &c., to Tungsram Electric Lamps, Ltd. (Department O. and S), 72, Oxford-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Sales Manager required for gramophone records company. Must be in touch with leading factors and be thoroughly conversant with sales organization. Terms, salary and commission. Write, giving details of previous experience, age, &c., Box M.231, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Teacher required for ladies' Secretarial College; high qualifications necessary; languages and Shorthand-Typewriting essential.—Write Box F.710, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Salesman wanted for Great Britain by large canning concern in Norway; a man who knows sardine business will be preferred.—Write, with references, marking envelope "Brisling, Sild and Herring," to Manager Annonce Ekspedition, Stavanger Norway. SAE 7259.

FOLKESTONE, Dover, or Hastings.—An advertising Representative is required with some experience of travelling and position likely to lead to partnership ; salary and commission; must be well educated and of good appearance.—Write Box H.6143, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR Merchant's Office in London.—Well-educated Shorthand-Typist, preferably university graduate with really reliable shorthand and good speeds; commercial experience very desirable, also ability to work on own initiative and willing for hard work.—Write Box M.225, The Times, E.C.4.

JEWELLERY Trade.—Capable Assistant required for J Bond-street shop; must be thoroughly experienced in West End trade ; wages for right man.—Write Box K.1308, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required now, calling Power Stations, Gas and other Public Works, in Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire; good connexion essential; commission only; state present lines.—R.972, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

SPECIALITY Salesmen to sell Miniature Golf Courses. —48, Bensce-road, Soho, Birmingham.

THE Berkshire Federal Council League of Nations Union requires Secretary ; salary £300 per annum, car provided plus £100 per annum expenses. No consideration will be given to anyone who cannot furnish evidence of previous activities in connection with the League.—Applications, which should be typewritten, to Federal Secretary, League of Nations Union, 12, Gun-street, Reading, by October 15th.

VACANCY occurs on scientific poultry farm for energetic qualified bacteriologist; single man preferred; comparatively light duties; suitable for ailing man or convalescent.—Write Box R.1520, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED.—A Commercial Engineer, with mechanical engineering training, for a first-class European firm in India, representing several leading British manufacturers; agreement for five years; age about 30, unmarried ; salary to commence the equivalent of £600 a year, with annual increments and good prospects. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to Z. E. 637, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College ; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CHARTERED Secretaries' Examinations. — Expert postal coaching for all grades ; special terms provided at reasonable fees, payable by instalments. A degree not necessary.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries' Students' Societies' Coaching Classes, 19, London Wall, E.C.2. Tels., Metropolitan 9041.

CIVIL Service.—Up-to-date Guide free.—Absolutely up-to-date is the Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College. It tells of the most modern and reliable postal courses of training, which ensure success.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. SC/1, St. Albans.

ENGINEERS.—The best posts go to men with Qualifications such as A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.A.E., &c. Write to-day for Free copy of "The Engineer's Guide to Success"—124 pages—which contains the world's widest selection of Home-Study Courses in Engineering, mentioning the Branch, Post or Qualification that interests you, to The Technological Institute of Great Britain (Established 1917), 185, Temple Bar House, London, E.C.4.

HIGHER Executive and Administrative Posts.—We are in a position to place high qualifications and experience before 20,000 really first-class firms.—Call or write (quoting "Executive") Johnson and Partners, Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Central 5172 (five lines). Extension 111.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship" in the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ARTIST required for the preparation of advertisement designs. Only the highest standard of work will be considered. Excellent wages for man of ability.—Apply "Studio," 23, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

LADY (young) as Pupil for Showroom. Court Dressmaker.—Hillard, Bond-street House, 14, Clifford-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISING Manager, widely experienced in getting results without lavish expenditure, seeks post with prospects.—Write Box M.189, The Times, E.C.4.

A Position with good prospects is required by man of 36 with exceptional experience; has been accountant, company secretary, and for past four years connected with export; in 1928-29 managed German subsidiary of American company.—Write Box 06111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Real Business-getter calling for you.—Is yours not so good ? Fresh blood and a live wire can improve it. Ambitious Sales and Advertising Manager anxious to prove it. Available 1931. Exceptional credentials. Immediate interviews solicited.—Write Box M.176, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sales Manager with successful record and commercial connexion throughout Britain desires appointment; experienced in company organization, accountancy, and costing.—Write Box 09206, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Ship's Steward (29), tall, good appearance and address ; typewriting, &c., requires position, any capacity.—A. C., 43, Elkins-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

A Secretary Accountant with some free time desires additional accountancy or secretarial work; can take entire charge accounts, correspondence, &c.; expert on income-tax.—Write Box F.716, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Phone, Victoria 0646.

CIVIL Engineer, ex-service Indian Army, aged 31, 6 years' experience public works, roads and bridges, estimating, &c., urgently requires appointment; splendid testimonials. —Write Box K.133., The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Appointments required that demands C organization and management (general and sales), accountancy, and real business ability; over 20 years' first-class experience with chartered accountants and leading manufacturers; man of integrity with excellent record and references.—Write Box W.1792, The Times, E.C.4.

DANE (20), three years' experience export iron, steel, machinery, cement, several years' residence Belgium and France, fluent French and Scandinavian, good knowledge English and German, good export and office routine, seeks employment in Continental or oversea office of British firm, preferably above lines.—Write Box 6206, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, stating conditions.

EX-NAVAL Officer (commissioned) Engineer, 26 years' Service, experience of all branches, desires situation; excellent references.—Write Box K.1328, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-PUBLIC School Man, literary ability, varied business experience home and Colonies, seeks responsible commission; home or abroad.—Write Box E.1331, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Surveyor will Manage Property, of any class, in exchange accommodation, small but finest advice and control; keenest prices; cash adjustment if large estate.—Write Box E.1315, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Traveller; versatile, linguist, earning £2,000 annually; own car; disengaged; home or abroad.—Write Box W.1330, The Times, E.C.4.

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EDUCATIONAL

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS, at Home and Abroad, will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
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A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, excellent playing fields, tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
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Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
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A FREE SERVICE to Parents concerning Schools.—Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd. Est. 1881.—Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 9041.

A SECRETARIAL CAREER.—MAYFAIR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE has REMOVED to larger premises at 37, Brook-street (Victoria, 4495), and has vacancies for exclusive, individual training. High-class posts found on completion.

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, dictating, letter-writing, office routine, secretarial work, coaching for teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A DAY SCHOOL with NURSERY SCHOOL CLASS. THE STUDIOS, 102, CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA. TEL. FLAXMAN 2354. PRINCIPAL, Miss M. E. WILSON.

A Beginner as MANNEQUIN should train at DELABORDE MANNEQUIN ACADEMY for West End.—96, Regent-street, 96. Vacancies.

BENDIXEN'S.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A.Hons.
Miss WATLING, B.A.Hons.
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C.
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Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other University EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Courses for Women Students only. Interviews Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 2 p.m., or by appointment.—66, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

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DIFFICULT BACKWARD CHILDREN.—Small Daily Class; INDIVIDUAL TUITION; modern psychological lines.—Write BM/JLOA, London, W.C.1.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN (19) of distinguished family wishes be RECEIVED in EXCHANGE for FRENCH LESSONS; all sports.—Rideaux, 194, Sutherland avenue, W.9.

HISTORIC MANSION, near London, highly recommended for Foreign Girl Students; games, riding. Moderate fees.—Write Box M.214, The Times, E.C.4.

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Sporting News

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE SEASON OPENS AT CAMBRIDGE

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The fact that Cambridge have 11 Blues available is not of itself the guarantee of a really first-class side this term. Three of the four Blues who have gone down were outstanding players, who, moreover, occupied key positions behind the scrummage, and the loss of H. M. Bowcott especially threatens to be as irreparable as it was in the University match last December.

At centre three-quarter, also, there scarcely can be found inside a few weeks a second Guy Morgan, and it even may be hard to replace W. D. Hopkins at scrummage half. There remains only J. A. Tallent of the backs who are, above all else, expected to be constructive players, and Tallent, who, it may be recalled, had to be moved up from centre to the stand-off position when Bowcott fell out of the team selected for Twickenham, was not a complete success owing to his lack of experience. It may be that Tallent will be able to rise to the occasion in whatever position he is required to play this season, but the fact remains that in midfield Cambridge will have to find three good players somewhere. J. G. Askew, of course, was a reserve centre before he became an international full-back, but one imagines it will have to be a really desperate situation before Askew is moved into the three-quarter line once more. At forward Cambridge have lost a Scottish international player, and a most promising one too, in F. H. Waters, but as a well-built nucleus of experienced players remain—some of them not yet Blues—there is no reason to fear any serious weakness in front, though much of the actual scrummaging last season was anything but first class.

In the circumstances, the Seniors' match yesterday was more than usually important and, as the playing conditions were almost perfect, there was a fair chance offered to the selectors to see what were the best available. The players who most were under critical observation to distinguish themselves. Unfortunately the only back to do so was C. C. Tanner, an international wing before he ever had appeared on the University ground, though one believes he played for Cambridge in one or two games on tour at the end of last season. Tanner was very badly served by his centres, but each time that he ran with the ball he looked the dangerous, because so determined, player that he is. Obviously Tanner will be a strong claimant for one or other of the wing positions—probably the right, which, curiously enough, is occupied at the moment by another young English international player, R. M. Smeddle, who assisted his country three times in 1929.

It will be distinctly ironical if either of these excellent runners has to be left out of the side when there is such a crying demand for backs regarded as a whole. It may be that in yet another emergency Tanner will be invited to try his hand at the midfield game. H. E. Carris's place on the left wing also is not entirely assured, for, apart from the chance that either Tanner or Smeddle may cross the field, there was a left wing playing yesterday who looked as if he might develop into a Blue. This was G. H. Bailey, a strongly built player, who, though given few chances by his centre and well marked and tackled by Tanner in the region of the touchline, several times showed his sense and ability by going for an opening more in the centre of the field.

For the rest, only the scrummage halves of yesterday's midfield players showed many signs of filling one of the University's gaps, and their passing was not long enough to be really effective in modern Rugby. Of the centres, L. H. Collison, though possessing valuable club experience, was only a moderate player on the afternoon's form, and T. H. Tilling made only one run and opening worthy of the name throughout the match; then, admittedly, he did look a very promising and strong player. The full-back play was even more moderate in quality, and the stand-off halves will require a lot more practice before they can be given more than a passing recognition of an occasional dashing run.

It should be mentioned that P. T. Sinker, one of the original Colours' wing three-quarters, had the ill-luck to injure a leg so badly that he had to be carried away from the ground on a stretcher. It also was a serious misfortune, to the University as well as to the individual player, that R. F. Ohlson, well known as one of the best of the Blackheath forwards, should have injured himself in jumping for the ball in the open, just when he was showing splendid form. Ohlson was largely responsible for the Colours' first try, touched down by C. H. Adams. Later he shared in the honours of a good try scored by G. H. Bailey and also scored a rather lucky one himself. The score was a goal and a try to a goal at half-time, the Whites' half-backs excelling themselves in the scoring of their side's only try and N. A. York, an exceptionally long kick, adding the goal points. The final score was one goal and four tries (17 points) to one goal (5 points), a result that flattered the Colours quite as much as it tended to discredit the Whites.

The teams were:—

WHITES.—D. M. Parry (Merchant Taylors and St. Catharine's), back; C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), T. H. Tilling (Cambridge and Fettes), H. A. Corsellis (Haileybury and St. John's), and R. S. Bonham-Carter (Clifton and Peterhouse), three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross (King's College School, Wimbledon, and Oxford), and G. J. Dean (Rugby and Pembroke), half-backs; G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. C. Lusty (Rugby and Oxford), P. E. K. Whitaker (St. John's, Leatherhead, and St. John's), F. P. Odbert (Christ's Hospital and St. Catharine's), A. E. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), D. H. Duder (Eastbourne and Pembroke), P. D. Macdonald (Marlborough and St. John's), and N. A. York (Northampton and St. Catharine's), forwards.

COLOURS.—W. N. Mitchell (Loretto and Jesus), back; P. T. Sinker (Haileybury and Clare), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), V. C. Godfray (Sherborne and Trinity), and G. H. Bailey (Sandbach Grammar School and St. John's), three-quarter backs; C. H. Adams (Clifton and Peterhouse) and E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; W. O. H. Collins (Tonbridge and St. Catharine's), A. C. Holland (Wellington and Magdalene), H. B. L. Johnstone (Christ's College, New Zealand, and St. Catharine's), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), H. F. Walker (Oundle and Clare), J. F. Ohlson (St. Andrew's, South Africa, and Jesus), J. G. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), and I. Morgan (Kingswood and Pitts. william House), forwards.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
HEADMASTER'S XV.	22	*UPPINGHAM SCHOOL	5
*LEYS SCHOOL	12	COLCHESTER	3
*OUNDLE SCHOOL	22	TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	6
J. B. HANCOCK'S XV.	26	*KINGSWOOD SCHOOL	9
DOBBIE EMERITUS	20	*KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON	3
WARWICK SCHOOL	30	*TETTENHALL COLLEGE	6
*CRYPT SCHOOL	6	COLSTON'S SCHOOL	3
R.A.F., DIDBY	22	*TRENT COLLEGE	0
*LEED'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL	29	LEED'S MEDICAL SCHOOL	3

* Home team.

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COUNTY MATCH AT TAUNTON

MIDDLESEX BEATEN

Middlesex travelled to Taunton yesterday to play their annual friendly match with Somerset. After a fast and heavy scoring game Somerset won by one goal and seven tries (26 points) to one goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (14 points).

Middlesex wisely took the opportunity offered by this match of trying out young players, and yesterday their side was more or less an experimental one. Several new forwards were playing, while some of their backs were not in their usual club positions. The game was very open, neither side hesitating to throw the ball out as soon as possible. The Somerset forwards controlled most of the scrummages, and Snook was thus able to feed Barrington quite consistently. The Somerset three-quarter line were speedy, and Twose in particular was elusive and difficult to stop. The Torquay wing was playing out of his usual position, but, all the same, he was invaluable in attack and defence. He and Barrington were easily the two best players on the field, and they seemed to be able to take the ball in any position. Powell was not given many chances, as Snook watched him very closely indeed. Snook was at times too eager, and just before the end was penalized for off-side, Pearce placing a goal from a good position. It was when he got the ball in the loose that Powell was more at home, and he sent off his backs cleverly on several occasions. There was one lovely reverse pass from a scrummage near the home line by Powell which gave Chadder a chance to make ground and deserved a score instead of a knock-on. Bradford and Chapman, on the left wing, were always dangerous. They took their passes very cleanly and ran strongly. Chapman's try in the last few minutes, when Somerset were leading by 15 points, was a beautiful effort. Chadder made an opening and passed to Bradford. This player drew his man and Chapman, taking his pass at full speed, raced round Healy, eluded Bruford, and scored under the posts for Pearce to kick a goal.

The first half of the game was largely in Somerset's favour. Five minutes from the start Barrington slipped away, passed two men, and sent in Twose. Hazell failed to convert. In fact the goal-kicking, particularly on the home side, was very weak, although Hazell hit the post in trying to convert a try by Healy. Soon afterwards a rush by the visiting forwards beat Bruford, and Bradford scored. At the interval Somerset led by 17—3, Gerrard, Sherman, and Pike having added tries, one of which was converted. Several fine rushes by the Middlesex forwards, in which Prescott, Hogbin, Turck, Sargeant, and Pearce were prominent, were only just pulled up in time. After the interval Middlesex went away in fine fashion, and Somerset were very lucky to keep them out on three or four occasions. Then Powell broke through very smartly, and the movement ended in Chapman crossing in the corner. Middlesex still had the better of the play, but Twose slipped away in his own "25," was tackled, got up, dodged two men, and scored. Other chances were spoiled for Somerset by Gerrard holding on too long. Sherman was the next to score, after a run right down the field on the touch line. Masters added another try just afterwards, and this ended the home side's scoring. Middlesex came again strongly, and with Bruford failing to find a touch of any length they kept up the pressure, adding eight more points before the end. The Middlesex full-back defended well and found touch on several vital occasions. Swayne, Matthews, McIntyre, and Gregory were the pick of the Somerset pack.

The teams were:—

MIDDLESEX.—T. W. P. Lowther (Old Millhillians), back; H. R. Gillette (Bank of England), J. D. Chadder (Bank of England), and F. Broadbridge (Rosslyn Park), and W. A. H. Chapman (Richmond), three-quarter backs; T. L. Reid (London Irish) and W. C. Powell (London Irish), half-backs; W. Ramsay and T. F. Anderson (Old Millhillians), E. C. Prescott (Harlequins), R. A. P. Hogbin (Guy's Hospital), W. W. Pearce (St. Mary's Hospital), T. N. Pearce (Old Blues), J. F. Turck (Upper Clapton), and C. M. Wilson (U.C.S. Old Boys), forwards.

SOMERSET.—J. W. Bruford (Taunton), back; H. Sherman (Bristol), A. V. Twose (Torquay), E. A. Gerrard (late Taunton School), and J. F. Healy (Weston-super-Mare), three-quarter backs; D. Pearce (Bridgwater), and T. J. M. Barrington (Bristol), half-backs; N. W. Matthews (Bath), F. F. Pike (Weston-super-Mare), J. W. Hazell (Bristol), W. F. Swayne (Bridgwater), L. T. Masters (Wellington), K. J. McIntyre (Blackheath), T. D. Corpe (Clifton), and G. G. Gregory (Taunton), forwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN

Gloucestershire beat Monmouth at Gloucester yesterday by a goal and a dropped goal (9 points) to two penalty goals (6 points). Throughout the second half Monmouth had to play a man short, but they put up a fine fight against a side which included only five of last year's County Championship XV. They started strongly, and soon went ahead with a penalty goal by Jones. However, Gloucestershire gained the lead with a dropped goal by Davies, and Fry went in with a try for them, which Boughton converted. Before the interval Jones kicked another penalty goal for the visitors. That ended the scoring, for afterwards the Monmouthshire men quite held their own, and but for faulty passing they might have won.

Police-Constable J. Collins, who for several seasons has played in the pack of the Newport County Rugby Club, died at Newport (Mon) on Saturday.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Newport (3.0).
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Cheltenham (3.15).
RICHMOND.—London Scottish v. Rosslyn Park (3.15).
TWICKENHAM.—Old Paulines v. Old Merchant Taylors (3.0).
WINCHMORE HILL.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital v. Old Alleynians.
ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Neath (3.30).
ABERTILLERY.—Abertillery v. Pontypool.
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Devonport Services (3.30).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Old Leysians.
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Old Blues (3.0).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Swansea (3.30).
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Maesteg (3.30).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Gloucester (3.15).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Penarth (3.30).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Richmond (3.15).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Bath (3.15).
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Harlequins.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Glasgow High School (3.0).
EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Edinburgh Academicals.

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Blackpool (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Grimsby Town (3.0).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Arsenal (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Chelsea (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Leeds United (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Sheffield Wednesday (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Portsmouth (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Newcastle United (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Aston Villa (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Manchester United (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Everton (3.0).
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Plymouth Argyle (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Cardiff City (3.15).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Millwall (3.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Bury (3.15).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Swansea Town (3.15).
PRESTON.—Preston North End v. Oldham Athletic (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Bradford (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Stoke City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Nottingham Forest (3.30).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Norwich City (3.15).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Crystal Palace (3.15).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Northampton Town (3.0).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Southend United (3.15).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Walsall (3.30).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Luton Town (3.15).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Bristol Rovers (3.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Clapton Orient (3.0).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Brentford (3.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Thames (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Chesterfield (3.15).
CREWE.—Crewe Alexandra v. York City (3.0).
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Nelson (3.15).
GATESHEAD.—Gateshead v. Darlington (3.15).
HULL.—Hull City v. Wigan Borough.
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Hartlepools United (3.0).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Tranmere Rovers (3.15).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale v. Rotherham United (3.0).
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. Barrow (3.15).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Halifax Town.
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Carlisle United (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. St. Mirren.
METHIL.—East Fife v. Leith.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Hearts.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Cowdenbeath.
EDINBURGH.—Hibernian v. Airdrieonian.
KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock v. Dundee.
GREENOCK.—Morton v. Motherwell.
GLASGOW.—Partick Thistle v. Queen's Park.

GLASGOW CUP.—FINAL ROUND

GLASGOW (Hampden Park).—Rangers v. Celtic.

OTHER MATCHES

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Southern Amateur League.
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Southern Counties v. Northern Counties (3.15).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE SENIORS' MATCH

The following will play in the Seniors' match to-day:—

WHITES.—G. J. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing), goal; A. H. Head (Charterhouse and Queens') and W. H. Masters (Lancing and Pembroke), backs; A. L. Stock (Charterhouse and Christ's), E. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's), and J. A. Dorr (Wellingborough and Emmanuel), half-backs; F. H. Beattie (Epworth and Emmanuel), E. T. Mortimore (St. Olave's and Sidney Sussex), K. H. L. Cooper (Westminster and Pembroke), J. L. H. Fletcher (Charterhouse and Pembroke), and W. H. C. Daniel (Shrewsbury and Jesus), forwards.

COLOURS.—H. A. Stanway (Dover and Selwyn), goal; R. H. Barclay (Repton and Pembroke) and G. Blacktop (Tiffin's, Kingston, and Emmanuel), backs; M. B. Brain (Repton and St. John's), L. C. Ramsey (St. Lawrence and Christ's), and F. G. Schofield (Aldenham and Downing), half-backs; J. C. Connell (Charterhouse and Caius), F. E. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), K. Kent (Strand, Brixton, and King's), J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), and G. L. Walker (Malvern and Christ's), forwards.

TO-MORROW'S AMATEUR MATCHES

The Corinthians open their season to-morrow when they are turning out a strong side to play the Southern Amateur League at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant K. E. Hegan is making a welcome reappearance after a long absence, but the Southern Amateur League are hoping to do better than last year, when they were beaten by eight goals to two. Another representative match of particular interest will be that at Stamford Bridge between the Southern Counties and the Northern Counties. Both sides seem to have been well chosen, but the North, even with A. E. Millington in goal and G. H. Smitkies, of Preston North End, to lead the attack, will probably find it difficult to avoid their usual fate when the match is played in the south. Whatever the result may be the selectors will find the game a useful trial for the match against Ireland on November 15.

The first qualifying round of the F.A. Amateur Cup and the A.F.A. Senior Cup will not cause much interference with the fixtures in the Isthmian and Athenian Leagues, in the Isthmian League Dulwich Hamlet, the leaders, will be at home to Nunhead, the champions, whom they have already beaten once, and Kingstonian and Wimbledon, both unbeaten in the league, meet on the former's ground. Clapton, who have lost all the six matches played so far, will find it difficult to break the spell against the Amateur Cup holders at Ilford.

ARMY CRUSADERS' TOUR

Repton beat the Army Crusaders at Repton by three goals to two. The Crusaders had a strong team, including K. E. Hegan. For Repton J. H. Human, the captain, returned to inside-right, J. H. Vaughan remained at centre half-back, and R. N. Heale was tried at right half-back. The Crusaders got going early through Hegan on the left wing, who sent in several good centres. A. O. Robinson scored with a good low shot with Stockdale unsighted. Repton equalized through H. W. Middleton after J. H. Human had shot. The Crusaders pressed, and J. J. McCully hit the cross-bar. A good movement ended in H. S. Seaford giving Human a fine pass to score with a fine cross shot.

Hegan then went inside-left; ding-dong footer followed. Heale put in a good centre for Seaford to score. Stockdale saved well from Hegan; Llewellyn's centre was headed in well by Human, but Sturdee saved. Vaughan also hit the cross-bar. At the other end Hegan scored with a well-timed ground shot. Repton got the ball into the net again, but the goal was disallowed.

The teams were:—

REPTON.—M. Stockdale, goal; R. P. Archer and P. A. T. Phibbs, backs; R. N. Heale, J. H. Vaughan, and G. S. Sotcliffe, half-backs; L. D. Macbrayne, J. H. Human (captain), H. W. Middleton, H. S. Seaford, and R. D. Llewellyn, forwards.

ARMY CRUSADERS.—P. Sturdee, goal; J. Marriott (captain) and S. Douglas, backs; A. Goodwin, W. Dean, and A. O. Robinson, half-backs; J. W. Carter, J. Lloyd, S. Dix, J. McCully, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

Malvern College beat the Army Crusaders at Malvern by one goal to none. After the visitors had pressed for some time, the School had their turn, and the goalkeeper, in saving a shot from the right-wing, threw the ball against Hoyle, from whom it rebounded into the net. Malvern had the better of the second half and nearly scored on several occasions, but nothing further was added. The teams were:—

MALV

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

THE FREE HANDICAP

A COMPARISON WITH THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The weights for the Free Handicap for three-year-olds, to be run at Newmarket on October 30, were announced in yesterday's *Racing Calendar*. They have been compiled by Mr. Dawkins, the Handicapper to the Jockey Club, and appear in another column.

It is interesting to note that he places Press Gang and the St. Leger winner, Singapore, at the top of the handicap, each being set to carry 9st. 7lb.—1lb. more than the winner of the Derby, Blenheim. When discussing in these Notes on the morning of the St. Leger the prospects of that race I had come to the conclusion that Singapore was 4lb. better than Parenthesis, and Mr. Dawkins agrees with that estimate, for Parenthesis is in this handicap with 9st. 3lb., The Recorder dividing him and Blenheim with 9st. 5lb. The weight allotted to this colt is, for the moment, the most interesting thing in the handicap, for The Recorder is a pronounced favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in which he has been given 8st. 7lb. In the Cambridgeshire Diolite is set to give The Recorder 1lb. In the Free Handicap The Recorder is set to give Diolite 4lb. In the Free Handicap The Recorder is set to give Rose of England 11lb., but the difference in the Cambridgeshire is only 6lb. It is much the same with Paradine, Qurrat-al-Ain, Theresina, and Roral, each of whom is better handicapped with The Recorder in the Free Handicap than he is in the Cambridgeshire, and as Mr. Dawkins has made both handicaps it seems to me possible that Mr. Dawkins considers that he has given The Recorder too little weight in the Cambridgeshire in comparison with several other good three-year-olds in the race. Rapahannock and The Recorder are handicapped the same in the two races.

Cat o' Nine Tails is another horse that Mr. Dawkins has treated more severely in the Free Handicap than he has done in the Cambridgeshire, for in the Cambridgeshire Mr. Dawkins has set The Recorder to give Cat o' Nine Tails 23lb., while in the Free Handicap the difference is only 20lb. It is probable—I have not had time to go through all the two handicaps in comparison—that, using this Free Handicap, we should find Cat o' Nine Tails the best handicapped horse in the Cambridgeshire, according to Mr. Dawkins himself, and there is no better handicapper. This fact, that Mr. Dawkins puts Cat o' Nine Tails in the Cambridgeshire with a few pounds less than he would apparently have given him if the Cambridgeshire weights had been allotted later, will give considerable pleasure to a valued correspondent who has pointed out to me on several occasions how well, in his opinion, Cat o' Nine Tails has been handicapped in the Cambridgeshire.

CHEPSTOW MEETING

An improvement in the weather at Chepstow yesterday led to an increased attendance of visitors, many of whom had come with the expectation that Prince Paradise would win the Welsh St. Leger. They were disappointed, for the colt was beaten by both Insurance and Tours, the former of these two winning by no fewer than 10 lengths. Prince Paradise was well placed, being second to Mylitta until making the bend into the Straight, when he took the lead, followed closely by Tours, Insurance, and Sea Rover. Coming up the hill Prince Paradise began to shorten and Insurance drew away from his field to win pulling up. Insurance is by that fine sire of stayers, Achtoi, and belongs to Mr. P. W. Carr, who has had a few horses in training for many years. He is to be congratulated on this success, as is the trainer of the horse, Tabor, who has always been very interested in the children of Achtoi. Insurance won because he is a very genuine stayer. He had been running before over shorter distances. If he keeps sound he is just the sort of horse to win some such race as the Cesarewitch, which Mr. Carr may have been unlucky to lose a few years ago when he was running Try Try Again, who, however, went amiss just before the race and so could not do herself full justice.

There is not much that needs to be written about the remainder of the afternoon's racing. Russet, ridden by G. Richards, won the Llangibby Plate, for which Cleo de M was a pronounced favourite. The latter was never in the race with a chance. The success of Russet calls attention to the usefulness of Alexis, who beat him by two lengths at Leicester. There was an exciting finish to the Hughes Morgan Nursery, which was won by Marten's Tower by a head from Merry Widow, with the Criquette colt only a short head away third. The first and second were joint first favourites, but the third was an outsider. Merry Widow is trained by R. Dawson, as is Cleo de M. This able trainer received some recompense for these two defeats when he won the Monmouth Handicap with his own gelding, Pentilla, who beat Scarlet Fly after an interesting finish. Pentilla also won over this course at the Chepstow August Meeting. It is quite probable that a lot of money was won when Helicon, who had been sent over from Ireland to run, won the Golden Hill Selling Plate. The last time that Helicon had run in this country was at Manchester last autumn, when he had been favourite for a race won by Buland. He was running in very different company yesterday and after the race was bought in for 520 guineas, a large sum for the winner of such a minor event.

KEMPTON PARK PROSPECTS

2.0.—BRENTFORD SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Walter Raleigh often runs well in such races as this but never wins, and would seem to be a horse without a course or a distance. Still, on form, he seems to have the beating of the other top weights in this handicap. Through Cebrenus he seems to have a better chance than Gailcagh, while, through Tulchan and Essex Beacon, he should beat Prargent. Lady All Alone did not run badly last time out, but through Eastern Song she is not so well handicapped as Walter Raleigh. Sligo and Knotweed might run well, while it is quite possible that the comparatively unknown Claddagh Ring is well handicapped. Using Toreadong and Tulchan, she seems rather better handicapped than any of the top weights, while, through Lynton, she is surely several pounds better in than Walter Raleigh. CLADDAGH RING; if absent, WALTER RALEIGH, therefore seems to be the best selection.

2.30.—HALF MOON SELLING PLATE (6f.).—The horses in this race which have already won races are quite useful platers, but it seems to me probable that a maiden will win this race. For example, Polyphant ran a very promising race indeed when just beaten out of a place at the last Newbury Meeting in the race won by Corbally Queen filly. Further, that was his first appearance on a racecourse. Chacrero, who has also run only once, may improve on that form, and even if he does not do so seems, at the weights, to have the beating of The Ring, which must give him a fair chance. Mystic Star gelding was very well backed in his last race at York to win in a very good class selling plate which was won by Lady of Rank. It is a very long time since Sigh ran, but he showed promise early in the season of being better than a selling plater. I leave him out only because he has not run for a long time, and therefore leave the race to Chacrero, Polyphant, and Mystic Star gelding, and choose POLYPHANT.

3.0.—QUEEN ELIZABETH PLATE (5f.).—This is a very well-arranged handicap, with the result that it is not easy to make a selection. Mellin always wins, and such horses continually defy the handicapper. He is, however, 12lb. worse handicapped here with Konda than he was at Manchester. On the other hand, Tutbury is well handicapped with Konda on their running at Hurst Park, where he finished in front of her, and now meets her on 3lb. worse terms. Tutbury also was very unlucky on that occasion. Konda and Venskye are accurately handicapped on their running at Kempton Park in the summer. Tutbury and Douglas are also fairly handicapped on their Hurst Pack form, but Douglas is probably better now than he was then, for he has since won a race at Alexandra Park with great ease, and, even at the altered weights, has as good a chance as The Urchin. On her best form Basra is better handicapped than Tutbury. The Dominie is no better in than Konda and Venskye on their previous form over this course. Hakem ran fairly well at Alexandra Park, where the going was not suitable to him. Rent and To You seem to me to have been given just too much weight. Triptych is no better in than Noreen, and neither seems too kindly handicapped with Mellin. Optimist should not beat Venskye on Sandown Park form. Dark Fire has not run for a long time, and has, further, run only twice this season. He was one of the joint favourites for the Wokingham Stakes, so that it is not unreasonable to assume that his owner thought that he was fairly handicapped there when he was set to give 11lb. to Knight Error, and Knight Error in here with 7st. 8lb. would look very attractive. If there is a mistake in the handicap it may well have been made in the case of DARK FIRE, and he is, therefore, my selection. I suggest that the danger and alternative selection is the top weight, Mellin.

3.30.—IMPERIAL PRODUCE STAKES (6f.).—This race should assist us to solve the two-year-old problem. It seems at the moment that Accipiter, if not the best of his age, has to be considered one of the best. He can meet the obviously improved Fearsome at level weights. The latter has to give Jacques Emile Blanche 10lb., which seems a lot for a length-and-a-half win, but he won so easily that he may do so again. Strictly on their running at Newbury Heritage should finish in front of Doctor Dolittle, but the race may well have improved the latter so much that he will prove himself the better of the two. Mah Mahal runs as well as Jacques Emile Blanche, and as she does not seem good enough to win perhaps it is best to leave out the two Whatcombe runners. Paul Pry is not good enough to win on form, but I am certain that the best was not seen of Leopard at York, where she ran very green. She is a very good-looking Tetratema filly. Quick Rise is well bred, but has no chance on known form. I do not feel convinced at all that JACOPO will win with 9st. 6lb. to carry, but I do not see what other selection I can make, for the colt has never been beaten and has always won like a very good colt. He is, therefore, my selection.

4.0.—COVENTRY PLATE (1m.).—John Silver always runs well, with the result that he is never dropped in the handicap. He has a chance this afternoon as has Yutrill on his running at Alexandra Park. He is, however, not so well handicapped this afternoon with Old Herkie, who, on his Goodwood form, must must have a nice chance here. Musical Prince ran very well at the last meeting at Newmarket, and if he had been better drawn there at the start might have finished even closer to the winner. Denison is a very useful plater and as such is not without a chance with 7st. 9lb. to carry. Golden Lyre and Simeon's Charm are others who appear to be fairly handicapped. I shall give another chance to OLD HERKIE.

4.30.—APPRENTICES' PLATE (1¼m.).—SUNNY TRACE has won over this course before in an apprentices' plate, and if he does his best I see no reason why he should not win again.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Only a few horses left Headquarters yesterday morning for Kempton Park. However, we have a runner or two in each of the six events. COLLODIAN has had 10 races this season without winning, but he has his chance now. He is wonderfully well.

Our runners in the Half Moon Selling Plate will be The Ring and Mink. Their public form is well known, and I shall take THE RING to prove the better, knowing that he is very much fancied to win.

The Queen Elizabeth Plate is one of the best races at the meeting, and has a most open appearance. Mellin is one of the best horses trained by Earl, and his performances this season have been really good. He is set a big task here, but will want a lot of beating. However, I doubt if he can give 19lb. to the useful TRIPTYCH, who has done really well since she ran at Ayr. The danger will come from Vernella.

In the Imperial Produce Stakes we have two well-fancied candidates taking part. Jacopo showed to advantage in a gallop a few days ago, and there is no doubt that he is a really good two-year-old. Fearsome, with Elliott in the saddle, also showed to advantage in a gallop on Tuesday. He stands out as in a gallop on Tuesday, and he will be B. Jarvis's best two-year-old, and he will be fighting out the finish with whatever wins. I shall give a slight preference to JACOPO.

The Coventry Plate may go to SIMEON'S CHARM, as it is just the kind of race to suit him.

Our only runner in the Apprentices' Plate will be WILLOW KING, who is just the kind of animal for a boy to ride.

HAYDOCK PARK

Our trainers usually do well at Haydock Park. We shall be fairly well represented in most of the events. COLLINGWOOD may win the Glazebrook Handicap; TRUNCHEON is our best in the October Handicap; GRAND CRYSTAL may win the Earlstown Plate; and SORANETTE the Golborne Sweepstakes.

HAYDOCK PARK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

NEWTON NURSERY.—ISTHMUS.
GLAZEBROOK SELLING HANDICAP.—COLLINGWOOD.
OCTOBER HANDICAP.—REDESDWOOD.
EARLSTOWN SELLING PLATE.—SMOLENSK FILLY.
MAIDEN HANDICAP.—PRINCESS FOOTE.
GOLBORNE SWEEPSTAKES.—FRIAR TUCK.

NEWMARKET TOWN PLATE

A large crowd assembled on the July Course to witness the race for the historic Newmarket Town Plate yesterday. Six runners faced the starter, among them being Mrs. Lewis's five-year-old gelding, Old Dromore who was ridden to victory by the veteran Town Plate rider, Frank Simpson. Old Dromore won very easily by about 20 lengths from Telescriptor, ridden by Miss M. Hamshaw. Golden Boy, ridden by Miss A. Bell, was third.

DERBY CUP ENTRIES

(Race to be run at Derby on November 14)

Serving, Dark Hedges, Sir Jocelyn Persse, Jugo, Amber, Amber Boy, Rieldhoo, Hathbury, Tor, Bonmot, Colony II., Poor Man, Bouyant Budgeon, Goldeni, Rol des Asnes, Cherry Ripe, Barlown, Elton, Paul Cael, Alight, Rathton II., Orpenda, Artist's Proof, Gay Amateur, Le Volage, Afab, Sicofornus, Story Teller, Ostia, Brown Tony, Norman Baron, Lemon Cat, Monsale, Nottie Brand, High Ride IV., Pyramid, North Meadow, Cedarbar, Noble Star, Glorious Devon, British Seller, and Sol de Terre.

FREE HANDICAP WEIGHTS

(To be run at Newmarket on October 30)

A FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-olds which have been placed first, second, or third by the Judge in a sweepstakes, or plate; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes; the lowest weight not less than 6st. 7lb. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
Press Gang	9	7	Redesdale	7	9
Singapore	9	7	Silver Flare	7	8
Blenheim	9	5	Skinner's Cottage	7	8
The Recorder	9	5	Norland	7	8
Parenthesis	9	3	Tacky Hunter	7	8
Melilla	9	1	Nick of Time	7	8
Fair Isle	9	1	Rotany Bay	7	8
Rustem Pasha	9	1	Farm Hill	7	7
Pinzit	9	0	Runch	7	7
Ul Makser	8	11	Tanslowne	7	7
Ramoses the Second	8	9	Windchick	7	6
Rose of England	8	8	Anthurium	7	6
Paradine	8	8	Manlonlator	7	6
The Scout II.	8	8	Sweet Swan	7	6
Flying Arrow	8	7	Annvle	7	6
Grace Dalrymple	8	6	Wedding Favour	7	6
Ouirral-al-Ain	8	6	Fair Game	7	6
Clarleon	8	6	Hethenstan	7	6
Rock Star	8	6	Advancer	7	6
Christopher Robin	8	5	Lord Bobs	7	6
Good Fish	8	5	Torchere	7	5
Writ	8	4	Corn	7	5
Herodian	8	4	Galhampton	7	5
Noble Star	8	4	Tempshire	7	5
Rear Admiral	8	3	Time Baldwin	7	4
Pyramid	8	3	Gushhuan	7	4
The Mashor	8	2	Cunban	7	3
Alconquin	8	2	North Drift	7	3
Seer	8	2	Scandror	7	3
Lord Bill	8	2	Melstersinger	7	3
Rapahannock	8	1	Parasitic	7	2
Barsany	8	1	Brilliance	7	2
Gashma	8	1	Queen's Orb	7	2
Great Scout	8	0	Xarita	7	2
Strongbow	8	0	Trutchven	7	2
Pal o' Mine	8	0	Tal Shirin	7	2
Iliad	8	0	Intruder	7	1
Sea Rover	7	13	Nebertail	7	1
Roral	7	13	Prince of Song	7	1
Theresina	7	13	Gay Friar	7	1
Cat o' Nine Tails	7	13	Mah Mahal	7	0
Glorious Devon	7	13	Micmac	7	0
Old Friend	7	12	Skiff	6	13
Prince Paradine	7	12	Lord Twyn	6	13
The Fen	7	12	Furlough	6	13
Cleveland	7	12	Miaser	6	13
Anais	7	11	Son of Mint	6	13
Eyas Frost	7	11	Forem	6	13
Lord Marcus	7	11	Smoked Salmon	6	13
Sans Espoir	7	11	Rivaire	6	13
Definite	7	11	Mullins	6	13
Barkway	7	10	Spion Kop	6	12
Brother-in-Law	7	10	Fly-leaf	6	12
Grand Salute	7	10	Whoopee	6	12
Gyrinid	7	10	Gold Ore	6	12
Silver Gift	7	10	Edelweiss	6	12
Breadcrumb	7	10	Knight of Lorn	6	12
British Sailor	7	10	Witch of the Vale	6	11
Pommasne	7	9	Hieroglyphic	6	11
Fireaway	7	9	Dame Swynford	6	10
Grey Barbolor	7	9	Ravenscroft	6	10
Sandino	7	9	Heart of the Dandies	6	9
Doom Wide	7	9	Bon-saada	6	8
Poor Lad	7	9	Perotte	6	8
Rapid Action	7	9	Hindi Hush	6	8
Calvados	7	9	Latchford	6	7
Peace Pact	7	9	Limerick	6	7

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The NEWTON NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	st.	lb.
ALEXIS (Mr. J. S. Austen)	C. Waugh	8
DEERPARK (Lord Ellesmere)	Pickering	8
DOSA C, by Obliterate (9lb. ex.) (Mr. J. G. Thompson)	Peacock	8
BROOTON (Mr. V. P. Mee)	V. Smyth	8
JOY FOR EVER (5lb. ex.) (Captain F. Forester)	M. Hartigan	8
SOPHOCLES (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	F. Darling	8
MERRYDOWN (Tondeleyo filly) (Mrs. O. Lyons)	H. Smyth	8
FRANKIAN (Mr. Friend Sykes)	Hulme	8
CRYSTAL LEMON (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8
THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore)	J. Beary	7
SEA CAT (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leader)	Burns	7
ESCOLTA REAL (Lord Lonsdale)	Pickering	7
FARLANTE (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	7
HURSTBOURNE (Mr. H. Braime)	Braime	7
ARRATON (Sir C. Nicholson)	Scoble	7
BRITOUR OF BATH F, by Sonning (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)	M. Hartigan	7
CONQUERMAN (Mr. F. Thornton-Smith)	Templeman	7
SPION TOR (Mr. H. Leader)	H. Leader	7
WOODLEIGH (Mr. R. Lumsden)	Lumsden	7
SHAMAN (Major W. Astor)	R. Dawson	7
SCOTCH PLUME (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	C. Leader	7
MRS O' THE MILL (Mr. P. Ellison)	Butchers	7
RAZMAK (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	7
MOMORA (Mrs. W. Moore)	Cottrill	7
ELDORADO (5lb. ex.) (Mrs. M. Lambert)	Storie	7
MARY HOGA (Mr. C. Lund)	Beadle	7
MARIGOLD (Mr. C. Ribbins)	Cleary	7
CLOUDSTAR (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	7
ORPHEUS (Mr. W. J. Peel)	Baxter	7
ARTHUR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)	Elsey	7
WATERFORD (Mrs. H. Peel)	Poole	7
MARAQUITA G, by Ethnarch (9lb. ex.) (Mr. L. Apilon)	Jun.	7
REJECTED OVERTURE (Mr. H. Bennett)	Reader	7
ROYAL SAILOR (Mr. T. Walls)	Walls	7
MALMSEY BUTT (Mr. S. McGregor)	Bullock	7
THE TYLOR (Mr. Vincent Thomasson)	McCall	7
EPCRING (Mr. H. S. Maw)	Maw	7

2.50.—The GLAZEBROOK SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	st.	lb.
BOSSIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	Leach, jun.	9
SONCOMTER (Mr. F. Wright)	Templeman	8
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	8
THE TOUCAN (Mr. E. N. Lyons)	Barling	8
ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. Parrish)	Roberts	8
DEBONAIR (Mr. W. Smith)	V. Smyth	8
COLLINGWOOD (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	8
HECTOR LEE (Lady Curre)	Read	8
STORMY (Mr. H. Marthesan)	F. Armstrong	8
PHANTASIA (Miss M. Poole)	Poole	8
CHACRERO (Captain D. P. Simson)	Private	8
TALPEA (Mr. J. Metcalf)	Fred Butters	8
EAGLE'S CLAW (Mrs. S. Hanley)	Hanley	8
BRAVE KATE (Mr. H. Braime)	H. Smith	8
BLANKSTRE (Mrs. C. Gilbert)	Coldbeck	8
ALOUIE (Lady Samman)	Renton	8
SALAMANCA (Mr. Reid Walker)	Street	8
HERLIN EAGLE (Colonel W. F. Story)	Elsey	7
BISHOP'S HULL (Mr. H. Hanshaw)	Hanshaw	7
ROSS CRYSTAL (Mr. C. Leader)	C. Leader	7
WHITE WESTER (Sir G. Renwick)	W. Renwick	7

3.25.—The OCTOBER HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st.	lb.
TIMBER (Mr. M. E. Kayton)	Fred Butters	9
aOCEAN WAVE (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	8
aCALVADOS (9lb. ex.) (Sir A. Bailey)	R. Day	8
BEAU PERE (Sir J. B. Jardine)	Leach, sen.	8
aREDSWOOD (Capt. L. Parkinson)	Beadle	8
aTHE PRINCEPINE (Mr. F. W. Horlock)	Walter Griggs	8
aMARLBOROUGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	Leach, jun.	8
CULLODEN (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	F. Darling	8
Sir BEDIVERE (Mr. H. Kennedy)	H. Leader	8
aBOU-SAADA (Mrs. P. Gutmann)	A. Sadler	7
aAVELON (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	7
aFORUM II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan)	Elsey	7
FIRMICUS (Mr. Larkin)	Larkin	7
aBUCHANITA (Mr. J. Benson)	Elsey	7
aDANCING TOY (Mr. A. K. McGrigor)	Elsey	7
MORTIMER (Mr. J. A. Macomber)	Pratt	7
KING FINCH (Mr. E. J. Marshall)	Morris	6
MAPLEBECK (Mr. J. Parr)	F. Armstrong	6

3.55.—The EARLSTOWN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st.	lb.
SCOTCH PLUME (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	C. Leader	9
BIRKE (Mr. J. McLean)	McGuigan	9
ORANGE PEEL F, by The President (Mr. F. Davies)	Pope	8
TRUCHSESSIAN (Sir J. Eley)	Templeman	8
OBJECTION (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	C. Leader	8
aSOLENSK F, by Scherzo (Major A. E. Gould)	R. J. Colling	8
SAXE F, by Puttenden (Mr. E. C. Sykes)	Reader	8
BLUE LIGHTNING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	H. Smyth	8
SKIRTSTOOL (Major H. C. Colmore)	J. Beary	8
GALAVARDIA (Mr. A. R. Faulkner)	Leach, jun.	8
THE VEIL C, by Craig an Eran (Mr. O. S. Ambrose)	Fred Butters	8
GARLAND F, by Scipio (Mr. J. E. Cottrell)	Gilbert	8
aMELITREA F, by Knockando (Mr. G. Clancy)	Clancy	8
aTORLING (Captain E. A. Elsey)	G. Sadler	8
aGRAND CRYSTAL (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	8
SKYDOON (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	8
WHEELJACK (Mr. J. Joel)	C. Peck	8
aWILLIAM SCOTCH (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leader)	J. Burns	8
CODGER (Mr. A. Lowry)	Hugh Pierson	8
MISS CHAUCER F, by Fankonia (Mr. R. Paget)	H. Leader	8
aMONA GODUR F, by Old Rowley (Mr. W. J. Peel)	Mr. Peel	8
LEVANTON (Captain C. H. Tremayne)	Cottrill	8
WEDDING GIFT (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt)	Reader	8
BELAMOUR (Mr. Reid Walker)	Street	8

4.25.—The MAIDEN HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st.	lb.
PARSIFAL (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	3	8
RESIANT (Mr. Friend Sykes)	Morris	3	8
JOAN HARTE (Lord Zetland)	Dundas	3	8
aPRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson)	R. Day	3	8
SQUARE BID (Mr. W. Bailey)	Hird	3	8
aSAMARIA (Sir R. de Trafford)	Pope	3	8
aJULIA MANNERING (Captain G. B. Portman)	Elsey	3	8
GENOA DUE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)	Digby	3	8
VIGILANT (Mr. G. T. Unwin)	Smallwood	3	8
ISMAILIA (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	3	8
JOURNEY'S END (Mr. W. J. Waldron)	R. Jones	3	8
SCOTCH LEMON (Miss H. V. Smith)	J. Rhodes	3	7
AFRICAN AGNES (Mr. F. Pearson)	Coldbeck	3	7
CORNISH PRINCE (Sir J. Grey)	Stubbs	3	7
aLEMNA (Lady Bradford)	Hammett	3	7
LORD OF THE LOCH (Mr. W. J. Peel)	Bailey	3	7
ALBUR (Lord Wavertree)	Fergusson	3	7
QUEEN BEE (Mr. R. Dyer)	Cottrill	3	7
PEN NEEDLE (Captain J. Pelton)	Gunter	3	7
FORBRAIL (Mrs. M. A. Thompson)	Webb	3	7
HAND GUN (Major J. A. Coats)	McGuigan	3	6
LONGSTOP LAD (Mr. B. Boulton)	Bullock	3	6
ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer)	Carr	3	6
ALVAIN (Mr. J. Walker)	J. Burns	3	6
SYLVAN ASH (Major J. A. Coats)	McGuigan	3	6

4.55.—The GOLBORNE SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st.	lb.
TIMBER (Mr. M. E. Kayton)	Fred Butters	3	9
aPOMMARE (Mr. J. Benson)	Elsey	3	9
PERSEVERE (Mr. P. W. Carr)	H. Leader	3	8
CYNOSURE (Mr. J. J. Power)	Vasey	4	8
aBUCHANITA (Mr. J. Benson)	Elsey	3	8
aHAVERHOLME (Mr. F. W. Dimbit)	Templeman	3	8
aPANTHEON (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	Leach, jun.	3	8
BANCHOR (Mr. Reid Walker)	Street	3	8
aSORANETTE (Mrs. K. G. Anderson)	William Griggs	3	8
aFRIAR TUCK (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters	3	8
aWOLFE TONE (Captain F. Forester)	M. Hartigan	4	8
GREENSIDE PRINCE (Sir J. Grey)	Stubbs	4	8
SPINDLEKER (Captain A. B. Wills)	Bruce	4	8
SCOTCH DOE (Mr. C. E. Howard)	Hogg	3	8
CARNYRA (Mr. S. B. Pickering)	Pickering	3	7
DELICACY (Mr. Reid Walker)	Street	3	7
NOBLE SIX (Lord Wavertree)	Fergusson	3	7

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWTON NURSERY HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Rhodesia, H.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER RULES OF RACING.—Ratlin the Reefer, Chevy Slyne, Rise China.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN Mr. H. SMITH-TURBERVILLE'S NAME.—Lord Pateshill.
HAREWOOD PLATE (PONTEFRACT).—Valiant.
MAIDEN HANDICAP (HAYDOCK).—Gossamer, Mazor.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Clockwise.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Bonnie Willard, Winsket, Slip Slip (2 yrs.), Boswax Sly (2 yrs.), Swyndord Lass, Enckfoil (dead).

SWIMMING

N. S. Brooks (Oldham Police) retained the National 100 Yards Swimming Championship at Pitfield-street Baths London, on Wednesday, his time being 56·1-5sec. R. J. C. Sutton (Plaistow United) was second in 56 2-5sec.; C. K. Baillie (Oldham Police) third, in 57sec.; and J. Whiteside (South Manchester) fourth in 57 2-5sec.

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The BRENTFORD SELLING PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 250 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Jubilee Course; seven furlongs.

	st.	lb.
WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	9 0
aGAILCAGH (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	8 12
PRARGENT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius)	G. L. Ward	8 11
LADY ALL ALONE (Mrs. D. Harris)	J. Rhodes	8 10
aCOLLODIAN (Mr. C. Cliff)	Beatty	8 9
MUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. E. L. Glasspool)	C. Leader	8 9
aTHE TOUCAN (Mr. E. N. Lyons)	Barling	8 7
PLAGUE (Mr. J. Randall)	Whalley	8 6
aSLIGO (Mr. D. M. Gan)	W. P. Lowe	8 5
PERPLEXITY (Captain D. P. Simson)	Private	8 3
KNOTWEED (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	8 2
CARARAS (Duke of Richmond and Gordon)	Private	8 1
LOU LANE (Major C. H. Stevens)	Stevens	8 0
CLADDAGH RING (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)	Cunliffe	7 10
JAPONESA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon)	J. Reardon	7 9
MISS ORKNEY (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	7 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WALTER RALEIGH, H. WRAGG; GAILCAGH, M. BEARY; PRARGENT, SIRETT; COLLODIAN, C. ELLIOTT; THE TOUCAN, —; SLIGO, C. RAY; KNOTWEED, J. DINES; CLADDAGH RING, —; JAPONESA, B. ROOK; MISS ORKNEY, I. MARTIN.

2.30.—The HALF MOON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	st.	lb.
DON PATRICK (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	9 0
aTHE RING (Mr. F. Leach, jun.)	Leach, jun.	9 0
BLUE LIGHTNING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	H. Smyth	8 11
TOREADONG (Mr. G. C. Poole)	Poole	8 11
KARELIA F, by The Winter King (Mr. J. Beary)	J. Beary	8 11
TWINTHORNE F, by Irish Battle (Mr. J. Beary)	MacColl	8 11
aCHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	8 9
aPOLYPHANT (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	Watts	8 9
FOX OF THE BUSCH F, by Sanlord (Lord Beaverbrook)	Watts	8 6
TOBERMORY F, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton)	S. Wootton	8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE RING, J. Leach; MONDAY, T. Lowrey; CHALKLANDS, M. Beary; POLYPHANT, C. Ray; MINK, J. Dines; SIGH, H. Wragg; GUIDE POST, J. Sirett; FAIR COPY, J. Childs; SULTANITA, R. Perryman; BROOTON, —; CHACRERO, F. Herbert; TOBERMORY FILLY, F. Field.

3.0.—The QUEEN ELIZABETH PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st.	lb.
aMELLIN (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	4	9 7
To You (Mr. J. Shepherd)	De Mestre	4	8 13
CARALLERO (Mr. H. E. Steel)	Walls	5	8 11
EARLY CLOSING (Lord Portman)	Farquharson	3	8 7
aSONG ONE (Mr. D. M. Gan)	W. P. Lowe	3	8 7
TUTBURY (Mr. A. M. Melville)	Nugent	6	8 5
DUCHESS OF MARB (Mr. J. E. Rowson)	Doughie Pennant	3	8 2
BASRA (Mrs. J. Howeson)	W. Nightingall	4	8 1
ANDY (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)	Blagrave	4	8 1
BOSSY (Mr. R. Clifford)	Macmee	3	7 12
HAKEM (Sir A. Khan)	R. Dawson	3	7 12
OPTIMIST (Captain A. S. Wills)	Bruce	4	7 12
THE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan)	Loftus	3	7 11
aDOCLERIAN (Lord D'Abernon)	Beatty	6	7 10
SUSPICION (Mrs. H. E. Beddington)	F. Hartigan	5	7 10
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck)	Coldbeck	5	7 9
aTRIPTYCH (Lord H. de Walden)	D. Marsh	3	7 9
DARK FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel)	C. Peck	5	7 9
THE URCHIN (Mr. B. Davis)	B.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

LONDON AMATEUR FOURSOMES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

The breeze was still blowing at Stoke Poges yesterday for the second day of the London Foursomes, but it was a mild zephyr compared with the tempestuous wind of Tuesday. Even so the course was still playing uncommonly long, there were brassey shots in plenty, and only the most immaculate could hope to get rows of 4's unless they were adept in getting down in a pitch and one putt. This was just what the Sunningdale pair (R. H. de Montmorency and L. G. Crawley) could not do in their match against Ashford Manor (Cyril Gray and R. Straker). De Montmorency had for once lost something of his superlative touch round the greens and his side had far too many 5's. At the same time Gray and Straker played quite admirable golf, good enough to beat anyone in reason. They were two up at the sixth, were pulled down to one at the turn, and then at the 12th, 13th, and 14th holed unkindly long putts for 4's. At each of these holes the Sunningdale pair seemed to have at one time the better of matters, but the 4's always just escaped them. So the heroes of Tuesday went down on the Wednesday by five and four, an awful instance of the short-lived nature of human triumphs.

The two Hartleys had a very close-run thing of it against Worplesdon, and this was not altogether surprising since Lister Hartley had not only a weeping cold, but lumbago into the bargain. Try as he would he could not keep the ball on the course off the tee, and his younger brother was left to shoulder a heavy burden. He did it almost cruelly well. At a most critical moment he holed a very long putt at the 15th and a chip for 2 at the 16th, and he won a gallant victory for his side by two up and one to play.

The Hartleys got through again after a fight in the afternoon, but I did not watch them, being more than a little thrilled by the struggle between age and youth, Woking and Stoke Poges. Youth won by two and one, and entirely deserved to do so, not because they were a little longer and stronger, as they were, but because they made fewer bad shots. They made, in fact, very few indeed, and when they finished the match with a 4 at the 17th they had a score of one under 4's, and but for a stymie it might have been two under. The losers played up with at least spasmodic gallantry, and some of their shots were full of youthful vigour. Darwin's brassey shot up to the fourth hole out of none too good a lie, and Harris's second to the 13th "sprung" out of rough grass with a steel-shafted spoon that quivered under the blow, were evidence of a reasonable amount of life in old dogs. Oppenheimer and Bradshaw began as if they were going to run away, and were two up at the third. However, Woking won the fourth, halved the fifth through a miraculous putt by Harris, and squared at the sixth. Darwin threw away the seventh by a criminal mashie shot, but won the eighth with a very good one. Stoke led again at the turn, and then came what was to my mind the critical hole. Bradshaw for once hit a poor tee shot and the ball might have been in either a bunker or the shoots of a tree. It escaped both, and Oppenheimer, rejoicing in his good fortune, laid a grand run up nearly dead. So a hole was won in 3 that might have been lost in 5, and after that the Woking pair were in the toils. At three down with four to go they spurted and won the 15th in 4, but though they got a 3 and a 4 at the next two holes they could not shake their enemies in the least, and two halves ended a really fine match.

Knole Park beat Moor Park by two and one and have rather escaped notice in doing exceedingly well, but the match between Ashford and Camberley Heath was a prolonged and sometimes humorous affair. Camberley went off with a flourish of trumpets, and even though Gray and Straker holed good putts at the fourth and fifth they found themselves three down. Gradually they pulled these three back and, after some moving incidents, the match was square with one to go. The last hole was full of thrills, Wadley missing one of the stone flower pots on the edge of destruction by the breadth of a piece of paper. That hole was halved in 4; so was the 19th; so was the 20th, where Camberley just missed a shortish putt for victory. Something had to happen, and Ashford, with a good 3, won the 21st and staggered home in the twilight.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND

MOOR PARK (W. T. Coles and T. L. C. Heald) beat NEW ZEALAND (Major G. Le Roy Burnham and H. H. Hedges) by 2 and 1.

KNOLE PARK (C. F. Woodbridge and G. Simpson) beat WEST BYFLEET (W. E. Walker and W. H. Berningham) by 2 and 1.

LEATHERHEAD (R. H. A. Ritchie and R. E. A. Dash) beat WEST MIDDLESEX (F. H. Rowse and Harry Rountree) by 5 and 4.

CHISLEHURST (R. W. Hartley and W. L. Hartley) beat WORPLESDON (E. A. Tooth and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe) by 2 and 1.

CAMBERLEY HEATH (Captain G. E. Hawkins and N. J. F. Wadley) beat GERRARDS CROSS (J. E. T. Burrows and H. W. S. Palmer) by 3 and 2.

ASHFORD MANOR (C. D. Gray and R. Straker) beat SUNNINGDALE (R. H. de Montmorency and L. G. Crawley) by 5 and 4.

WOKING (R. Harris and B. Darwin) beat MANNINGS HEATH (J. Marshall Thomson and Major T. B. C. Piggott) by 4 and 3.

STOKE POGES (A. S. Bradshaw and R. H. Oppenheimer) beat BERKSHIRE (E. N. Layton and G. D. Hannay) by 3 and 2.

FOURTH ROUND

KNOLE PARK beat MOOR PARK by 2 and 1.

CHISLEHURST beat LEATHERHEAD by 3 and 2.

ASHFORD MANOR beat CAMBERLEY HEATH at the 21st hole.

STOKE POGES beat WOKING by 2 and 1.

CROYDON ALLIANCE

The winter season of the Croydon and District Professional Golfers' Alliance opened yesterday, when a 27 holes better-ball competition against Bogey was held at Langley Park. The event was, in reality, a triumph for two amateurs, though they won only in section "B," which was for clubs represented by two amateurs. H. Richardson (2) and W. J. Richardson (6), of Beckenham, not content with a useful advantage of six up on Bogey during the morning, went out in the afternoon and during the nine holes gained a balance of five to return a winning aggregate of 11 up.

The leading returns were:—

SECTION "A" (Professional and Amateur)

CROHAM HURST.—R. G. Wilson (+4) and Mr. G. L. Martin (14), 6 up+3 up=9 up.

SHIRLEY PARK.—T. Trapp (+4) and Mr. R. D. Longhurst (14), 7 up+1 up=8 up.

SELSDON PARK.—A. J. Lacey (+4) and Mr. W. K. Harland (12), 5 up+3 up=8 up.

FULWELL.—W. H. Oke (+4) and W. S. B. White (9), 3 up+4 up=7 up.

FOXGROVE.—H. C. Jolly (+4) and Dr. Flaherty (3), 3 up+3 up=6 up.

SOUTH LODGE.—M. Daragon (+4) and Mr. C. A. Frew (14), 1 up+4 up=5 up.

ROEHAMPTON.—G. Gadd (+4) and Mr. J. A. E. Traill (6), 3 up+1 up=4 up.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH.—W. C. Thomas (+4) and Captain Nicholson (6), 3 up+2 up=4 up.

PURLEY DOWNS.—C. Johns (+4) and Mr. G. G. Nightingale (6), 1 up+2 up=3 up.

PUDLANDS HILL.—F. Cox (+4) and L. Carhart Harris (9), 2 up+1 down=1 up.

BICKLEY AND BICKLEY.—W. T. Twine (+4) and R. Mackenzie Veale (9), a.s.+1 up=1 up.

SECTION "B" (Two Amateurs)

BECKENHAM.—H. Richardson (2) and W. J. Richardson (6), 6 up+5 up=11 up.

SHIRLEY PARK.—C. B. Rose (3) and H. G. Palmer (9), 2 up+2 up=4 up.

PURLEY DOWNS.—H. K. Dinn (5) and W. Bowen (12), 2 up+1 up=3 up.

SOUTH LODGE.—E. J. Slater (scratch) and O. Siemssen (9), a.s.+a.s.=a.s.

PURLEY DOWNS.—H. A. Davies (10) and G. H. R. Prisby (14), 2 up+2 down=a.s.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WINS

The Prince of Wales and T. H. P. Kolesar, who tied for the captain's prize when Sunningdale held their Autumn Meeting last Saturday, replayed at Sunningdale yesterday, when the Prince of Wales won by two strokes.

In a first-round match of the London Press Golfing Society's Challenge Cup competition J. S. Macgregor (10) beat J. T. Bolton (24) at Old Fold Manor by 6 and 5.

Over their own course at Camberley yesterday Camberley Heath beat St. George's Hill by eight matches to three.

'*Excellent*'—MR. H. G. WELLS

'*A great book*'—SIR J. ARTHUR THOMSON

'*Stimulating*'—PROFESSOR JULIAN HUXLEY

(See below)

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"EVE" FOURSOMES AT RANELAGH

TWO FRENCH PAIRS STILL IN

The *Eve* Ladies' Autumn Foursomes Tournament was continued yesterday at Ranelagh, when the two French couples succeeded in progressing through two more rounds and so enter the semi-final. Miss Diana Esmond and her younger sister, Miss Lulu Esmond, are one of them and a third sister, Mme. Uzielli, and the Comtesse d'Haramboure are the other. The possibility of an all-French final is not remote.

In the fourth round the Esmond sisters were rather too good for Miss Grant-Suttie and Mrs. Steele, winning by 7 and 5 on level terms after turning five up. In the next round they beat Mrs. Davenport and Miss Ducker, of Home Park, who have done exceedingly well in the competition, by 6 and 4 after being three up at the fifth and four up at the turn. Mme. Uzielli deserves the credit for the other French success, though her partner played well to her handicap. They were only one up at the turn against Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Mobbs in the afternoon, but the latter then fell away and were beaten by 4 and 3.

In the morning the Bailey sisters were usually struggling against Mrs. Davenport and Miss Ducker, who were receiving one stroke and were three down at one time. The match was squared at the 16th, but Miss Sylvia Bailey missed a short putt for a win at the 17th, and at the 19th her sister drove into the hillocks and all was over with them. Miss P. Reed partnered Mrs. Cross against Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott and had to give them three strokes. They just failed to do it, being beaten by 2 and 1. The Comtesse d'Harambure and Mme. Uzielli had a very hard fourth round game with Miss K. Garnham and Miss D. Pim, who conceded four strokes. The French players were one up at the 16th, where Miss Garnham failed with her chip, and that slip really settled the match, as a stroke prevented Miss Garnham and Miss Pim from winning the 17th, and they could only halve the home hole.

The results were:—

FOURTH ROUND

Miss Diana Esmond and Miss Lulu Esmond (Chantilly) (14) beat Mrs. Steele and Miss Grant Suttie (North Berwick) (13) by 7 and 5.

Mrs. Davenport and Miss Ducker (Home Park) (17) beat Miss Bailey and Miss Joan Bailey (Coombe Wood) (14) at the 19th hole.

Miss M. Lake and Miss Horrell (Worthing) (16) beat Miss Rhona Robbie (Royal Mid-Surrey) and Miss Leslie Brown (Wimbledon) (18) by 2 and 1.

Mrs. A. Gold (Denham) and Mrs. Chadwick (Stoke Poges) (12) beat Mrs. R. Garrett and Miss Joy Winn (Aldeburgh) (3) by 2 and 1.

Comtesse D'Harambure (Chantilly) and Mme. Uzielli (St. Cloud) (17) beat Miss K. Garnham (Naze) and Miss D. Pim (Addington) (7) by 1 hole.

Mrs. P. Phipps and Mrs. H. Mobbs (Northants Co.) (16) beat Miss Marsden and Mrs. Kellar Frost (Royal Mid-Surrey) (12) by 3 and 2.

Mrs. Brindle (Royal West Norfolk) and Mrs. J. Mellor (Sunningdale) (9) beat Miss P. Horsfield (Verulam) and Mrs. Farquharson (Porters Park) (11) by 3 and 1.

Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott (Royal Mid-Surrey) (16) beat Mrs. A. Cross (West Hunton) and Miss P. Reed (Mitcham) (5) by 2 and 1.

FIFTH ROUND

Miss Esmond and Miss Esmond beat Mrs. Davenport and Miss Ducker by 6 and 4.

Mrs. Gold and Miss Horrell beat Mrs. Gold and Mrs. Chadwick by 1 hole.

Comtesse D'Harambure and Mme. Uzielli beat Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Mobbs by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Brindle and Mrs. Mellor beat Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott by 3 and 2.

MATCHES AT ROEHAMPTON

The results of the "Overflow" competition at Roehampton were:—

FOURTH ROUND

Mrs. Tuckett (Wentworth) and Miss N. Darling (Coswick) (30) beat Mrs. K. Morrice (Chislehurst) and Mrs. Sanderson (19) by 4 and 2.

Mrs. Trollope and Mrs. D. M. Pelmore (Hindhead) (25) beat Miss Burbidge (Roehampton) and Miss Ellis (Royal Mid-Surrey) (23) by 2 holes.

Miss Steele Perkins (Prince's, Sandwich) and Miss Lloyd-Price (Rhyl) (20) beat Miss Dobson (Brocton Hall) and Miss M. Bossey (Chislehurst) (19) by 2 holes.

Miss G. Hartopp (Cavendish) and Miss Eversfield (Burton) (16) beat Mrs. Trevanion and Mrs. Davis (Sandy Lodge) (25) by 4 and 3.

Mrs. H. C. Sturgess-Wells (Lady Golfers' Club) and Miss D. M. Heath (Ferndown) (17) beat Mrs. Page and Miss Rose (Royal Mid-Surrey) (22) by 3 and 2.

Miss H. E. Carr and Miss M. Eversfield (Handsworth) (17) beat Miss M. Buckham and Miss G. Hughes (Walton Heath) (28) by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Haines (Bedfordshire) and Miss Radcliffe Smith (Roehampton) (27) beat Mrs. A. H. Goodall (Littlehampton) and Miss D. Ionides (Brighton and Hove) (18) by 3 and 1.

Mrs. G. S. Dudgeon and Dr. S. Overton (Royal Mid-Surrey) (17) beat Mrs. Parnall and Miss Parnall (West Kent) (24) by 2 and 1.

FIFTH ROUND

Mrs. Trollope and Mrs. Pelmore beat Mrs. Tuckett and Miss Darling by 1 hole.

Miss Hartopp and Miss Eversfield beat Miss Steele Perkins and Miss Lloyd-Price by 6 and 4.

Miss Carr and Miss Eversfield beat Mrs. Sturgess-Wells and Miss Heath by 3 and 2.

Mrs. Dudgeon and Dr. Overton beat Mrs. Haines and Miss Radcliffe Smith by 5 and 4.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE BEATEN

In a match by Singles and Foursomes at Wimbledon yesterday Royal Wimbledon beat the Household Brigade Golfing Society by six matches to three.

The results were:—

ROYAL WIMBLEDON		HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE G.S.
SINGLES		
H. C. C. Tippett (4 and 2)	1	Major R. S. Lambert .. 0
		Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer (halved) .. 0
T. M. Rogers (halved)	0	Major G. L. Tyrlingham .. 0
W. R. Rumbold (1 hole)	1	Major G. L. Tyrlingham .. 0
E. L. Clark (1 hole)	1	G. Fisher-Rowe .. 0
Brig.-Gen. A. B. Hubback (6 and 5)	1	Major R. Whitbread .. 0
Captain E. T. Evans (halved)	0	Major E. R. M. Fryer (halved) .. 0
		Captain W. Greenacre (1 hole) .. 1
S. W. Brown ..	0	
A. C. Witts (7 and 5)	1	Captain G. F. E. Hirst .. 0
Total ..	5	Total .. 1
FOURSOMES		
Tippett and Rogers (3 and 1)	1	Palmer and Captain C. E. Maturin Baird .. 0
Rumbold and C. H. Anthony ..	0	Tyrlingham and Fryer (7 and 5) .. 1
		Whitbread and Greenacre (2 and 1) .. 1
Hubback and Evans ..	0	
Clark and Witts (halved)	0	Fisher-Rowe and Hirst (halved) .. 0
Total ..	1	Total .. 2

NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISERS' G.S. MEETING

Members of the Newspaper and Advertisers' Golfing Society held their autumn meeting at Walton Heath yesterday, when the *Daily Express* Cup and replica for the best score in the morning medal competition was won by N. Bowater with 83 – 7 = 76. W. Sanderson, with 80 – 3 = 77, won the prize for the best net score among competitors with a handicap of 12 and under, and Sir Vyell Vyvyan (13) and J. Dowling (11) tied at 79 net for the award for competitors with a handicap exceeding 12.

Sanderson also won *The Times* Cup in the afternoon Bogey competition with a return, from a handicap of three, of 1 up. The senior prize went to H. M. Thornton, who finished 1 up, while M. M. Ratcliffe won the junior prize with 3 down. A special prize for the best score over the last nine holes was won by M. H. Wade with 1 down.

GOLFERS' CLUB AUTUMN MEETING

The Golfers' Club held their autumn meeting over the Burhill Club's course on Wednesday, when a 36 holes medal competition was decided. J. K. Wainwright, with rounds of 72 and 75 and an aggregate of 147, won the Dorothy Van-de-Linde Challenge Cup and also qualified for the match-play stages in the competition for the Gerald Lewis Challenge Cup, the other qualifiers being: E. Owen Jones, 153; M. L. Abrahams, 153; and A. J. Lee, 154. Wainwright, in addition, won the prize for the best morning round, the award for the best second round being secured by Abrahams with his score of 74.

LADIES' AUTUMN MEETINGS

BETCHWORTH PARK.—Betchworth Park Challenge Cup.—Mrs. Nicholson, 108 – 35 = 73. Scratch Prize.—Mrs. Hamilton and Miss E. Hunt tied at 94. Flag Competition.—Miss K. Fraser, in the 16th hole. Bogey Competition.—Silver Division.—Miss M. Fraser (14) and Mrs. Colman (14) tied at 6 down. Bronze Division.—Miss Hyland (30), 4 down.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR.—Chantrey Cup.—Mrs. Corcos. Buttery Bowl.—Mrs. Richardson. Scratch Prize.—Mrs. Griffin. Senior Medal.—Mrs. Griffin (first prize). Mrs. Tyler (second prize). Junior Medal.—Miss K. Duff (first prize). Mrs. Richardson (second prize). Greensome Competition.—Mrs. J. Kelley and Mrs. R. Macians.

CRICKET

WEST INDIES' TOUR IN AUSTRALIA

The tour of the West Indies team in Australia will include 16 matches, with five Test matches, two of which will be played at Sydney and one each at Adelaide, Brisbane, and Melbourne. The party, which will travel in the Tamaroa, which will leave Southampton to-day includes:—

G. C. Grant (Trinidad), captain, L. S. Birkett (Trinidad), vice-captain, L. Barrow (Jamaica), C. C. Bartlett (Barbados), L. N. Constantine (Trinidad), F. I. Dealtora (British Guiana), G. Francis (Barbados), H. C. Griffith (Barbados), G. Headley (Jamaica), E. St. Hill (Trinidad), J. E. D. Hunte (Trinidad), F. R. Martin (Jamaica), E. A. V. Rae (Trinidad), O. S. Scott (Jamaica), C. H. Sealey (Barbados), and O. S. Wight (British Guiana), with Mr. E. H. Mallett, manager, and Mr. J. E. Schmidt, assistant manager and treasurer.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 9.—The West Indian Cricket Board has accepted the invitation of the New Zealand Cricket Council to play a match here on November 12 and 13.—*Reuter.*

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

WAR AND PENSIONS

A NATIONAL MATERNITY SERVICE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, OCT. 9

The annual Conference of the Labour Party was continued in the Pier Pavilion to-day under the chairmanship of Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, gave an address which reviewed Government policy on the Poor Law, pensions, and housing, and indicated an intention to evolve a national maternity service which, combined with the activities of local authorities, would seek to prevent the present high mortality of mothers in childbirth. Part of the afternoon session was held in private for the discussion of finance and resolutions dealing with the *Daily Herald*.

The new Executive was constituted by ballot as follows:—

DIVISION I.—TRADE UNIONS

M. ROTHERIS (Textile Factory Workers' Association).
J. R. CLYNES (General and Municipal Workers).
JOSEPH COMPTON (Vehicle Builders).
R. DENNISON (Iron and Steel Trades Association).
STANLEY HIRST (Transport and General Workers).
JOSEPH JONES (Miners' Federation).
J. KATLEE (Amalgamated Engineering Union).
GEORGE LATHAM (Railway Clerks).
F. O. ROBERTS (Typographical Association).
W. A. ROBERTS (Distributive and Allied Workers).
W. R. SHORT (Boot and Shoe Operatives).
BEN TURNER (Textile Workers).

DIVISION II.—SOCIALIST, CO-OPERATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

F. W. JOWETT.

DIVISION III.—CONSTITUENCY AND CENTRAL LABOUR PARTIES

GEORGE DALLAS — HERBERT MORRISON
HUGH DALTON — OSWALD MOSLEY
GEORGE LANSBURY

DIVISION IV.—WOMEN MEMBERS

MRS. J. L. ADAMSON — MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE
DR. ETHEL BENTHAM — LADY MABEL SMITH
MRS. R. AYRTON GOULD

Mr. Arthur Henderson was elected treasurer without a contest, the Prime Minister having resigned.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, addressed the conference on the work and policy of his Department. Like the Prime Minister, he said, he came before them in no spirit of apology. They were confronted in the early days of their administration with a series of complicated problems, some inherited from long past and some the creation of his immediate predecessors. One was that of the Poor Law. Although boards of guardians had been doomed to death, the old Poor Law remained on the Statute-book. He would like to put the Poor Law through a thorough examination with a view to the production of a new Poor Law code in harmony with the spirit of the moment; but he could not do this in face of more urgent tasks.

What they could do by administration they had done. All boards of guardians were not equally enlightened, but he could be no more held responsible for the actions of every public assistance authority than for the actions of municipal authorities in other directions. All their instructions breathed the spirit of decent, enlightened Poor Law administration—he did not mean to say extravagant administration. Their own people were bearing the burden of rates, and he was as much against lax administration and extravagance as he was against the niggardly policy of some local authorities.

MENTAL TREATMENT

They had often spoken of breaking up the Poor Law. The Act of 1929 did not break it up, though it began to create conditions under which the Poor Law could be broken up. He hoped local authorities would pursue as far as they could the breaking up of the law into component parts. He had tried to do this with the Mental Treatment Act. This was a measure which had been misunderstood by many of his friends and was a great new charter in the treatment of mental disease.

Turning to the question of pensions, Mr. Greenwood said he could claim that they had fulfilled the pledge given at the last election that, pending a larger scheme, they would deal with the anomalies and grievances left by the somewhat ungenerous measure of Mr. Churchill. This was not the end, but a beginning, and the Government remained under the obligation to develop the pensions system. The task was a big one. It consisted in so arranging and developing social provisions that no man, woman, or child should lack the elementary needs of decent human existence. The problem could not be solved by a single Act of Parliament, but only by developing a general policy which would be put into effect as and when opportunities occurred.

SLUM CLEARANCE

On the subject of housing, the Minister said he attached enormous importance to a provision in the new Housing Act which required local authorities to look ahead for five years and to submit a programme to be subjected to scrutiny by the Ministry and sent back if it was not good enough. They were left, he added, with that problem, which so far had baffled all treatment. It was not so difficult to build new houses on prairie land outside a city, but there was a different story when they came to overcrowded, unwholesome, unhealthy areas where people had to be rehoused. The problem of slum clearance had never been effectively handled since the War. The results of clearance schemes had been very, very small. They had to move in the two broad directions of rehousing the people living in the slums and of preventing working-class areas from developing into slums.

It was as important, in his view, to stop the sinking down of houses to the slum level as to deal with the problem merely by rehousing. They had had some difficulty over the question of compensation. Behind the opposition to the Housing Bill was a desire to protect the interests of the slum landlords, but in the end they got the Bill through without giving those landlords another penny of public money. The Bill was on the Statute-book and, worked with the Act of 1924, it provided a housing code for local authorities which would enable them to sweep away every bad house in the land and to ensure to their citizens reasonably decent housing conditions.

He had a right to ask that Labour councillors in a minority on local authorities should put their weight behind the Act, and that the Labour movement as a whole throughout the country should put its weight behind public opinion. He was glad that the building trades operatives were spontaneously, on their own initiative, running a big campaign among all kinds of organizations to bring home the possibilities of the Housing Act, 1930, and to help to rouse public opinion. It might be possible to rouse public opinion in such a way that every slum area in the country would be destroyed. Those areas were the seed grounds of disease, the places where infant mortality was double and the death rate was higher than in other places. They were centres of infection among people who lived outside the slums. Slum clearance was not half so expensive as the load of disease which bad housing created. (Cheers.)

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Speaking of the future, Mr. Greenwood said he would like to go on with his work, and he thought he ought to have 10 years of uninterrupted effort. If there were no other Bills he could do his work in less than 10 years, but other Ministers would be unreasonable. (Laughter.) It was a tragic thing that motherhood in this country was the most deadly of all professions. It ought to make every decent person's blood boil to think that every year 3,000 mothers went down to their graves in performing the greatest of all human tasks and responsibilities, and the more so when 60 per cent. of those deaths were avoidable. So far from the maternal death rate declining it had actually been increasing, and they could not sit down and do nothing. He hoped local authorities would do all that they could within their powers to make the necessary provision for ante-natal treatment, for maternity hospitals, and for post-natal treatment.

It was necessary to go farther than that. They had to evolve a national maternity service, and the Government meant to do that. They were beginning, after that conference was over, negotiations with all the people who were concerned. If this problem was to be dealt with effectively they must mobilize every form of health provision and health service that there was. They must consult the local authorities, the approved societies, and the medical profession with a view to framing a comprehensive scheme which, combined with the activities of local authorities, would ensure that no mother shall die unnecessarily.

In conclusion, Mr. Greenwood said he regarded his work at the Ministry of Health as second to none in importance. He had received an opportunity which he never expected of trying to translate into the lives of men, women, and children some of the things for which the Labour movement stood. He wanted to see the people living in decent houses under healthy conditions, with opportunities for sunshine, for a freer and more wholesome life than they had got to-day. He did not pretend to have accomplished that task, but the Government had, from the very beginning, honestly tried to do it. If it should be that the Government were destroyed in the very near future, they would leave a record of honest, sincere endeavour to improve the lot and the lives of the people. (Cheers.)

Discussion then took place on a motion, which was moved on behalf of the Edinburgh Trades and Labour Council, urging the Government to introduce legislation to alter the Rent Restriction Act and to reduce the permitted increase of rents of controlled houses from 40 to 20 per cent. It also urged that the Act should be extended to cover all houses built before the War, irrespective of whether any such houses had been "decontrolled." After this resolution had been adopted, Mr. GREENWOOD said the Rent Restriction Act would of course be continued for a further year, and he hoped to be able to announce in a few days the appointment of a committee, which he would set up in conjunction with the Secretary of State for Scotland, to go into the whole question. He also announced that a committee was to be set up in a few days by the Minister of Agriculture and by himself, as Minister of Health, to consider the question of tied cottages.

WORKERS' PENSIONS AT 65

The conference then passed to the subject of pensions to enable the older workers to retire from industry. A resolution, submitted on behalf of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was in the following terms:—

Having regard to the fact that the present pension at 65 years of age is insufficient to induce workpeople to leave industry and so make way for the younger generation, and, further, having especial regard to the effects of rationalization of industry and its intensification of unemployment, this conference directs the National Executive Committee to press immediately for the introduction of a pension scheme making provision for adequate pensions at the age of 65 years in the case of those persons who actually leave their industrial occupation.

In the course of the discussion it was argued that the term "adequate pensions" was indefinite, and an amendment to insert in the resolution "£1 per week" was moved by Mr. JAGGER (National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers). Mr. GREENWOOD intervened to advise members of the conference to hold their hand and to remember what they were asking. The pensions proposed in the resolution had to be taken in conjunction with all the many other things which the conference had been asking for that week. Regard must be had to the other forms of social expenditure, and unless there was unlimited money they were bound to have regard to priority of claims. A Cabinet Committee was now dealing with this on a much broader scale than that of pensions. They had to consider national health and unemployment insurance, the whole of the pensions scheme, and the work which the social services were doing, and they had to consider the claims not merely of the aged but of the young and middle-aged who were bereaved.

At the close of this speech a delegate moved the "previous question," but this was defeated on a card vote by 1,319,000 votes to 912,000.

The conference then voted on the amendment that the amount of the pension should be £1 per week, and this was carried by 1,096,000 votes to 850,000.

AGE 60 INSTEAD OF 65

Mr. HEAL (Halifax Divisional Labour Party) moved a further amendment to substitute 60 for 65 as the age at which a pension should be payable.

Mr. E. BEVIN opposed the amendment. He was in favour, he said, of pensions at 60 as a general principle, but he was getting tired of going round at elections and then not delivering the goods. A lot of resolutions carried by the conference in the past had been carried when they were a long way from responsibility. Now they were there, and they would have to answer for their sins or otherwise at the next election. They had carried an amendment that the pension should be £1 a week. From his point of view that was not an adequate pension. They were not going to get men out of industry with £1 a week when they were earning £4 to £7, nor would they get physically fit men out at 60. He would rather see the Government give them a well-thought-out co-ordinated pension scheme of an adequate kind at 65. He criticized a flat rate system of pension. Municipal experience had shown that a flat rate did not work.

Mr. A. J. COOK (Miners' Federation) expressed surprise at Mr. Bevin's speech. Men were being dismissed long before they were 60 in the realm of industry. In the mining industry they had 300,000 redundant men, and it was the veterans who were thrown out. The raising of the school age and earlier pensions, he considered, were an economic necessity.

The amendment was carried on a card vote by 1,221,000 votes to 744,000.

"MASSED RESISTANCE TO WAR"

The conference then turned to the subject of disarmament, and the following resolution was moved by Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., on behalf of the Independent Labour Party:—

This conference reaffirms its determination to do everything in its power to secure disarmament and world peace. It holds it to be the duty of every member of the Labour Party to offer unceasing opposition to war and preparations for war, and emphasises in this connexion the special responsibility of the representatives of the party in Parliament.

In view of the failure of the London Naval Conference to secure an effective measure of world disarmament, and the impossibility, while present policies are being pursued, of ensuring any approach to national disarmament, the conference calls upon the Government to embark on a policy leading to total disarmament within the shortest possible period, irrespective of what other Governments may do.

Further, in conformity with the party policy of massed resistance to war by the workers, it instructs the executive to prepare definite plans for organized resistance to war, and submit them to the next annual conference. It also emphasises the necessity for the special inclusion of peace instruction in schools.

The mover said that there were more armed men to-day than there were before the War. Two policies were before the Labour Government. One was that the nation, under Labour and Socialist control, should give an example to other nations by disarmament; the other was that the country should disarm only by agreement with the nations. The conference should line up with the increasing number of Socialist parties in other countries in declaring that Labour in office should seek to break the circle of armaments by definitely giving the lead in a policy of disarmament. In the long run the security of a country depended upon the justice of its policies, and if Great Britain were to give the lead in disarmament and pursued policies that were just to other nations, then we should receive a response from forces in other countries, and we might begin to see an end of the tremendous power of armaments. The resolution, he pointed out, asked the conference to approve of organized mass resistance to war, so that, if ever the crisis arose, Labour would say, whatever the Government might say, "There shall be no war."

Mr. WELLOCK, M.P. (Stourbridge), who seconded, said that there was no criticism of the Government in the motion which had been proposed. The Government had faithfully carried out the mandate which was given it by the country on disarmament by agreement; but that policy had broken down, and a new one must be put in its place. He paid tribute to the work which had been done by the Prime Minister in preparing the way for the London Naval Conference, but, in spite of the results of that Conference, it had failed to satisfy the anticipations and expectations of the world.

Mr. A. A. COX (Epsom Divisional Labour Party) moved an amendment to substitute for the words "irrespective of what other Governments may do," the words "by concerted action with other Governments."

MR. HENDERSON'S APPEAL

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P., said that both the resolution and the amendment asked that there should be a change of policy. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the conference to stand by the policy of the party, which was disarmament by agreement. The resolution, which was cleverly worded, asked that every member of the Labour Parliamentary Party should offer uncompromising opposition to preparations for war. Did that mean that when Supply came up in the House of Commons there was to be no Supply? (A delegate, "Yes.") That was what the resolution would mean in effect, and he would not allow the conference to be tricked into passing what it really did not intend to pass, and into adopting a resolution which would put certain members of the House in a position to say to the party: "At the last conference it was decided that you should not vote for Supply." The conference did not mean that. No force in this country had done more to rouse public opinion in favour of international cooperation than the Labour Party had done. Was the conference going to interfere with the policy of the Government and thwart their efforts at Geneva?

The "previous question" was moved from the body of the hall and was agreed to. Discussion on disarmament was therefore brought to an end.

A resolution on Parliamentary Reform was then moved by Mr. MAXTON, M.P., on behalf of the I.L.P. It proposed that the time was ripe for drastic reform of the procedure of the House of Commons and for the adoption of new rules to give members of all parties full facilities for expressing their views and making their proposals free from the menace of possible resignation of the Government and dissolution of Parliament. The resolution proceeded:—

To effect this object and to remove the present block to public business, this conference urges that departmental committees, in association with the Minister, should be constituted. The members of these departmental committees should have full power to initiate legislative proposals, and to exercise administrative control, the decisions of the committees to be submitted to the full House of Commons for acceptance, rejection, or "reference back."

Mr. Maxton said that a large body of opinion had developed in this country which believed that Parliamentary Government was futile, and those who were engaged in its operations were prepared to admit that, as an instrument of government, it was totally inadequate. It served in the past to restrain despotic monarchs, and it still retained many of the devices and formulas that existed then, which had a meaning in the past but to-day were meaningless and obstructive.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., said that they were all agreed that there was a need for reform of the procedure of the House of Commons, and it was understood that there would be a Select Committee to consider the subject, though he could not say what would be its terms of reference. The proposals in the resolution would be reactionary and would obstruct the work of Parliament and of a Labour Government. If Ministers were not to be responsible to Parliament they would have no fear of Parliament, and it was well that they should fear Parliament. The mover of the resolution appeared to have forgotten that the proposed departmental committees would not consist only of Labour members. There would be members of other parties upon them as well, and Bills would be obstructed before they reached the House of Commons. The committees would be an instrument not of progress but of obstruction. When Sir Oswald Mosley addressed the conference two days before on unemployment he spoke of Parliament as if he were Lenin, Trotsky, Mussolini, and Hitler rolled into one. (Laughter.) He (the speaker) agreed that members of Parliament should be brought into closer touch with administration, but that should be done within the Labour Party itself.

Mr. SHINWELL, M.P., expressed a hope that the Independent Labour Party would not expel him for opposing a resolution with which they were associated. (Mr. MAXTON: "We have not done it yet.") It appeared to be assumed by Mr. Maxton that if the proposed departmental committees were set up opposition would disappear; but opposition would remain. Who was going to initiate legislation to be passed by the Labour Government? It was that conference. (Cheers.) They were not going to leave that to the departmental committees.

A card vote was then taken, resulting as follows:—

For the resolution, 490,000; against, 1,809,000.

USE OF NATIONAL CREDIT

On the motion of Mr. E. MARKLOW (Social Democratic Federation), the following resolution was agreed to:—

That, in order to secure as far as possible common action in national and international Socialist economic policy, it is essential that a searching inquiry into the post-War structure of capitalism in the principal countries of the world shall be set on foot by the parties of the Labour and Socialist International. Recognizing the urgent need for inquiry, to be followed by prompt action, especially in view of the appalling increase of unemployment and the necessity to finance public works of relief, this conference urges the Labour Party executive to press upon the Government the need to take from the Bank of England the privilege of exploiting the national cred

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Books of the Week

BRITISH FARMING

ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL POLICY

THE FUTURE OF FARMING. By C. S. ORWIN. (Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 5s.)

Any contribution by the Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute in Oxford to the discussion of our agricultural problems must command the attention of all who are directly or indirectly interested in the subject. His new book, the outcome of 30 years' experience acquired as a farmer, as a land agent, and as a research worker, contains a retrospect of the social and economic results of our national and industrial policy, an analysis of the present condition of agriculture and its causes, and a forecast of the future of farming in this country put forward as the basis of the proper agricultural policy to be pursued.

His claim for special consideration of the British farming industry is based on the hypothesis that stability in national life depends upon the stability of a nation's agriculture, and that a proper balance between rural and urban industry must be preserved. The proportion of the occupied population engaged in agriculture in England and Wales to-day is far lower than it is in the other States of Western Europe, and the country may be described as feeding itself only from Saturday to Monday: for the rest of the week it exists on imported foodstuffs. A detailed examination of the causes of this unhappy condition reveals the essential points of difference between our agriculture and our other industries, and the special disabilities under which the former has been and is still carried on in England. These have been avoided in other countries by the adoption of a national agricultural policy. Herein lies the explanation of the diminution of our agricultural population and of the area under arable cultivation. Recent proposals for subsidizing corn production, for establishing guaranteed prices, for preventing the dumping of surplus produce from abroad, and other safeguarding measures are briefly reviewed.

So far Mr. Orwin is on non-controversial ground, but when he proceeds to challenge the efficacy of our established systems of farming he must anticipate lively criticism. In his chapter on progress in farming systems he describes three notable and successful departures from traditional practice. These will be readily accepted as evidence that finality in agricultural progress has not been reached, but are not likely to shake the confidence of our farmers in the soundness of mixed farming or the interdependence of live stock and crop husbandry. Criticism of the economic structure of British agriculture is no new thing. The prevailing farm organization, described as the small capitalist operating with hired labour, has been attacked from two quarters. One school of thought, with its eye on Western Europe, has urged the superiority of the small-holding, or rather—as Mr. Orwin correctly points out—of the small family farm. Another school points to the advantages of industrialized agriculture to be found in some form of factory farm, operating wide areas with the most skilled management and complete equipment in every department. Mr. Orwin discerns the hope of the future in specialization and mechanization—"specialization in the production of commodities in the districts ascertained to be most favourable to them, and in the mechanization of processes of production"—and discusses their possible application to the three different systems—the family farm, the factory farm, and the farm of the small capitalist. Under the heading of "practical measures" he indicates the means of reconstruction. First there must be a national survey to determine the soil, climatic, and economic conditions most favourable to the production of particular commodities—under a system of specialization. The country is to be "zoned"—in a manner similar to that adopted in town or regional planning—for corn growing, milk production, market gardening, and other branches of specialized farming. The adoption of the survey is to be ensured by means of a scheme of land nationalization, with which Mr. Orwin has familiarized his readers in a previous work. Owners and occupiers are to be expropriated with suitable compensation. To conform with the recommendations of the survey existing boundaries are to be abolished, hedges grubbed up, ditches filled in, buildings regrouped and remodelled, and the land is to be re-equipped and remodelled for specialist farmers financed mainly by the State. The diversified types of agriculture which have held the field so long are to be eliminated.

It is narrated of a certain eminent lawyer that when acting as counsel to the Treasury he was sometimes required to express the opinion of a Law Officer whose legal attainments were by no means equal to his position in politics. On these occasions counsel to the Treasury remarked that, though loyalty to his chief constrained him to put to the Court the legal arguments contained in his instructions, it did not prevent him from joining in the general hilarity which they invariably provoked. Regard for Mr. Orwin's work in the past will require his fellow agriculturists to read his book. But many of them will wish that his constructive proposals, based upon his admirable summary of the agricultural situation, were in closer touch with realities. It would be a matter for regret if a writer of Mr. Orwin's ability and practical experience were to join the already too numerous body of agricultural cranks.

SOME NEW BOOKS

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. (Two Vols.) By E. K. Chambers. (Milford. 42s. n.)
COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS. By Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon. (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d. n.)
THE FUTURE OF FARMING. By C. S. Orwin. (Milford. 5s. n.)
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By R. Coupland. (Longmans. 12s. 6d. n.)
THE CRISIS OF ENGLISH LIBERTY. By Sir John A. R. Marriott. (Milford. 15s. n.)
EARLY DAYS IN EAST AFRICA. By the late Sir Frederick Jackson. (Arnold. 21s. n.)
SECRET SERVICE. By Sir Geo. Aston. (Faber and Faber. 18s. n.)
RECOLLECTIONS OF A PRISONER OF WAR. By Lord Phillimore. (Arnold. 10s. 6d. n.)
THE DICKENS ADVERTISER. Edited by Bernard Darwin. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 7s. 6d. n.)
THE NATIONAL DEBT. By E. L. Hargreaves. (Arnold. 15s. n.)
THE ROMANCE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. By Samuel McKechnie. (Sampson Low. 6s. n.)
ITALY AFTER THE RENAISSANCE. By Lacy Collison-Morley. (Routledge. 15s. n.)
CORSICA THE BEAUTIFUL. By Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Hurst and Blackett. 16s. n.)

FICTION
IMPERIAL PALACE. By Arnold Bennett. (Cassell. 10s. 6d. n.)
THE MAN WHO MADE GOLD. By Hilaire Belloc. (Arrowsmith. 7s. 6d. n.)
CHERRY GAMBOL. By Eden Phillpotts. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. n.)

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SPEECHES

A CHOICE MISCELLANY

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS. By the RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SIMON. Edited by D. R. EVANS. (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Evans is to be congratulated on this selection. It admirably illustrates both the quality of Sir John Simon's mind and the range of his interests, and its arrangement, though orderly, is never monotonous. Thus Sir John's maiden speech on the Trade Disputes Bill of 1906, with which the volume opens, is neatly followed by the most famous of his Parliamentary utterances—his exposure of the illegality of the general strike. Even in a volume which might be summed up as a plea for clear thinking, this speech attracts attention by its forceful lucidity. Its central point was made in unanswerable fashion:—

The decision of the Council of the Trade Union Executive to call out everybody, regardless of the contracts which these workmen had made, was not a lawful act at all. Every workman who was bound by a contract to give notice before he left work and who, in view of that decision, has either chosen of his free will or has felt compelled to come out by leaving his employment without proper notice has broken the law. He has broken the law just as much as the coalowners would have broken the law if they had failed to give due notice to terminate the existing engagements of their men and had attempted to turn them off on the 1st May without any warning. There is no difference whatever, in this matter, between the law as it applies to the workman and the law as it applies to the employer.

No wonder that the impression left by this pronouncement was profound. But the speech owed its effect to the gravity of the occasion, not to any unsuspected revelation of the speaker's powers. In its penetration to the core of the issue it is a typical utterance, and as such is paralleled by other political speeches in the volume, notably by the exposure of the favourite generalities of Socialism and by the analysis, as powerful in matter as it is moderate in tone, of the temperamental forces behind the demand for Welsh disestablishment.

The central group of speeches is of predominantly legal interest. It includes an address on "The Vocation of an Advocate," delivered before the Canadian Bar Association, which is unusually rich in its revelation of personality. Sir John scouts the notion that advocacy succeeds by sheer brilliance. Unremitting labour is the basis of its achievement. Herein, he explains, lies the tragedy of a lawyer's life. He must constantly be mastering detail with a precision and a minuteness far beyond its permanent value.

The last third of the volume is a miscellany ranging from Labrador to Oxford, and including utterances in lighter vein on cricket and golf as well as appreciations of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Curzon. Here will be found two Indian papers not previously published, both of them descriptive accounts, the one of the Lloyd Dam and of the Sukkur Barrage, the other of a meeting of a village Panchayat. Here, too, is a picture of Amiens and the roads about it in the days of the great German attack of March, 1918. All three are strong, vivid pieces of writing—evidence that the Temple's gain was Fleet-street's loss.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT'S NEW NOVEL

IMPERIAL PALACE. By ARNOLD BENNETT. (Cassell. 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Arnold Bennett's latest novel "Imperial Palace" is as imperial and palatial as its title. The palace in question is the last word in luxury hotels, as its managing director, Evelyn Orcham, is the last word in masterly managing directors. He has a good many relations up and down Mr. Bennett's novels, as one soon observes when one sees him enthusiastically preening himself on the efficiency of his staff as he perambulates every corner of his complicated business. Like his creator, he loves administrative detail, and what a touch he has with his chefs, managers, housekeepers, *maitres de reception*, laundry managers, secretaries, auditors, liftmen, and porters! They worship him, he adores them. Happy hotel, happy Orcham! And he understands wine and cigars; he comprehends "the classical principals of the cocktail"; he has a perfect valet and three dressing gowns of different weight laid out every morning. And the hotel, the gathering place of celebrities from all over the world—and Mr. Cousin, the manager, knows them all and all their tongues—what a lovely place! In the restaurant great wines after elaborate years of preparation were reaching their final, glorious, secret goal, quickening hearts as well as tickling palates. And under the influence of these superfine golden and ruby and amber liquids, valued at as much as five shillings a glassful, quaffed sometimes in a moment, the immortal tendency to confuse indulgence with happiness was splendidly maintained.

One feels that Mr. Bennett, thrilled to the marrow, must have spent weeks in mastering the intricate detail of hotel organization. He knows exactly what a restaurant manager, a grill-room manager, a chef, an auditor, a floor housekeeper, or a head floor-waiter thinks and does. And because of this gay omniscience we are delighted to catch him tripping when he describes a Russian dancer in his restaurant finishing her sensuous performance—described with enormous gusto—by dropping "on to the hard floor in a violent *entrechat*." An *entrechat*, being that jump into the air during which the feet are rapidly twinkled to and fro, cannot land a dancer on the floor "with her tremendous legs stretched out at right angles to her torso." He means the *grand ecart*, presumably.

There is a story, of a kind, embedded in these 800-odd pages of hotel-keeping. Evelyn Orcham, the director, is violently smitten by the exciting charms of Miss Gracie Savott, daughter of the financier who manages to merge the hotel and Orcham in a merger. But she decides that his love holds too many reserves. She wants all or nothing. So in the end Orcham marries the head housekeeper, one of those capable, quiet, adoring but independent women of the bourgeoisie who alone can keep Bennettian heroes secure in their self-esteem. But the story does not matter very much. The chief spectacle presented is that of Orcham enjoying life and its opportunities of splendour with uncloyed palate. Gorgeous women, gorgeous wines, gorgeous rapture for two days in a Paris flat, gorgeous abandon, a gorgeous quarrel, gorgeous talking from the shoulder, gorgeous tears, and never a nasty taste in the mouth. And never a crease in a dress suit.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

SHORTER NOTICES

TRAVEL, HISTORY, MILITARY

Mr. Ameen Rihani, one of the best-known Christian travellers of to-day in Arabia, has added in his ARABIAN PEAK AND DESERT: Travels in Al Yaman (Constable, 15s. net) a third and unusually fascinating volume to his series of books in English on that peninsula, and in it promises to complete the story of his adventures in the Yemen in a fourth. Mr. Rihani is a sprightly and humorous writer who can deal informatively with serious politics without being ponderous; and in recounting his very interesting experiences in the Yemen, whether in the process of getting away from Aden or at the capital of the Zaidi Imam of Sana, he has abundant opportunity for writing in his lightest vein. A great deal of what he writes about the habits, manners, religion, politics and general characteristics of his hosts will be quite new to most of his readers. The tourist has not yet invaded the Yemen and the rare foreign traveller is still an object of interest and suspicion. Thus it is that Mr. Rihani's amusing descriptions of life in the Yemen will have that freshness and unexpectedness with which few writers of travel books can now hope to invest their pages. Mr. Rihani, however, does not confine himself to that side of his journey. He deals with important matters, describing the Court, resources, policy, and ambitions of the only remaining Arabian Sovereign who is independent alike of European influence and of the ever-growing authority of the Wahabi King. He explains that the Zaidi Moslems, who accept the Imam of Sana as Commander of the Faithful, are as fanatically attached to their unreformed creed as are the widely differing Wahabis to their puritanical revival of the primitive virtues of Islam. The Zaidis are also formidable fighting men who have proved their mettle against the Turks, and are helped in maintaining their very strongly marked local characteristics both by the geography of their country and their climate, which, if it makes it difficult for those accustomed to it to reside permanently, or even make war successfully, away from it, at least acts as an additional protection against unwanted invaders. Mr. Rihani's book is well worth reading for its graceful descriptions of a little-known corner of the world and of the author's curious and diverting experiences therein.

In THE PIRATE WIND (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d. net). Mr. Owen Rutter has described the conditions in the Malayan Seas at a time when piracy was so rife that to the inhabitants of Brunei "the easterly wind which brought the cruising fleets from their strongholds came to be known as the Pirate Wind." He writes as one who has visited the mangrove swamps, lagoons and estuaries of the Malayan coasts, and on information derived from official archives and contemporary reports—his book being made up of transcriptions of authenticated records. His tales have to do with a period which begins towards the end of the eighteenth century and ends about a hundred years later, when Captain Edwards of H.M.S. Kestrel, in one of many similar punitive expeditions, destroyed Tunku, "the last of the great pirate strongholds." They have been chosen so as to represent the relations of the pirates to one another, to their victims, and to those British officers who, largely as the result of the representations and example of Rajah Brooke, were commissioned to make them mend their ways or end them. There is nothing to be said in favour of any of these pirates except that, to judge from the illustrations given of their armour and weapons, they looked the part; they were revoltingly cruel; they not only made the seas unsafe but the land as well, for their profits were largely derived from organized slave raids, the victims of which might have looked to some member of their fraternity as their natural protector; and they showed a marked absence of courage when attacked in positions which appear in Mr. Rutter's plans of them to be of great strength. He explains shortly and lucidly how these pirate organizations came to be established. The trade was taken from the natives and Chinese by the policy of the colonizing European Powers, especially the Dutch; with the trade went the revenues of the local Rajahs, who took to piracy to replenish their coffers.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIFTH BATTALION THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (T.A.), by Captain F. A. M. Webster (Frederick Warne, 21s. net), is a history of the regiment from the time of its birth as a Volunteer corps in 1860 down to the present day. "South Africa, 1900-2" was the first battle honour gained by the battalion, but during the Great War it served with distinction in the 54th (East Anglian) Division at Suvla and Anzac on the Gallipoli peninsula and afterwards in the Palestine campaigns, being present at all three battles of Gaza, the advance on Jerusalem, and the final victorious offensive. Captain Webster has done full justice to the fine active service record of the battalion, and devotes one chapter to the work of the 2/5th and 3/5th battalions, which were draft-finding units. The pre-War and post-War periods of the history contain much of interest, and it is apparent that to-day the 5th Bedfordshire is among the most flourishing and efficient of our Territorial units. There are many illustrations and a complete Roll of Honour. Lord Allenby has contributed a complimentary introduction.

An ambitious survey of Imperial history, geography, and current problems is attempted in THE BRITISH EMPIRE, by D. C. Somervell (Christophers, 12s. 6d. net). The history and geography are well condensed, but the discussions of present-day problems, like that of the Government of India, are so sketchy as to mislead by a false simplification. The historical portions of the volume form in themselves an ideal introduction to the study of Imperial history, and also contain numerous interesting generalizations.

The volume entitled TEN YEARS OF WORLD COOPERATION, which has been issued by the League of Nations (Williams and Norgate, 10s. net), will be invaluable as a book of reference. Appealing alike to those interested in political, financial and economic affairs, the work should be widely read. It is an authoritative account in summary form, fully documented, of the work of the League of Nations in its various fields of activity during the ten years of its existence, and includes reference also to the Permanent Court of International Justice. There is a short foreword by Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BLACK RIVER (C.M.S., 5s. net), by F. Deseville Walker, provides an account of Christian Missions in Nigeria since the country became known to Europeans. It is a record of heroism by men and women worthy to be ranked among the greatest pioneers of the Christian faith. While mainly concerned with the C.M.S. Nigerian Mission, the author traces the development of the territory and shows how Government action has affected its progress.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1830. Price 7d.

POINTS OF HONOUR.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog. Captain Ramsay in one about a servant, Mr. Fetherston in one about a recruit, Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about an "acre of anchovies." One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining a glass of wine with him at dinner in a steam-boat, although the General had pleaded in excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea.

*** The week before, a special commission, sitting at the Old Bailey, had found Captain Helsham not guilty of the murder of Lieutenant Crowther, whom he had killed in a duel at Boulogne.

* * * *

FAT LIVING.—The vicarage of Wyburn, or Wimburn, in Cumberland, is of the following tempting value—viz., 50s. per annum, a new surplice, a pair of clogs, and feed on the common for one goose! This favoured church preferment is in a wild country inhabited by shepherds. The service is once a fortnight. The clerk keeps a pot-house opposite the church, and when there is no congregation the Vicar and Moses regale themselves at the bar. —*Literary Gazette*.

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ROYAL PORTRAITS FOR NEW DELHI

Copies of four Royal portraits at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace have been made, under the supervision of Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., by Indian artists, Mr. A. Bose, of Calcutta, and Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, of Bombay, and are now being sent to New Delhi to be placed in the drawing room of the new Viceroy's House. Three of the portraits, those of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and King George, are by the late Sir Luke Fildes, and that of Queen Mary by Sir William Llewellyn.

ARNOLD BENNETT
IMPERIAL PALACE

First Press Notices

Gerald Gould in "The Daily Herald"—
"What a vast achievement, at once staggering and dazzling! I am sure that only Mr. Bennett could have done it."

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Times Literary Supplement—
"630 pages of what the Americans might call a hundred-per-cent Arnold Bennett."

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Sylvia Lynd in "The News Chronicle"—
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Letters to the Editor

MEN OF R 101

A SINGLE AIM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, as one who has watched in hope and admiration the design, construction, and early trials of R 101, add my word of tribute to friends that I have lost?

Barely a week ago Richmond sat by my side in the Air Ministry, discussing with other members of a small committee how best to apply experience gained in the design of R 100 and R 101. It was characteristic of the man that, expecting every moment his recall for the flight on which his thoughts had centred during six most arduous years, he could bend his whole attention to problems more remote, planning investigations which might lead to improvement in future designs. To him, as to Colmore, Scott, Rope and others whom I was privileged to know at Cardington, this first spectacular voyage to Egypt and to India was not itself the goal, but a step on the road to their vision of safe and rapid travel throughout the Empire.

Now they are dead, and with them has perished all but the whole of that accumulation of skill and knowledge which seemed, at long last, to have repaired our losses in the R 38 disaster. Whether in our time such store will again become available I do not dare to guess; for it must come, if it does, not by a mere association of persons skilled in various ways, but by their fusion into one common fellowship, single of purpose as these men were. No one can truly gauge their work who has not watched them at that work in Cardington; by those that have, the words of Sir Samuel Hoare will be seen as simple truth: "They were as a religious community intent upon a high ideal. Neither disappointment nor success deflected them from their life's work."

In this hour of supreme disaster one shrinks from conventional tribute; therefore I write only of those whom I may claim as personal friends. Richmond and Rope I met first in 1915, when at Kingsworth Air Station we worked together in the production of non-rigid airships; Colmore and Scott I then knew only by repute. But in the last six years, while the design and construction of R 101 was proceeding, I met them all in frequent conferences, and was admitted by their kindness to some understanding of matters in which I had no official concern. Richmond, in particular, I had come to love and honour; honour for the breadth of thought and vision with which he confronted problems as hard as can be set before an engineering designer; love for the generosity with which he apportioned thanks and praise for all ideas that he could work into his own great scheme, and for the gentleness of spirit in which he bore attacks by ill-informed critics to whose strictures he had not freedom to reply. I, who knew the meaning of his work, always found these attacks upon him very hard to endure. Richmond—although I think he felt them keenly—never seemed perturbed unless (as sometimes happened) they seemed likely to obstruct his immediate task. For always, and in spite of every difficulty, his work went forward, until at last his great airship lay ready in the shed. I asked him then, one day about a year ago, what must he feel to see his whole design at last completed; he answered, "I suppose it ought to be a great satisfaction, but somehow I feel too tired."

Tired he must often have been, for his work was unceasing; but rarely (I think) dispirited, for his instinct was to be happy, and he was ideally happy in his home. Moreover, he knew that he held the trust of all those officers and men by whom his airship would in time be flown. I rarely visited his office without meeting Scott there, come to discuss some problem of common concern; or Rope, come to report on tests of some device or apparatus needed in the great design. Always one had the sense of a common devotion to a single end; so that one seldom learned (indeed, I doubt whether they ever paused to consider) whose thought had led to the device that had just passed through its trials. Or we might meet in Colemore's room, and I would watch how he kept touch with every new development, anxious only to make the way more easy for his staff, as they grappled with their task.

Their work has perished with them, and no one as yet can tell the causes of this disaster. Of this I am certain, that in so far as man's thought and labour could have ensured success, the best of man's thought and labour was given without stint; that no chances were taken, where certainty could be attained. Some part of their work has been described in published papers, where it may be studied by all; but the spirit in which that work was conceived and brought to completion is known to few that are alive to-day. To those who were so fortunate as to have some share in the "great adventure," one possession will still remain—the memory of a gallant company, bound together by selfless devotion to the cause they had at heart. Yours faithfully,

R. V. SOUTHWELL.

Oxford, Oct. 8.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date I was glad to see the statement of Lord Moynihan on the attitude of the Medical Research Council towards clinicians. Addressing the students of Guy's Hospital, he might have illustrated the attitude of the Council by a reference to the work of one of their past teachers. In 1828 Dr. James Blundell, obstetric physician to Guy's Hospital, successfully removed the cancerous womb for the first time in this country. During the century which has since elapsed gynaecologists have made the greatest advances in the treatment of that disease. And yet the Medical Research Council does not contain the name of a single gynaecologist.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT R. SPENCER.

47, Bickenhall-mansions, W.1, Oct. 8.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your admirable article in Monday's issue sets out considerations which must be present in the minds of members of the Imperial League of Opera at the present juncture. It occurs to me that there is one method which may help to define the issue.

Members are chiefly concerned as to whether Sir Thomas Beecham is to be in artistic control, and they want an assurance that this cardinal principle of the League will be retained in the proposed amalgamation with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. I therefore suggest that members, when sending in their post-cards, should add to the five conditions:—"(6) Sir Thomas Beecham shall be in artistic control of the new organization."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. W. GANZ.

3, Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, E.C.4, Oct. 7.

"HUNGRY SHEEP"

MR. BALDWIN AND HIS FLOCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the midst of all this bleating of "hungry sheep," may a "fed-up" woman-voter utter a word? I gather that we are asked to dispense with the services of Mr. Stanley Baldwin as leader, because your woolly correspondents find

(*a*) that, though a man of the highest character, he is devoid of initiative, will-power, or any other essential of leadership;

(*b*) that this same flaccid nonentity during his term of office conceived a mass of "Socialistic" legislation which, by the sheer force of his own will, he compelled his strong Cabinet to adopt; and, further, that by some mysterious power, he also drove into the lobbies, without one reluctant bleat, a flock (the largest ever seen in the House of Commons) whose consciences were dead against him.

It offers a curious psychological study—and most interesting of all is the psychology of the bleating flock.

Yours faithfully,
B. R. TURNER.

Scarborough, Oct. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to confirm as far as my experience goes the remarks of Sir Martin Conway on Mr. Baldwin. As a member of the Conservative Party who comes into contact with many business men and others of the North, I have found almost without exception that Mr. Baldwin has lost their confidence. They fully appreciate his qualities as a high-minded English gentleman, but as a leader of the party they have lost faith in him. He is looked upon as a weak man, lacking the vigour and strength of character and the general qualities so essential to successful leadership, more especially in these days when we are up against a strong Socialist Party.

As far as regards a substitute, I suggest Mr. Neville Chamberlain or Sir R. Horne. I believe either of these two gentlemen would restore the confidence of the rank and file of the Conservative Party, and in any case they would be infinitely more acceptable than Mr. Baldwin.

Personally I feel strongly that unless Mr. Baldwin resigns from the Conservative leadership we shall have little or no chance to clear out the Socialists at the next General Election, and without their downfall any thinking man must see the gradual ruin of the country staring him in the face. With a strong leader I believe the Conservatives would sweep the country at the next election. It seems to me it is the duty of Mr. Baldwin's close friends to tell him the disagreeable but plain truth.

Yours faithfully,
A. K. BARNES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though I know you must be overwhelmed with letters on the subject of the leadership of the Conservative Party, I cannot refrain from adding my mite of opinion. Is not the present outcry against Mr. Baldwin the result of a subtle, long sustained, never-ceasing Press campaign? Without realizing it, perhaps, more and more people are gradually being influenced against him as a result of this campaign. I do not believe that a tithe of the people who now profess to be dissatisfied with him would have thought of being so, if his supposed incompetence had not been so persistently dinned into them by a certain section of the Press.

It may be admitted that Mr. Baldwin has made mistakes, but has any other party leader been a better leader for his party or done more for the country? He has a staunch band of loyal supporters, who will bitterly resent his being pushed out of the leadership of the Conservative Party at what almost amounts to the bidding of a strong enemy Press.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
MABEL AICKMAN.

Langton Lodge, Stanmore, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Baldwin stated in 1923 what he thought would help to cure unemployment and bravely took the issue of safeguarding to the electors. On being defeated (largely through his views being misrepresented), did he sulk as a smaller-minded man might have done? Instead, he has continued to work steadily on, educating a new electorate, to whom Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is but a name.

The goal being at last in sight, it would appear that certain powerful magnates desire to reap the credit. It would be a black day for Britain were newspaper proprietors allowed to dictate policy to our statesmen.

Yours faithfully,
Edinburgh, Oct. 8. M. T. BLAIR.

THE INDIAN PEASANT AND CONGRESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the interesting letter published in your issue dated October 4 Mr. C. M. King states:—"The [Indian] peasant, although mystified by what he regards as the amazing attitude of Government, is still innately loyal."

The following extracts from a letter recently received by me from an Indian officer of my battalion are interesting:—

This time we had good rains and consequently bumper crops, which are still lying with us as the market demand is below margin. Just after your departure from India, Mr. Gandhi began his civil disobedience movement, and this goes a long way for the present economic unrest. People who have been dissuaded from their peaceful occupations have no money to buy, and thus low wheat prices, which heavily falls upon us, the Zamindars. Fortunately the movement, so far as I can see, is definitely dying a consumptive's death gradually and slowly. The Government is no doubt very cautiously handling the present situation, but it appears it is afraid of the hollow threats of the Congressites. For instance, there are three classes of prisoners. Big men like Nehru and Gandhi get A and B class and thus enjoy the luxuries of their homes in the jail. Had there been no A and B classes, consider for a moment how they would have fared in the jails this hot season and what would have been their experiences. Such leniences encourage the agitators and shake Government's credit. I think such people should be severely handled rather than other prisoners who simply endanger the peace of one or two homes, but these people create a storm in every household.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CAPTAIN, I.A.

A WATERMAN'S LICENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Kenneth M. Morgan's copy of a waterman's licence granted by Trinity House is interesting for the quaintness of the language employed by the Corporation, but to get the real thing—the resonant roll of official English of the sixteenth century—you must go back to the Statute of the eighth Elizabeth (an Act to enable the Trinity House to erect Sea-marks and give License to Mariners to Row in the River Thames), under which the licence quoted was granted. Here it is:—

"And further be it enacted that all mariners and Sea-faring Men, dwelling about the said River of Thames, being thereto Licensed by the said Master, Wardens and Assistants and having sufficient Certificate of such License, as well between their Voyages as at other Times, at their Wills and Pleasures, by Force hereof, the better to keep and restrain themselves from Folly, Idleness, and lewd Company, and for the Relief of them, their Wives and Children, shall and may freely and quietly exercise and Row in their own Wherryes, or any other Mens Wherryes, by them to be hired, or wherein they shall be hired, to work up and down the said River of Thames, to Apply and follow the ordinary passing and carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People to and fro, as other Watermen commonly called Wherry-men of the same River, use and accustom to do, without Impeachment, Hindrance, or Leit to the Contrary; and that such Seafaring-Men shall not thereby be drawn under any other Government, than under the said Masters, Wardens, and Assistants, as they were before, any Statute, Provision, Proclamation, Ordinance, or Custom heretofore against the Premises ordained or made in any wise notwithstanding."

The above is extracted from a copy of the Act, printed in black letter in the regulations and Acts of Trinity House (London, 1763).

Yours faithfully,
H. GENOCHIO.

IMPERIAL TRADE

A BANKER ON FREE MARKETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is no one who does not heartily welcome our guests at the Imperial Conference and who does not wish to strengthen our friendship with the Dominions. But we are bound also to remember our serious economic situation and to consider whether we can accept some of the proposals now under consideration without grave injury to the British people. We shall never belittle what we owe to our Dominions. But we may without immodesty claim that we have never failed to give strong proofs of our desire to help and serve them.

Beyond affording them an absolutely free market for the sale of their produce, we have never been asked for vast sums both of loan moneys and of capital for private industry, on terms much more favourable to them than those on which we have provided similar facilities to any foreign country, without a willing response. When we are asked to impose fresh taxation which we fear may injure our people, I am sure the Dominion Premiers will not challenge our right to look closely into the facts. I will only mention four points here.

1. We offer our Dominions to-day the best and freest markets in the world for their produce. We gave them this long ago, and we cannot improve on it. On their part they are continually imposing higher and ever higher tariffs against British goods—duties of 30, 40, 60 per cent., and even more—for which "preference" offers no real compensation. In *The Times* of Saturday last it was announced from Australia that "the Federal Government has decided to prohibit immediately the further imports of galvanized iron"; and that, as regards hosiery, the Leicester Chamber of Commerce reports that "the recent increases in the Canadian tariff have caused a serious setback to export business." A preferential policy which in the one case prohibits, and in the other makes exceedingly difficult, the sale of British products to the Dominions must be admitted to be not without its drawbacks.

One of the main reasons why British goods have in the past gone to Australia, for instance, in spite of these tariffs, is that Australia has borrowed largely from us, and has been taking the money in the shape of goods. But no man can study the latest Canadian and Australian tariffs, or, indeed, the tariffs raised by all our Dominions—and more recently by India—against British goods, for a long time past, without realizing that in this matter our Dominions are treating us worse than many foreign nations do, and much less favourably than we treat them.

2. We make no attempt to interfere with their freedom to deal with other nations as they please, and they are doing this in increasing measure every day. But it would seem that some of the Dominion spokesmen wish to refuse the same freedom to us, and are actually claiming that we should give up, for their sake, our liberty to deal with foreign nations as we please. They are not content to find a free market here in return for the ever-narrowing market which they offer us. They ask more. They wish us to curtail our trade with foreign nations who are in a position to offer us a far larger market than they can provide. Can this very strong claim be admitted without substantial injury to British trade as a whole? And, if so, what is it?—Mr. H. M. BULL, Savoy Hotel, W.C.

WOMEN IN MEN'S POSTS

So far as I can gather, Lady Barker's point of view is that it is far better for the country that a married woman be spared those heart-rending moments of asking her husband for pin money than that thousands of those who sacrificed everything 16 years ago should be able to get honest work. Lady Barker is merely begging the question when she speaks about vocational work. She knows perfectly well I am not referring to work of that category, but to work which belonged to men before the War, was taken by women when they were away fighting, and for economical reasons was never given back to them.—Mr. J. E. M. GUNNING, Carlton Club.

CAMBERED ROADS

There are two examples I know of cambered roads, both in Scotland and both in Perthshire. A large part of the Perth-Pitlochry road is cambered at corners like a very miniature Brooklands. There is also a comparatively short distance on the Perth-Gleneagles road. The feeling of safety on such a road is extraordinary. I should say that Mr. Sendamore has never driven a car if he imagines that going round such a corner would tend to make a driver take it widely. All drivers keep well in to the left if going round a corner at any speed to get the advantage of the camber, and the real danger arises from those taking right-hand corners keeping over to the right to get the advantage of the camber on that side. With what I might call "Brooklands camber" there is no such inclination, and the corner can be taken wide on the left.—Mr. MATTHEW HAY, The Royal Automobile Club, S.W.1.

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Mr. Evans is right in saying that the supposed age of 210 years is an error in the Whistler brass at Goring. It is probable, however, that the correct age of Hugh Whistler, who died in 1615, was 26, not 46. Both correspondents have erred in attributing the age to John Whistler, the father of the deceased: 216 is due to faulty engraving by a local craftsman. This brass was at one time removed from the church and placed in a cellar of the old Manor House of Gatehampton, where the Whistlers lived for several generations, when they held the manor. This gave rise to a local story that the house was haunted, for it was felt that so old a man must necessarily have been a miser, and that he must have been buried in the cellar to be near his hoard. The belief was so strong that one owner of the house dug up the cellar in hopes of discoveries. In 1887 my grandfather was privileged to restore the brass to the church. Since then, on several occasions, this supposed example of longevity has been discovered and published.—Mr. HUGH WHISTLER, Caldbec House, Battle.

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Points from Letters

UNITY AND ECONOMY

Would you allow, not a hungry sheep, but an insignificant lamb of the Conservative Party a very small bleat? As we want efficiency, could we not have unity? As we want prosperity, may we have economy—nothing more, nothing less—as the next election cry?—CAPTAIN W. B. CHURCHILL-LONGMAN, Swinbrook Manor, Burford, Oxfordshire.

THE FASHION IN EDUCATION

As an usher, I have been agreeably, though considerably, surprised that none of your correspondents who have been labouring grievously over the task of amusing their children during the holidays has attributed his sorrows to the present fashion in education. Is not this, Sir, the root of the trouble? The aim of the contemporary educationist is not to teach a boy to learn, to teach him to labour and sweat and agonize until he taste the exultation of achievement. It is rather to arouse interest, not in work itself but in the subject under consideration. In the hands of able men the method achieves striking results. With others it degenerates often into a matter of keeping the boy amused. Naturally enough, the boy comes to expect his amusement to be provided for him, not only during his holidays but for the rest of his life.—Mr. F. W. BATEY, Scarborough College, Yorkshire.

MOTORISTS PASSING CHURCHES

At a parochial church council of St. John's, Weymouth, held on October 6, I was asked as chairman to ask if you would insert a request to the effect that motorists having occasion to pass a church on Sundays should do so as quietly as possible. The noise to which our church is subjected is very distressing.—The REV. P. E. CORYTON, St. John's Vicarage, Weymouth.

FREE IMPORTS

In the reports of the closing down of important industries in this country the reason given is the present system of "free trade." Why not, especially at this juncture, give the true reason—namely, free imports? Free trade we have never had, and are not likely to get. The remedy for the present state of affairs was clearly set out by Cobden many years ago.—Mr. H. C. TROLLOPE.

COOPERATION IN FARMING

You published on Monday a letter from Mr. R. Williams Ellis, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Welsh Agricultural Organization Society, on cooperation in farming. I have always been an advocate of cooperation, particularly in the wholesale purchasing of agricultural necessities, which appeared to me to be easier than cooperative selling. To begin with, I took steps to have this plan carefully explained to a meeting of farmers, but I came upon a most unexpected stumbling-block which dashed my hopes to the ground. I found out that a large number of the smaller farmers without much capital were accustomed to sell all their hay and corn crops before they were cut, to the corn merchants to pay their bills, and also that the cattle grazing on their ground often belonged to the butcher. These men demanded payment at once if any of the farmers joined the proposed society.—Mr. H. RAMSBOTHAM, 198, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CONGRESS FUNDS

May I ask if Mr. King can offer any explanation as to why "the village moneylenders are mostly Congress sympathizers"? The village *bania* is usually considered to have no bowels of compassion and to pursue no interests beyond his immediate personal advantage. Why, then, this sudden sympathy with Congress, whatever such sympathy be worth? Has some new (or by him newly realized) economic factor given birth to this sympathy? And, if so, what is it?—Mr. H. M. BULL, Savoy Hotel, W.C.

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HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for London-in-Essex.
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G., G.C.V.O., will preside at
Foundation Dinner, 4th December, 1930.
No so populated English area so lacking in voluntary hospital accommodation.
£100,000 desperately needed to complete.
Please SUPPORT the Prince's Dinner List.
Communications to Sir CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2
President: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
£250,000 required to provide:—
Increased Maternity Accommodation.
Pay Bed Unit for patients of moderate means.
New Nurses' Home.
Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Extension Appeal Committee, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS.
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland, to "a land of boundless opportunity."
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

· HEART ·

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME
REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

FOR SEAMEN

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
has undertaken to start work in
YOKOHAMA
Please help with the extra £500 needed annually.
STUART C. KNOX, Secretary,
11, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

CANCER

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 9-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for
£150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary*: J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £80,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

FOR WOMEN

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)
144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1
One Thousand Annual Subscribers urgently needed
PLEASE BE ONE
LADY HALL, *Chairman.* LADY PLENDER, *Hon. Treasurer.*
LADY KINDERSLEY, *Chairman Revenue Committee.*

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas.: The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
STILL NEEDS £12,000
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR SAILORS

ALL THE DAYS—IN A HUNDRED PORTS—IN A THOUSAND WAYS IN SERVICE FOR THE SAILOR.
The British Sailors' Society

TOWN PLANNING

CONFERENCE AT WELWYN

PRESERVING RURAL ENGLAND

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WELWYN GARDEN CITY, OCT. 9

Town and Regional Planning was discussed at the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which began to-day in the theatre at Welwyn Garden City. The delegates, representing various societies and branches of the council in different parts of the country, were welcomed by Lord Hampden, Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, and Mr. Horn, chairman of the Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.

LORD CRAWFORD, president of the conference, returned thanks for the reception, and, addressing the delegates, emphasized the importance of unity in promoting the objects of the council. He said that each individual group must retain its autonomy, but by all uniting in their work each would be strengthened and the whole movement for the preservation of rural England would benefit.

Mr. E. GUY DAWBER presided at the opening session.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, vice-president of the Town-Planning Institute, introduced the subject of "Town and Regional Planning in its relation to the Objects of the C.P.R.E." He said the C.P.R.E. was not foolish enough to suppose that it could stand in the way of inevitable economic changes or stem the tide of progress. The improvement in the standard of life of the mass of the people, which received an immense impetus during the War, and the general desire that this standard should be maintained, would lead to the clearance of the slums and the abolition of overcrowding.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

Town planning, so far as it had reached to-day, did no more than touch the fringe of the subject, and it was there that lay a certain danger. Unless they exercised the greatest circumspection and remained constantly vigilant they might be lulled into a false sense of security and find dreadful things being done in practice within areas which had been planned. Town planning was in many respects a misnomer. It did not initiate development or carry out development. It was not really executive except in the sense that the authorities had certain policing powers. Town planning was not town building. The range of the control of town planning was still very limited. There did not appear to be any assurance that we might not see a continuance of a number of the uglinesses of which they complained to-day as they drove through the country with their eyes open.

Hideous things were, in fact, being done under their very eyes in districts that had been town planned and regionally planned. It was possible that in future they would get some advantage by the extension of the principle of zoning and by the more universal introduction of the policy of submitting elevations and specifications for the approval of local authorities. What was lacking was the executive authority to carry out development with all that was entailed in engineering, architecture, and the other essential sciences. "The town planning authority," he added, "sits in an office with its plans and acts as a policeman, while a most miscellaneous collection of people are doing their utmost to circumvent his vigilance."

OWNERSHIP AND COMPENSATION

In his opinion the two most vital problems awaiting solution, and upon the satisfactory solution of which the country depended, were those of the pooling of ownership and the pooling of compensation for the compulsory restriction of the rights to build. These two problems were closely allied. The idea of the pooling of ownership depended on the theory that the accidental unit of ownership was not necessarily the unit of maximum economic or social advantage or utility. The idea of the pooling of compensation was based on the theory that if building was prevented on one area the building value was automatically transferred elsewhere. It was of the utmost importance that they should, "by consent, arrive at a sane and equitable system by which the compensation paid to those owners of land who were deprived of prospective building value should be met out of a charge upon the lands of those owners to whom such building value passed. Such a system could be very easily introduced and worked, and the resultant tax on unrestricted land would, in practice, be trifling. If it were arranged that such a tax had only to be paid when actual land transactions took place, it would be little resented. The equity of the proposal would be universally accepted. In the face of the desirability of arriving at some satisfactory solution of this problem the re-introduction of any system of land value duties was to be deprecated, whether it be an "increment value duty" for the benefit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or "undeveloped land rate" for the benefit of the local authority. He could not imagine that the Valuation Bill would go through. There was no real desire for it to-day. It was far more important that they should be free to throw their whole weight into town planning problems with the full cooperation of the owners and that they should not be antagonized at this juncture by any further fantastic attempts to implement Henry George's theories.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF LONDON

Referring to the garden city policy, Sir Theodore Chambers thought that new towns, such as Letchworth and Welwyn, would not again be built by private enterprise, even if assisted by credit facilities. Some stronger force behind was required. He did not think county councils would exercise the powers which they possessed to purchase land and build towns. Their members would resist such a policy as tending to build up rivals to their own towns and villages. It was, however, possible that the London County Council, as an exception, might be driven to take steps to start or finance extra-mural colonies, as a means of dealing with the congestion within its boundaries, and this extra-mural development might take the form of self-contained satellite towns. It would be an easy matter for the London County Council to build towns on virgin areas which they might acquire. By a policy of satellite ring cities combined with the reservation of an open belt of country for sports and amenities round London, the amenities of the county in the immediate neighbourhood of London might be preserved.

Mr. G. L. PEPLER (Chief Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health), referring to regional planning, said there were now some 100 joint committees of various kinds, covering more than a quarter of the country, and of these 100 about 40 were clothed with executive powers to prepare statutory schemes. There were also 573 local authorities that had embarked on 906 town planning schemes covering more than 5,500,000 acres. Of these 573 only 205 were urban districts with populations of 20,000 or more, and therefore compelled by law to prepare town planning schemes. Members of C.P.R.E. might make the point that in view of all this planning activity why did so many things which they objected to still continue to be done? In answer to this two facts might be quoted:—(1) The application of the present Town Planning Act was in the main limited to land "which is in course of development or appears likely to be used for building purposes." (2) C.P.R.E. was a young body and had not yet had opportunity to inspire the mass of the people of this country with its own ideals and enthusiasm.

During the discussion emphasis was laid on the importance of propaganda for the purpose of educating the public in the objects of the council. With reference to the question of the pooling of compensation, raised by Sir Theodore Chambers, it was suggested that the subject should be further investigated.

LORD CRAWFORD moved:—

That this conference is of opinion that the deterioration of the amenities of the countryside is progressing with such rapidity that unless the Government takes immediate steps to extend the Town Planning Acts to all land, whether built upon or not, irremediable damage to the country is inevitable within a few years. This conference asks the C.P.R.E. to take immediate steps to investigate through its representative bodies and otherwise the following particular problems and to make recommendations thereon. (1) The best means of ensuring that the situation and character as well as the plans of new buildings (including their site planning and the material used) shall be in harmony with their surroundings, and that alterations to existing buildings of interest shall be subject to efficient control. (2) To examine proposals arising as a result of restrictions under Town Planning schemes, including suggestions for the pooling of compensation and betterment, and the equitable distribution of the financial burden. (3) To examine possible methods by which new towns on virgin areas might be promoted and the executive machinery provided for their building and control, whether by the State, by the county councils, or by authorized voluntary associations.

Mr. E. GUY DAWBER seconded the motion, which was carried.

The conference will be continued to-morrow.

NEW DUTCH MOTOR VESSEL

FLAGSHIP OF THE NEDERLAND LINE

(FROM OUR SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT)

For a few hours on Wednesday many British visitors to the new Dutch motor-liner Marnix van St. Aldegonde, of 19,000 tons gross, lying alongside a wharf at Southampton, found themselves in an atmosphere of the Netherlands and the East Indies. The effect was created in the entrance hall, where the visitors stepped on to a floor of Dutch-tiled mosaics, and it was continued as they passed along the corridors and through the large public rooms panelled with highly polished Java teak and other woods and relieved here and there with white marble. The effect was intensified throughout the ship by the appearance of numerous Javanese servants going diligently and noiselessly about their duties and by the sound of clogs in the galley. "Spick and span" could be applied to all parts of the ship, including the kitchens and the engine-room.

The Marnix van St. Aldegonde is named after a distinguished Dutch statesman and poet, to whom is attributed the authorship of "Wilhelmus van Nassouwe," the Dutch National Anthem. She is the flagship of the Nederland Royal Mail Line and is a sister to the new Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, which, like other vessels of this ownership, is named after a Dutch celebrity. These two ships are the latest additions to the fleet of the company, which maintains regular passenger, mail, and cargo services between Amsterdam, Southampton, Algiers, Genoa, and the Dutch East Indies. Since 1872 the vessels of the company have been calling at Southampton. In accordance with the usual programme the ship arrived there on Wednesday morning and she was to sail again yesterday evening.

The vessel is designed to carry 298 passengers in the first class, from 274 to 363 in the second class, from 64 to 99 in the third class, and, in addition, 46 of the fourth class. The public rooms in the first and second classes are large and airy—indeed, any stranger to the ship who found himself at once in the second-class dining saloon might imagine that he was actually in the first class, and only the greater spaciousness of the latter would impress him immediately as distinctive. Similarly, the cabins in the second class are well equipped, a difference being that all the rooms in the first class are fitted with bedsteads only, whereas some of the second-class rooms have two or three berths. It was noticeable that the bedsteads were of English manufacture and that there were British electric cranes on deck, while the 14 large lifeboats and two small boats hang in davits of the Maclachlan type. There is a fine sports deck and a swimming bath high up in a hall with large windows, which allow access for fresh air and the sun.

The vessel, like her sister ship, was built by the Netherland Shipbuilding Company at Amsterdam and she is driven by two Diesel motors of the Sulzer type, giving a maximum capacity of 14,000 h.p., which have been constructed by the Koninklijke Maatschappij de Schelde at Flushing.

Mr. P. E. TEGELENBERG, senior director of the company, presided at a luncheon on board, and in a short speech offered sincere sympathy to the British nation in the loss of the R 101 and of so many valuable lives. The health was drunk of Captain J. B. van Meeuwen, who has taken command of this latest and very notable recruit to the shipping using Southampton.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR WIFE'S THEFT

JUDGMENT IN COUNTY COURT

An interesting point of law as to the liability of a husband for his wife's theft arose in a case heard by his Honour Judge Lias at the Plymouth County Court on Wednesday.

Mrs. Florence Tucker, widow, sued George Henry Peters and Mabel Edie Peters, his wife, for £42. The defendants lodged with Mrs. Tucker at St. Paul's-street, East Stonehouse, Plymouth. Mrs. Tucker's husband died, and she received £42 from an insurance company on a policy on his life. She put the money in a drawer, and Mrs. Peters stole it. She was prosecuted, and on July 30, 1930, was found *Guilty* by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and fined £10, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. She was now sued, jointly with her husband, for the return of the money in the Plymouth County Court. She admitted, but her husband denied, liability. The defendants did not appear and were not represented.

Mr. MAJOR, for the plaintiff, submitted that he was entitled to judgment against both defendants, on the ground that the husband was liable for his wife's admitted tort, and that it was not open to him to raise a separate defence. To steal money was both a criminal and a civil offence. The criminal offence was a felony known as theft or larceny. The civil offence was known as conversion. It had been laid down in various cases that if the facts in a civil case disclosed a felony the felony must be prosecuted, or good grounds shown for not prosecuting it, before the civil case could be proceeded with. The civil remedy, which had been temporarily suspended, revived on conviction, with the result that a husband, though entirely innocent of theft, was liable jointly with his wife for the conversion.

His HONOUR accepted this view, and gave judgment against both defendants.

GUARDS FOR THE TOWER

GRENADIERS' MARCH THROUGH THE CITY

The 2nd Battalion, The Grenadier Guards marched from Wellington Barracks yesterday, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Rasch, to take up their turn of duty at the Tower of London for the next 12 months, in succession to the 1st Battalion, The Irish Guards. The Grenadier Guards marched with colours flying and band playing, and passed through the City with bayonets fixed in accordance with their regiment's ancient privilege. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs in their robes, together with the Lady Mayoress and officials of the Corporation, were on the balcony of the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor took the salute.

The 1st Battalion, The Scots Guards left Victoria Barracks, Windsor, yesterday for Chelsea Barracks, and their quarters were later taken over by the Irish Guards from the Tower of London.

COST OF LOST ORDERS

ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

In an article on "The Cost of Lost Orders" in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* an economist seeks to show that the ultimate national loss occasioned by a firm's inability to obtain an order may possibly be actually greater than the reduction in price demanded. He enters into detailed calculations of losses which may fall upon the country in various directions in the instance of failure to secure a contract, and contends that sooner or later some means must be devised for keeping such contracts in the country.

Our New York Correspondent, in a long message reviewing trade conditions in America, states that in a number of directions raw materials are being bought in quantity by American companies, and that there is a belief in that country that the worst of the trade depression is over. In the monthly aircraft section our Aeronautical Correspondent has an interesting article on present tendencies in relation to the size of aircraft, and on the influence of mail traffic. The 33-ton flying-boat in course of construction at Southampton and the success of the Short Valetta float seaplane are among the subjects of other articles.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 2d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

OFFICER'S DEATH AFTER RIDING ACCIDENT

Lieutenant John Skelton Streeter, of The Queen's Bays, stationed at Aliwal Barracks, Tidworth, died after a riding accident yesterday afternoon. Shortly before 3 o'clock, he was jumping with his horse when the animal hit the top of a jump and rolled on top of him. Lieutenant Streeter was conveyed to the Officers' Hospital at Tidworth, but died on arrival. He was 26 years of age, unmarried, and his home was at Thorley Place, near Bishop's Stortford.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR

REPORT TO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The report to the Ministry of Transport upon the accidents that occurred on the railways of Great Britain during 1929 shows that 417 people (including 80 passengers) were killed and 25,364 (including 5,522 passengers) were injured. In addition 327 trespassers and suicides were killed and 131 trespassers injured. The number of passengers killed in actual train accidents was only three, which was lower, with the exceptions of 1923 and 1925, than in any year since 1920.

Last year there were 281 collisions, compared with an average of 251 for the five years 1920-1924. The number of derailments remained remarkably uniform, while the progressive decrease in respect of broken rails and axles was maintained. Cases of failure of coupling apparatus increased, the chief liability to failure being weakness of draw gear. Casualties due to accidents at public road level crossings amounted to 16 killed and 29 injured, of which 15 deaths and eight cases of injury were those of pedestrians. Having regard to the continued growth and altered character of road traffic, these figures are thought to justify the broad conclusion that danger to the public using level crossings in this country has not unduly increased.

Under the heading of "Movement Accidents" (exclusive of train accidents), passenger casualties show an increase of three killed and 465 injured compared with the year 1928. In the case of railway servants the figures show an increase of four killed and 151 injured. Of other persons, excluding trespassers and suicides, the number of fatalities is five more, and of injured seven more, than in 1928. The list of passenger casualties caused by falling out of carriages totals 35 killed and 51 injured, an increase of 17 compared with the figures for 1928. The liability to accident in this direction during 1929 was one in about 20,000,000 passenger journeys, including those made by season ticket holders. Only a comparatively small proportion of these cases occurred through doors becoming unfastened without interference on the part of passengers. There were 113 casualties among permanent way men, when employed upon maintenance, point cleaning, and repair work, through being struck by engines or trains in motion. A large proportion, over 60 per cent., of the accidents which occurred in this occupation arose through lack of personal care.

Two cases of death and eight of injury were caused by trespassers coming into contact with the live rail of electrically operated railways; all were young children.

LIVERPOOL FIRM'S STEP TO ECONOMY

REDUCTION OF PAY "FROM DIRECTORS DOWNWARDS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 9

The directors of Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, the Liverpool firm of seed crushers, have notified their staff of a wage and salary reduction, which will apply to every one on their staff, both in mill and office, from directors downwards.

The following notice has been posted at their seed-crushing factory:—"We regret to announce a general wage reduction of 3s. per week to all adult workers on hourly rates, and a reduction equivalent to 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. on all wages and salaries at both mill and office. Many of our employees will be already aware that the past two years have been years of extreme difficulty, and that heavy losses have been suffered by every firm in the industry. These losses, together with future prospects, have made a reduction in costs imperative in the interests of the welfare of the business. Happily there has been a considerable fall in the cost of living, and we believe that to a great extent the loss in wages will be met in this way."

Mr. J. Pye Bibby, commenting to-day on the position, said that it was only fair that the reduction should apply not only to the 2,500 employees, but also to the directors. He believed that the time was coming when economic pressure would compel some reduction in the present level of wages. The country would have to face the fact that there was little hope for better times until its costs and prices came into better adjustment with world prices. The solution to the difficulties of industry still rested largely in the hands of the sheltered trades and industries, and until this was more generally realized he saw nothing but a long and painful period of adjustment and continued unemployment in front of British industry.

RYE LIFEBOAT FUND

BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The balance of the fund which was raised by public subscription for the benefit of the dependents and relatives of the members of the crew of the Rye Harbour lifeboat, which met with disaster on November 15, 1928, has been transferred to the Public Trustee.

The Trust Deed provides for the payment, out of capital and income, of annuities of £2 a week for life to widows of members of the crew and for allowances for the maintenance of children and other dependents. Provision is also made for the payment of £154 to each child of a member of the crew who attains 21 years of age, and for the expenditure of £400 on the erection in Rye Harbour Churchyard of a suitable monument in memory of the crew. The Deed contains a provision that the Public Trustee shall act in concert with a local committee, of which Captain Leopold Amon Vidler, formerly Mayor of Rye, is chairman.

After the distribution of capital sums amounting to £8,660 to widows and other dependents and the payment of allowances and expenses, a balance of approximately £23,000 remains in the hands of the Public Trustee for administration out of the total of £34,455 subscribed. The fund will be administered on a strict actuarial basis.

Any subscriber who desires to inspect the Trust Deed can do so by appointment at the office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A SHIPBUILDING FEAT

WARSHIP LAUNCHED READY FOR SEA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JARROW, OCT. 9

A remarkable shipbuilding feat was accomplished by Messrs. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, at Wallsend to-day, when they launched the torpedo boat destroyer, H.M.S. Brilliant, with guns, engines, masts, funnels, and all auxiliaries aboard, and even with smoke issuing from the funnels, the vessel being all ready to proceed to sea as soon as she entered the river. Such a feat has never been attempted before, and is all the more remarkable in regard to a war vessel. It is an illustration of the advance made in shipbuilding, and the ingenuity and resource of shipbuilders and shipyard workmen.

H.M.S. Brilliant is one of the eight "B" type destroyers ordered by the Admiralty under the 1926 Naval programme, several of which are building on the Tyne. These vessels have an over-all length of about 323ft., and an approximate displacement of about 1,330 tons. Spacious and comfortable quarters, including bathrooms, are provided for the crew. The armament comprises 4.7in. guns and smaller machine guns. The vessels are fitted with single reduction geared turbines developing a shaft horse-power of 34,000.

BOOT MANUFACTURER ACQUITTED

The trial was concluded at the London Sessions yesterday of JOHN WILLIAM SCOTTON, 46, a boot manufacturer, charged with stealing and receiving machinery furnishings, the property of his former employers. Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., in opening the case for the prosecution, said that Scotton had been employed by Messrs. Polikoff, Limited, as manager of their boot factory in Chatham-place, Hackney. When that factory was closed down a business known as the Scotton Shoe Company came into being, and it was alleged by the prosecution that Scotton's factory was largely furnished by property stolen from Messrs. Polikoff. Scotton denied the charges on oath, and Ernest Cannon, a partner in the Scotton Shoe Company, produced invoices and receipts to show that before Scotton became actively associated with the new company goods, including pulleys and belting, were purchased by him from a secondhand dealer. Without retiring the jury found Scotton *Not Guilty*, and he was accordingly discharged.

THE DUKE OF YORK AT DUNDEE

CEREMONY AT KING GEORGE THE FIFTH WHARF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DUNDEE, OCT. 9

The Duke of York visited Dundee Harbour to-day and laid a commemoration stone at King George V. wharf, a ceremony which marks two notable events in the harbour's history—namely, the extension of the wharf, at an estimated cost of £230,000, and the recently-attained centenary of the Harbour Trust. The Duke motored from Glamis Castle, accompanied by Commander Harold G. Campbell, his equerry, and Mr. Gavin Ralston. Lord Strathmore was unable to be present owing to a slight indisposition.

On arrival at the wharf the Duke of York was met by Mr. B. L. Nairn, chairman of the Harbour Trust, and Lord Provost Johnston. After presenting to the Duke members and officials of the Harbour Trust, Mr. Nairn said that the wharf was begun in 1914, and after some interruption, owing to the War, was completed, with all its crane equipment, in 1926. During the present year, in response to an appeal from the Government to provide labour for unemployed, the trustees had taken advantage of the opportunity to take in an additional portion of the foreshore to an extent of 560ft., and the construction of this extension had now begun. This would cost £230,000, with full equipment of cranes and sheds, and when completed it would mean a total length of 1,500ft. at a total cost of about half a million sterling.

Mr. J. Hannay Thompson, general manager and engineer, presented the Duke of York with an ivory mallet and a silver and ivory square and level, and amid loud cheering the Duke, after tapping its four corners with the mallet, declared the stone "well and truly laid."

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

At the cake and wine banquet after the ceremony, Mr. NAIRN presided, and proposed the health of the Duke of York. The DUKE, in reply, said:—

"I thank you very much for the way in which you have drunk my health here this morning. I am very glad to have this opportunity of coming to Dundee, and to lay the foundation-stone of this great undertaking. In these days, when the future of the whole of the British Empire depends so largely on its economic and commercial prosperity, I am always glad to be associated with any enterprise which tends to further the development of the trade of this country, especially when, as in this case, it aims at relieving some of the unemployment of which we hear so much, and on behalf, not only of those who are present here this morning, but also of all who are interested in these problems, I offer the warmest congratulations to Mr. Nairn and the Board of Trustees, who are responsible for the extension of the wharf, on their achievements. I am very glad to learn of the sound condition of the finances of the harbour, which is something of which the trustees may well be proud. I wish them and all concerned every possible success in the work they are doing for the nation at large, and before I sit down, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to propose a toast, which it gives me great pleasure to propose. That toast is 'Success to King George the Fifth Wharf,' and with this toast I would like to couple the name of our chairman, Mr. Nairn."

The CHAIRMAN, in replying, said that he hoped this movement of the trustees would be justified in future by a revival of trade.

ASSAULT BY POLICE-CONSTABLE

SENTENCE REMITTED ON APPEAL

POLICE-CONSTABLE JOHN HARPER, whose address was given as Hendon police station, appealed at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions yesterday against a conviction and sentence of 14 days' imprisonment imposed upon him by the Hendon magistrates for assaulting Mr. Harry Robinson, of Heathfield-gardens, Golders Green.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, for the respondent, said that he understood that the appeal against conviction would be abandoned, but the appeal against the sentence remained. Harper thought he had some reason for being annoyed with Mr. Robinson, and he went to his house in uniform and assaulted him, repeating the assault on the way to the police station. When the magistrates imposed a term of imprisonment, Mr. Hutchinson suggested, they probably did not realize that Harper would very likely be dismissed from the force. He added that Harper was willing to pay £25 compensation to Mr. Robinson.

SIR MONTAGU SHARPE, K.C. (Chairman), remarked that Harper appeared to have been aggravated, whether rightly or wrongly, by some accusation made against him in respect of a woman.

Mr. FREDERICK LEVY, for Harper, said that since the assault on July 7 the appellant had been suspended from duty on two-thirds pay. Harper apologized for his hasty temper. He was off duty at the time of the assault.

The Court varied the sentence of imprisonment and bound Harper over in his own recognizance in £10 to keep the peace for 12 months. He was ordered to pay the costs of the case at Quarter Sessions and at Hendon Police Court, and also to pay Mr. Robinson £25 compensation. SIR MONTAGU SHARPE remarked that he did not know what view the Commissioner of Police would take of the case, but he hoped that he might take the same merciful view that the Court had taken.

UNLICENSED AIR PILOT

PROSECUTION BY AIR MINISTRY

GEORGE FREDERICK LINES, of Green-avenue, Blackpool (also of Queen's Gate Aerodrome, Blackpool), air pilot, was summoned at the Birkenhead Police Court yesterday for having on August 30 at Hooton Aerodrome, Cheshire, acted as pilot on certain aircraft without having previously provided himself with the prescribed licence required by the articles of the Air Navigation Acts relating to aeroplanes carrying passengers for reward.

Mr. R. P. Pashley, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the summons was taken out on behalf of the Air Ministry and was the first of its kind in the country. On August 30 at a flying meeting at Hooton Aerodrome, in connexion with the Liverpool-Manchester inter-city air race, the defendant took passengers joy-riding in an aeroplane belonging to the Lancashire School of Aviation, Limited. When asked by the aerodrome flying control officer whether he had his "B" pilot's certificate the defendant said he had left it at home, but gave a written statement that he would produce it later and was then allowed to continue taking passengers flying.

Subsequent inquiries showed that the defendant's "A" certificate for private flying without passengers expired in June, and his "B" certificate, which allowed the carrying of passengers, was not renewed since November 19, 1929, when he was found physically unfit to take up passengers.

The maximum penalty, said Mr. Pashley, was £200, or six months' imprisonment.

Lines, who pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, denied being physically unfit, and said that during the last 11 years he had carried 40,000 passengers and was an ex-Royal Air Force officer. He was fined £5 5s. and ordered to pay £10 10s. costs.

TYBURN LANE IN HARROW

The last piece of Tyburn-lane in Harrow—with the exception of a small portion between Grove and Peterborough-hills—now known as Kenton-road, is to be widened at a cost of £9,814. The small portion is still officially known as Tyburn-lane. Its ancient name, it is stated, is due to the fact that it began at Harrow and ran directly to, and terminated at, the gallows at Tyburn. The Tyburn-lane turnpike stood at the Peterborough-hill end, which is to be widened.

POLICE-CONSTABLE KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR

The inquest was resumed at Battersea Coroner's Court yesterday on the body of POLICE-CONSTABLE ARTHUR LAWES, 27, who died in St. James's Hospital, Balham, after being knocked down by a motor-car in Garratt-lane, Tooting. The police-constable was trying to stop the car as it was without lights. The car, believed to have been stolen, was found abandoned. The driver failed to stop after the accident. Detective-inspector Thomas Lander said that he had caused every possible inquiry to be made to trace the driver of the motor-car which knocked Lawes down, but without success. These inquiries would be continued, but he did not wish the inquest to be further adjourned. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against some person unknown."

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

VIEWS OF INSURANCE COMMITTEES

The annual conference of the National Association of Insurance Committees was opened in the Assembly Hall of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, London, yesterday. Mr. J. Hutton (Redcar), president, was in the chair, and there were present upwards of 400 representatives of insurance committees in England.

At the opening the whole company, at the request of the PRESIDENT, stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the victims of the R 101 disaster. SIR WILLIAM E. HART, Clerk to the Sheffield Insurance Committee, was elected president for the coming year.

In their report the Executive Committee stated that the medical profession in their proposals definitely showed themselves to be in line with the insurance committees in pressing for the development of the insurance medical service, with its freedom of choice of practitioners, which would be more acceptable to the insured persons entitled to medical benefit than an alternative arrangement under which they would receive medical attendance and treatment by whole-time or salaried officers of the local authority or the State.

The council were confident that the association would reaffirm their demand for the immediate provision of (*a*) expert medical advice and treatment for persons who can travel to meet the specialist; (*b*) expert advice for persons who are unable to travel; (*c*) laboratory services; and (*d*) medical benefit for the dependents of insured persons.

LORD COZENS HARDY said the present was a time of ever increasing social services, but the time was ripe for considering whether the money we spent was used in the way of securing the greatest good for the greatest number. He hoped the Cabinet Committee which had been making a general survey of social services would not omit to consider very carefully that aspect of the matter. He did not regard it as possible that the increase in medical services could be obtained without increased cost or without some readjustment of the benefits. A review of National Health Insurance from such an aspect had recently taken place in Germany, and it was interesting to note that there the same tendencies had been experienced as in this country—namely, a large increase in sickness claims and medical and pharmaceutical benefits. He suggested that the extension of medical benefit could not be ruled out solely on account of cost until the whole field had been explored and they had seen whether that additional expense was not in the interest of the insured persons, and the State could be recouped in other directions. With regard to the British Medical Association proposals for a general medical service, he thought that body was to be complimented upon producing such a comprehensive scheme.

The report was adopted.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

On a clause in the report dealing with the interim report of the Departmental Committee on maternal mortality and morbidity, Mr. G. WRIGHT, Sandbach, moved a resolution heartily supporting the recommendations of the Departmental Committee and strongly urging on the Minister of Health the necessity of taking immediate steps to give effect thereto, and that any scheme of maternity service should be administered by and through insurance committees as an extension of medical benefit.

Mr. F. T. WEST, Cheshire, who seconded, asserted that it was proved that 48 per cent. of the deaths in maternity were avoidable.

Mr. SKINNER, London, moved that the whole matter be referred to the Executive for their consideration, and this was carried by a large majority.

Mr. F. NIGHTINGALE, Smethwick, moved that the association recommend to the Minister of Health that, in order to strengthen the position of insurance practitioners in connexion with certification for incapacity for work, the present arrangement, whereby insured persons may change their doctor by giving 14 days' notice, should be abolished, and that an arrangement similar to that in operation before 1924 should be substituted, provided that the existing arrangement, under which an insured person may change his doctor at any time with the consent of both doctors, be retained.

The resolution was under discussion at the adjournment.

GOLDMINING IN WALES

END OF INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARMOUTH, OCT. 9

The Government inquiry into the possibility of reopening and developing the goldmining industry in Merionethshire was resumed at Dolgelly to-day before Professor Henry Louis, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, assisted by Mr. A. M. Clegg, of the Mines Department, as secretary. Before the proceedings Mr. Clegg said that after the inquiry Professor Louis would inspect the once famous Gwynfynydd goldmines, Dolgelly, where gold for Princess Mary's wedding ring was obtained.

Professor Louis, he said, would be accompanied by himself; Mr. Vaughan, Assistant Inspector of Mines for North Wales and owner of the goldmines; and Mr. David Williams, a farmer, who had engaged expert goldminers for the afternoon. Samples of quartz would be taken from this mine, which is situated in the heart of the Merionethshire mountains. Government returns show that £57,000 of pure gold had been extracted from Gwynfynydd goldmines, which at one time had been worked by the late Pritchard Morgan.

With a view to assisting the inquiry, especially with regard to costs, the Ministry of Mines had retained the services of Mr. A. J. Brett, consulting engineer to the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Limited, who was recognized as an expert on goldmining in South Africa. His evidence concerning costs was a useful guide to the Commissioner. Mr. Brett said that he had large interests in the Transvaal, having worked goldmines there since 1902. In Wales there would be an altogether different treatment, and the cost would be greater. Mr. O. P. Hughes, representing the Merioneth Goldmining Development Committee, said they were grateful to the Government for the expert advice given by Mr. Brett, who, in reply to Mr. Hughes, said that power was very cheap in South Africa. They had to send monthly reports to the Government. He had never known any false statements made about the quantity of gold extracted. Professor LOUIS asked what became of the gold in South Africa, and was told that it was sent to the refinery. Later the gold could be sold as they pleased, but a licence was necessary. Mr. O. P. Hughes said he hoped that the Government would revise the mining laws so that gold would be disposed of by licence.

Mr. Brett said that in South Africa it was the invariable practice that sample plans of goldmines should be kept. PROFESSOR LOUIS said that was very important, but evidence had been given at the inquiry that no sample plans of the mining grounds were available. Mr. O. P. Hughes said there was too much secrecy about goldmining in Wales. They should follow South Africa, and have cooperation with all interested in goldmining.

This being all the evidence Mr. O. P. Hughes thanked the Commissioner for the sympathetic manner in which he had listened to the evidence. Mr. Haydn Jones, M.P. for Merioneth, had rendered valuable services, he said, in persuading the Home Secretary to hold the inquiry, and the Treasury had given every assistance to the county committee which had raised the fund for expenses incurred in connexion therewith. They hoped the Commissioner would show a sympathetic attitude which might result in a proper survey being made of Merionethshire goldmines. PROFESSOR LOUIS, in closing the inquiry, said after inspecting Gwynfynydd goldmines he would later present his report to the Government.

The Commissioner and his party spent two hours underground in the goldmines. They were accompanied by me and by two goldminers, David Davies and David Jones, and entered the underground level, using lamps and candles to go along. Professor Louis directed the operations at several points in the vein from which in years gone by fine gold had been extracted. The miners drilled into the vein, and Professor Louis took a bag of quartz samples, sealing the bag himself underground and placing it in the charge of Mr. Clegg.

Although Professor Louis is 75 years of age, he walked a long distance to the scene of the mines and one mile underground. He inspected a gold vein 20ft. long and took more samples. Professor Louis made a thorough inspection of pan sheds which were used for washing visible gold.

News in Brief

The Middlesex County Council yesterday decided by 63 votes to five not to allow cinemas in their area to open on Sundays.

Slight damage was caused by fire yesterday to a cycle shed at Vine-street Police Station. The fire is believed to have been caused by a lighted cigarette falling on some sacks.

A tablet to the memory of Charlotte Elliott, the hymn writer, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in an arbour in St. Mary's Hall Schools, Brighton, where she did much of her writing.

The first woman Mayor of Woolwich will be Councillor Miss G. E. Walters, who is chairman of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of the Borough Council.

Two 12-year-old girls, Emily Calvert and Mary Alice Edwards, are lying seriously injured in a hospital in Manchester, as the result of a 40ft. wall in Soapery-street, Gorton, falling on them.

A vacancy has arisen in the Corporation by the retirement through ill-health of Mr. Gordon Walker, who has been a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without since 1927.

Two of the dogs of the Eglinton Hunt were killed, and three so seriously injured that they had to be destroyed, when the pack was run into by a motor-omnibus on the Ayr-Kilmarnock road.

The bodies of two Bristol boys, James Bishop, 4, and Herbert Smith, 5, who had been missing for 10 days, were recovered from the floating harbour in the city yesterday. The boys disappeared after setting out for school.

At the Marlow (Bucks) Police Court yesterday, David Henry Burridge, a native of Cardiff, who was employed on relief work at Marlow, was committed for trial at the Buckinghamshire Assizes on a charge of attempting to break and enter Marlow post office on October 4.

Lord Crawford, on behalf of Wigan Coal Corporation, Limited, presented Alderman Charles Greenall, of Kendal, an agent of the company for 53 years, with a silver cigar cabinet on his retirement. Alderman Greenall and his father together served the company for 108 years.

Frederick Petty, 14, of Galsworthy-street, E.C., yesterday received from Mr. Clarke Hall at Old-street Police Court the Royal Humane Society's certificate and a suitably inscribed silver watch from the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund for rescuing a boy aged eight, who fell into the New River.

George Augustus Pugh, 18, plumber, of Portobello, Willenhall, Staffs, was yesterday at Wolverhampton committed for trial at the Staffordshire Assizes on the charge of murdering Miriam Bratch, 18, of Cross-street, Moseley Village, who was found strangled behind an electricity sub-station at Heath Town.

Two Worcester men were working in a sewage well 65ft. deep yesterday, when the door of the sewer became released, and sewage and water rushed in. William Billings, 34, was drowned, and A. R. Spilsbury was forced up the well shaft, from which he was rescued, Billings's body had not been recovered last night.

The grocery shop and sub-post office of Mr. Wapshott, in Station-road, New Southgate, was entered early yesterday. Three men forced the side door of the premises, but were disturbed by a police sergeant and left hurriedly in a saloon car. The car was later found abandoned in Somers-lane, Finchley, considerably damaged.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 will hold a dinner on October 21 to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair will preside, and the guests of the evening will be the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Dominions. (p. 1)

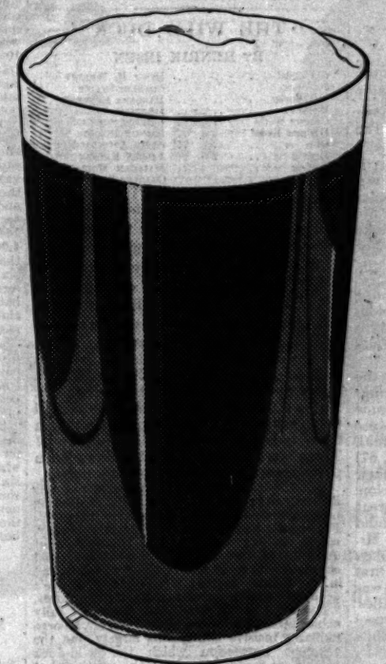
A reward of £100 is offered in respect of a quantity of stolen jewelry. (p. 1)

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive tenders for 11 boilers for conversion of locomotives to superheat. (p. 1)

The Evelina Hospital, London, S.E., invites applications for the post of secretary-superintendent. (p. 3)

A reward of £50 is offered in respect of a quantity of lost jewelry. (p. 1)

The Berkshire Federal Council League of Nations Union require a secretary. (p. 3)



Doctor orders GUINNESS for business men

"Another type of case which benefits by Guinness is the tired and worried business man. I usually prescribe a bottle at mid-day and another at bedtime. It is nourishing, improves the appetite, and definitely improves the insomnia." M.B., B.Sc.

This letter, printed by special permission, is one of thousands recently received from the Medical Profession emphasizing the value of Guinness.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

CLEAR THE PATH FOR THE IDEA!

By CALLISTHENES

There is a grievous wastage of good business ideas.

It is the idea that counts. The origin of a business is an idea. Its progress is the triumph of ideas. Ideas are the life of it.

One would think, then, that good ideas would be treasured like gold, that not one would be allowed to waste, that the whole mental experience of the organization would be washed and sifted so that no idea would escape scrutiny. Yet every day, perhaps every hour, some idea that would help to strengthen the business is lost beyond recovery.

Some of these ideas are lost through sheer negligence. A man will have an idea for improving the arrangement of his department, for packing merchandise more attractively, for phrasing an advertisement more effectively—he turns it over in his mind for a minute or two, omits to make a note of it, then forgets all about it.

Such a man might almost do less harm if he took the firm's money and threw it into the river or barrenly wasted the firm's time. For a good idea is more than time and more than money, and the man who is keenly loyal to his firm will give it his ideas as scrupulously as he gives it his labour and his time.

Often the wastage comes through obtuseness in the administration. There are business men, many of them in administrative positions, who dislike or despise new ideas as seeming to be a criticism upon their management. They associate them with change and revolution and disturbance, with young men eager to get on, with critics who say the business has got into a rut. Such men discourage ideas. They chill those who approach to offer them. They frown upon the new idea as something that may turn and bite them. Most of the ideas that come to life in their organization are stillborn.

But we have noted recently that a great obstacle to the idea is not negligence, nor administrative obtuseness—but just laziness.

A man will get an idea for the better working of his office. At the first sight of it he smiles with pleasure—for the first impulse of the natural man is always to welcome the new idea. Then gradually he discovers that there will be difficulties in putting the idea into operation. It will mean trouble. Then he asks himself: "Is it worth the trouble?" It might mean working late! It might mean using his Saturday afternoon in writing out a memorandum! He decides it's not worth the trouble. No one, he thinks, will be any the wiser, or any the poorer, if he says nothing about his new idea. He abandons it.

This we can say of our own Store, no idea was ever abandoned because it was a trouble to put it into operation. We count no trouble too much if it makes clear the path for the idea.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

CHAMBER MUSIC AT WIGMORE HALL

The third series of those chamber music gatherings known as the "Wednesday Evening Concerts" was begun auspiciously at Wigmore Hall this week. The name is good enough for its purpose (which is not a newspaper headline); it announces concerted music at a given time; it does not proclaim any particular group of performers. The conveners are artists all of whom may or may not take part in the programme of the night. Not their own performance but the making of good music is their primary concern.

This was what we got in the programme of trios for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello which was played by Miss Myra Hess, Miss Jelly D'Aranyi, and Mr. Felix Salmond at the first of this series. Mozart's trio in E major, in which the piano throws out ideas and the strings add applauding comments, rightly came first. How gracious Mozart's ideas are under Miss Hess's hands need not be told. With Brahms's trio in C major (Op. 87) the strings came to full life, and their *ensemble* throughout the bold developments of the opening theme was the great delight of the evening. It was a splendid performance, not marred seriously by Mr. Salmond's little misfortune of a broken string just before the end of the first movement. Moreover, the misfortune was turned to pleasure by the two ladies reminding each other (and the audience) of other good things of Brahms while they waited for the mending. Schubert's trio in B flat was the third work of the evening. The playing just lacked leisure. The players revelled in the wealth of lovely tunes, but they did not allow us to revel in the equally lovely moments where Schubert waits for the next one. The ideal Schubert players are never afraid that he may hang fire.

MR. JOHN HUNT

Mr. John Hunt, who gave the first of three recitals in the Wigmore Hall on Monday night, has the makings of a fine pianist. At its best his playing showed both breadth of outlook and finish in details, yet there were times when both these qualities were conspicuously absent. Nervousness may have played some part in disturbing the balance, but we suspect also that Mr. Hunt has not yet made up his own mind fully about the music he plays and falls back now upon the example of his masters, now upon the inspiration of the moment. We hope, at least, that his jaunty performance of Brahms's Handel Variations does not represent his considered opinion of that work. From this performance it would have been difficult to predict the spaciousness of style displayed in the last two movements of Beethoven's Sonata in C major (Opus 53). In the first movement the pianist failed, perhaps out of diffidence, to give sufficient stature to the theme and the proportions of the whole suffered accordingly. The most satisfactory performance of the evening was that of Bach's Partita in B flat major, whose brief movements do not make such severe intellectual demands upon the interpreter. Mr. Hunt also introduced us to Ernst Krenek's second Sonata (Opus 59), which may sufficiently be described, if we may borrow Sir Denison Ross's word, as a piece of Germerican music.

THE ROUND-TABLE SINGERS

The increase in the number of vocal *ensemble* parties shows a healthy tendency and is to be welcomed as such. The Round-Table Singers, who gave a first recital at Grotrian Hall on Tuesday night, betrayed their inexperience and spoiled their madrigals by tentative and lifeless singing. But, gaining confidence in their second group of glees—notably in Samuel Webbe's catch "Would you know my Cellia's charms?" in which they found freedom of technique and expression—they were able to do more justice to the part-songs of the nineteenth century, which came next.

Entertainments

THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

"MARRIAGE A LA MODE"

BY JOHN DRYDEN

MEN

Polydamas	HERBERT WARING
Leonidas	GLEN BYAM SHAW
Argaleon	RICHARD CALDICOT
Hermogenes	SCOTT RUSSELL
Rhodophil	ANTHONY IRELAND
Palamede	GEORGE HAYES

WOMEN

Palmyra	ANGELA BADDELEY
Amalthea	IRIS BAKER
Doralice	ADÈLE DIXON
Melantha	ATHENE SEYLER
Philotis	KATHLEEN BOUTALL
Belina	VERA ROBSON
Artemis	MARY MAYFREN
A Maid	CICELY PAGET-BOWMAN
A Singer	GWEN KNIGHT

Now the pleasures of this strange evening are like the fluttering of brightly coloured banners above the general merriment of a crowd, and it is hard to distinguish them; but when the glamour with which Sir Nigel Playfair invests his stage has been a little weakened by time, and critical memory is no longer dazzled by such delicious pieces of extravagance as Miss Athene Seyler's Melantha or the flashing artifice of Miss Adèle Dixon's Doralice, one pleasure will emerge from the throng and, in recollection, be pre-eminent—the rare pleasure of hearing a scene enchanted by couplets. We have been listening to the elaborate ingenuities of Dryden's subsidiary plot and observing, with admiration of the mechanism's balance, how the rightful Prince is accepted by the usurping King as his son, how the King's daughter is mistaken for a peasant, how their foster-father, by always telling the right lie at the right moment, oils the wheels of the dramatist's contrivance. It is as clever as a jig-saw puzzle—and as emotional. We have been watching, too, preparations being made for the working out of the main plot, wherein four guilty lovers are soon to be merrily entangled. So far, so skilful, and, by grace of comic decoration, entertaining. Then, suddenly, Leonidas and Palmyra begin to love each other in rhyme and the play is enchanted—not, indeed, with the deep enchantment of human passion communicated, but with the airy spell of some light and lovely song. The little scene is perfect of its kind, a scene played by dolls whom life has touched with a wand in passing.

Nothing else in the play matches it, but nothing else is, or pretends to be, of the same kind. The rest is Dryden, the mechanist and wit, skilfully abbreviated and expurgated by Mr. Clifford Bax, and interpreted in the highest of high spirits by the players. Miss Athene Seyler, probably much less finicky than Dryden intended Melantha to be and none the worse for that, is an extremely good joke that dashes up and down stairs like Dan Leno in the pantomime of *Bluebeard*. Miss Iris Baker is graceful and discreet; Miss Dixon is a roguish glitter; Mr. Byam Shaw and Miss Baddeley adorn their opportunity in couplets, though there are elsewhere parts of Miss Baddeley's performance that stiffen a little. The opposed gallants are coloured with gaiety and precision by Mr. Ireland and Mr. Hayes, while Mr. Herbert Waring, as a usurping tyrant, gives almost benign cause for revolution. Speed and enthusiasm pass through the entanglements of plot, and Dryden, without being murdered, is made a very decorative holiday.

EVERYMAN THEATRE

"THE WILD DUCK"

BY HENRIK IBSEN

Old Ekdal	HUGH E. WRIGHT
Pettersen	CHARLES STAITE
Mrs. Sorby	BARBARA EVEREST
Werle	HERBERT LOMAS
Gregers Werle	GEORGE SKILLAN
Hialmar Ekdal	MILTON ROSMER
Gina	SYBIL ARUNDALE
Hedvig	EILEEN KELSEY
Relling	MALCOLM MORLEY
Molvik	CHARLES STAITE

The Wild Duck depends for its humour and tragic intensity on the most delicate interlocking of motives, and accordingly it demands exceptional accuracy of judgment from every person on the stage. Watching last night Mr. Milton Rosmer's Hialmar and Miss Sybil Arundale's Gina, one felt that occasionally they were within an ace of turning the whole affair into a good-humoured comedy. How could we laugh at Ibsen's satirical butt when Mr. Rosmer was so insistent that we should laugh with him? How could we pity a Gina who patronized her husband? These were two considerable flaws on a performance that had many fine points.

Not the least merit of the performance was its success in making the suicide of Hedvig not only credible but agonizingly poignant. For this we had to thank Mr. Malcolm Morley, whose Relling brought the precisely right quality of professional detachment and characteristic roughness to the final scene, and in a minor degree Mr. Charles Staite's drunken pastor, whose maundering words, "The child is not dead, but sleepeth," fully achieved their intended effect. To Mr. George Skillan's incisive acting was largely due the coherent impression which the wild-duck symbolism made throughout the evening, but Mr. Hugh E. Wright, as an Old Ekdal who never once yielded to the temptation to court laughter, also contributed to this result. Miss Eileen Kelsey was an attractive and moving Hedvig, but sometimes she became over-zealous, with the result that her rather too self-conscious eye trouble distracted attention from the centre of the stage. In short, it was a well-intentioned and intelligent production somewhat lacking in the satirical qualities which the play asks.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOW AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

OXFORD, OCT. 9

Dr. Ernest de Selincourt, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford and Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Birmingham, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at University College, Oxford. Dr. de Selincourt was a Commoner of the college from 1890 to 1894 and a lecturer of the college from 1896 to 1909.

The Committee for Rural Economy has appointed Dr. Norman Cunliffe, M.A., B.Sc., Wadham College, to be secretary to the committee in place of Mr. C. G. T. Morison, student of Christ Church, resigned.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS.—An exhibition (for French) has been awarded to Miss K. I. Moss, Queen Mary High School, Anfield, Liverpool.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.—An exhibition in modern languages has been awarded to D. M. K. Moore, Dunstable School.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 9

The Faculty Board of Archaeology and Anthropology have appointed Mary Monica Hunter, B.A., of Girton College, to the Anthony Wilkin studentship as from January 1, 1931. Miss Hunter was educated at Port Elizabeth Collegiate School, and gained first class honours in the Archaeological and Anthropological Tripos last June.

LONDON, OCT. 8

A meeting of the Court was held to-day, and Lord Macmillan was unanimously re-elected chairman for the session 1930-31, and Mr. S. L. Loney deputy chairman.

THE ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

"ELIJAH" AT THE ALBERT HALL

Mendelssohn's oratorio *Elijah* was, according to custom, chosen for the first concert of the Royal Choral Society's season given at the Albert Hall last night. It was equally according to custom that the National Anthem should precede the oratorio, but on this occasion the National Anthem was suitably followed by the Dead March from *Saul*, played by the orchestra as a memorial to the victims of the airship disaster.

This society is now the only one in Central London which can be counted on to give an annual performance of *Elijah*, and that is one good reason in favour of persistence in its policy. Another is that under Dr. Malcolm Sargent there is no suggestion that the performance is a matter of routine. He has infused an unflagging vitality into all the work of the immense choir, and the choral singing last night went straight to the heart of the matter and made the hearers realize the sincerity which underlies the mannerisms of Mendelssohn's music. It was treated, as it deserves to be, as one of the masterpieces of choral music calling for the utmost interpretative effort from the performers, solo singers, choir, and orchestra alike. Some of the details of effect, especially the broadening of certain phrases to underline salient emotions, were open to question, and it may be suggested that part of the society's responsibility is to get as close as possible to the composer's intentions. The chief departure from them is in a certain extravagance of *tempo*, particularly of quick *tempo*, in such numbers as the Widow's appeal (beautifully sung by Miss Flora Woodman) and the first Baal chorus.

Mr. Horace Stevens's powerful treatment of the principal part needs no commendation. Miss Clara Serena seems to remember rather too well certain long-standing traditions of the contralto part which were not the composer's, but Mr. Frank Titterton sang the tenor part with a straightforward energy. For some reason, possibly economy in the engagement of solo singers, the double quartet, "For He shall give His angels charge," was omitted. That seemed unfortunate, since it is the only movement which separates two contralto recitatives in different keys. If it must go, though eight singers from the choir might surely sing it, it would be better also to omit the first of the recitatives intended to lead up to it. Miss Elisabeth Aveling, making what presumably was her first appearance on the platform of the Albert Hall, showed complete self-possession in her singing of the boy's part in the Mount Carmel scene.

CARS OF 1931

STAR AND O.M.

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 1931 programme of the Star Motor Company, now associated with Guy Motors, Limited, is based upon two new models, the Comet and the Planet, both six-cylinder saloons, which are of 17.9 and 20.9 nominal horse-power respectively, and are sold as saloons at £495 and £695.

These cars carry a two-years guarantee, including two years' free inspection. Their equipment includes a four-wheel hydraulic jacking system, thermostatic radiator shutters, one-shot lubrication, a patent signalling window, concealed tables, a fog visor and fog light, sliding roof, and window louvres. The Comet engine has dimensions of 69 and 110mm.; those of the Planet are 75 and 120mm. Both engines have overhead valves, forced water circulation, high pressure oiling, a seven-bearing crankshaft, and optional magneto or coil ignition; there are four forward speeds controlled by a lever at the side. Both have spiral bevel final drive and Bendix-Perrot four-wheel brakes. The wheelbase of the Comet is 10ft. 3in.; that of the Planet 1ft. more. The track of both is 4ft. 8in. The Comet chassis costs £320 and the Planet £450. The Planet saloon limousine and the semi-sports saloon both cost £695.

The price of the latest 16/65 h.p. short and long O.M. models is £595, while the overhead valve models are each £695. The 16/85 h.p. supercharged chassis is £925 and the overhead valve model £1,025, while the two figures for the 16/95 h.p. supercharged chassis are £975 and £1,075. The 16/65 h.p. engines are stated to give 65 h.p. at 4,000 r.p.m., the 16/85 h.p. develops its 85 h.p. also at 4,000, and the same rate applies for the 16/95 h.p. All these engines have six cylinders, four crankshaft bearings, forced lubrication, autopulse petrol feed, and battery and coil ignition. The single-plate dry clutch and four-speed centrally controlled gear-box form a unit with the engine. Off-side change speed can be had to order. A torque tube is employed and the spiral bevel axle is half-floating. A central or off-side hand lever controls the four-wheel brakes as well as the pedal. The suspension is half-elliptical and underslung.

The latest Daimler double-deck omnibus is made to carry 50 passengers, 24 inside and 26 on the upper deck; it is made of light metals wherever possible. The sleeve valve engine has six cylinders of 97mm. and 130mm. In place of the ordinary flywheel, clutch, and gearbox the new chassis has the Daimler fluid flywheel and the Wilson half-automatically changing gearbox.

"KING OF JAZZ"

MR. PAUL WHITEMAN'S NEW FILM

Although Mr. Paul Whiteman provides both an excuse and a "draw" for this latest of film *revues*, at the Regal and Alhambra Theatres, the entertainment it offers is wider in scope than the title would imply, and a little more intelligent than is customary in its kind. Jazz is there most of the time, from the opening burlesque on a "Mickey Mouse" theme to a finale of great instrumental vigour. But Mr. Whiteman, with characteristic modesty, keeps his band in the background until the time comes to play "The Rhapsody in Blue"—with "effects" of which "the largest piano in the world" is perhaps the least—or the national dances which go into "The Melting Pot of the Nations," a rather too extravagant extravaganza on the origin of jazz, which takes in everything from a Cossack dance to an Irish jig, but omits the negro influence which might reasonably be supposed to be most important. This omission, however, was rectified to some extent by the Voodoo Dance of Mr. Jacques Cartier, who himself provided both accompaniment and a fittingly weird setting for a most original performance by dancing on a big drum against a screen which threw his many shadows into greater relief.

Many old film-stage favourites find a place: a presumably grown-up woman singing a sentimental song with baby gestures; a bridal procession after the Follies pattern; and Mr. John Boles singing "It happened in Monterey" in a charmingly coloured garden which, if not exactly old Mexico, is at least a recognizable variation on a Mexico that might have been. But there are also others of a rarer kind. One can only enumerate without evaluation the qualities of Mr. William Kent's absurdly funny "Goldfish" sketch—bathos of drunken sentiment, humours of prohibition, and perfection of mimicry. Like Miss Laura La Plante's skit on a newspaper office, it was the sort of thing which might have been done as well on the stage. It could not have been done better.

SOUTH AFRICAN LUNCHEON CLUB

Prince George has consented to preside at the dinner to be given by the South African Luncheon Club to General Hertzog and his Ministers on Monday, November 3, at the Savoy Hotel.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE WERTHEIM GALLERY

The most encouraging thing about the new Wertheim Gallery, at 3-5, Burlington-gardens, is the information about the system of exchange which is to be followed. For every foreign work shown in the gallery an English work will be shown in Paris or Berlin. This is a step in the right direction. No sensible person wishes to see any check upon the exhibition of good Continental art in this country, but it is rather galling that nothing should be done to meet the well-organized efforts of enterprising foreign dealers—French in particular—to place pictures in London.

The new gallery is well proportioned and well lighted, and the buff-coloured walls suit most of the pictures. Consisting of 23 paintings, of which 17 are English, the exhibition shows clearly that our artists in what, for convenience, may be called the modern movement can hold their own. From the point of view of showing what is going on it is a good selection, and it is wisely limited to painters who are really painters and not merely ingenious designers—though some doubts may be felt about Pavel Tchelitchew.

Probably the pictures that will please the greatest number of people are the two by Mr. Cedric Morris, "Wild Geese" and "Llangennith Church." At one time Mr. Morris seemed to find a difficulty in reconciling his strong naturalistic interests, particularly in birds, with his ideas of composition, but now, without—as English artists are apt to do—rejecting his interests, he has found the right form for their pictorial expression. Though purely Western in style, "Wild Geese" has something of the weight and dignity of the Chinese, and both pictures are very lovely in colour, arising out of grey, and consistent in handling. Since Miss Frances Hodgkins has an exhibition of her own elsewhere it is enough to speak of her here as a strikingly original artist, with a unique capacity for bringing different objects into the same category, in a convention that arises naturally out of painting—as if she had an instinct for the way things "go" in terms of the brush. Her figure subjects, such as "Farmer's Daughter," are likely to provoke comparisons with Marie Laurencin, but the weight is heavily on her side. The late Mr. Christopher Wood, whose untimely death shocked the world of art, is represented by three paintings, of which "Fishing Boat in Harbour," with its boyish delight in the silhouette of sails, and subtle colour relations, is the most important. By Mr. Matthew Smith there is a rather noble "Portrait of a Woman" and a "Reclining Figure," of swinging design; there are two small characteristic paintings by Mr. W. Richard Sickert; Mr. George Bissill breaks new ground with "Love"; and there are two good still life paintings by Mr. Robert Medley. Of the foreign pictures the most noteworthy are "Boy on Horseback," very rich in colour and substance, by Kolle, and "The Pleasure Park," a graceful example of "l'art populaire," by Vivin. If the temptation of kind, as distinct from quality, be resisted, this new gallery should serve a useful purpose.

MISS MOLESWORTH GODFREY

What strikes one at once at the exhibition of oil paintings from the Fens and Cotswolds and flower studies by Miss M. Molesworth Godfrey at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, is the seriousness of the artistic intentions behind the work. Miss Godfrey leaves a good deal to be desired in performance, her drawing is unaccountably undeveloped considering her maturity in other respects, but her artistic approach to Nature is highly considered. She has no "cleverness," and reminds one rather of a person whose thinking and feeling are imperfectly served by language.

Miss Godfrey's chief interest in landscape is the rendering of space, as it is conditioned by earth and sky in a flat country, and if the actual features in "After the Shower" and "Ramsey Fen" were as well painted as they are placed, they would be very fine pictures indeed. As it is they have a touch of nobility, the response of earth to sky as it recedes in changing light and shade being very well rendered. "Interior of Rose Cottage," again, is an excellent painting in all that concerns the relating of surfaces; it is in actual drawing that it leaves something to seek; and "In the Shade of the Apple Tree" is a skilful reconciliation of dappled light with solidity. Miss Godfrey is a good colourist, particularly in sober schemes, as in "Hawthorn." She has, as we say, "the root of the matter," and it would be a wise policy to disregard the superficial imperfections in her work for the sake of what is there. There is not a "cheap" touch in the exhibition.

INDIAN ARTISTS

By permission of the High Commissioner for India there has been arranged at India House an exhibition of decorative designs, paintings, life and architectural drawings, and examples of modelling and craftwork by students of the Bombay School of Art. There is no catalogue, but a "Note on the Exhibition," printed for the occasion, gives an account of the history and methods of the school. It would be very rash for a person unacquainted with all the local circumstances to pronounce upon the vexed question of whether or not it is advisable to train Indian artists by Western methods, but the exhibition may be said to bristle with evidence of the difficulties involved. Two, in particular, may be noted. In the native style of drawing line has a function of its own, related to the space to be filled, but having only a broadly descriptive reference to the forms enclosed, whereas in Western art the forms determine the behaviour of the line. Colour, in the native art, may have a symbolical value, but it is primarily decorative, whereas in Western art colour, by changes of tone at different angles, is closely associated with the building up of solid form. The exhibition is open free to the public daily from 10 to 5—Saturdays 1 o'clock—until October 18.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

EXHIBITION AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

An exhibition illustrating the work of the Empire Marketing Board was arranged in the Central Gallery of the Imperial Institute and shown to the guests of the Board at the reception following Wednesday night's dinner to the Imperial Conference. The display includes a large selection of the Empire Marketing Board's posters, leaflets, newspaper advertisements, films, and models, which will remain on view to the public for a week.

Films of Empire industries are being shown in the Imperial Institute Cinema, while shorter "film posters" intended for automatic cinema display apparatus are to be seen in the Main Gallery. The most interesting use of the cinema demonstrated here is a novelty especially designed for the present exhibition. This is a large "Research Chart" of the world, boldly designed against a sloping semicircular background by Mr. John Grierson, who directed the herring fishing picture *Drifters* and other films for the Board. The British Empire is here picked out in rectilinear areas of gold, the British Isles in red, and a small screen above the map allows the situations and purposes of the research stations connected with the Board all over the Empire to be flashed before the visitor from an unseen projector. This machine is synchronized with a system of concealed lamps, which light up upon the map one by one the points at which the research stations nailed upon the cinema screen are respectively to be found.

It is believed that no such method of combining the cinema with an intermittently illumined diagram has previously been evolved, and it is hoped to carry the principle further by the synchronisation of sound.

A meeting of the general committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association will be held at the India Office on October 27. The speakers will include Lord Chelmsford, Sir Frank Carter, Sir Leonard Rogers, and Dr. R. G. Cochrane. The last-named will speak on his recent tour of investigation through East and South Africa.

KENNEL CLUB SHOW

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUPS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Interest in the proceedings at the Kennel Club show at the Crystal Palace continued unabated when judging went on yesterday for a number of important trophies open to all breeds. Mrs. Jamieson Higgens, too, had to finish the cocker spaniel classes, which had filled so well that her last slip was not handed in until luncheon-time. Mr. H. S. Lloyd won the dog challenge certificate with Luckystar of Ware, and was placed reserve for the honour with Silver Flare of Ware. This young dog, beginning with the novice, was unbeaten in eight classes. A new recipient for the other certificate was found in Mr. A. Watts's Woldland Jean, a charming black and white.

Several comparatively new dogs justified the optimism of their owners, one of them being Lorna Lady Howe's Labrador, Banchory Trueman, who beat his sire, Ch. Ingleston Ben, for the challenge certificate. It was stated erroneously yesterday that Ben had won. The future will probably determine that Banchory Trueman is one of the best of his breed that we have had. The placings in the competition for the five Send gold challenge vases presented by Mr. Gordon Stewart simplified the judging for the Lonsdale challenge cups for the best of each sex and the Kennel Club champion cup for the absolute best of either sex. Mr. George Howlett's fine wire-haired fox-terrier bitch Ch. Kemphurst Creole, after winning the Send vase for terriers and the Lonsdale cup for bitches, defeated Mr. Lloyd's Luckystar of Ware for the Kennel Club champion cup and thus became the best in the show in the opinion of three judges. It was a popular victory. Luckystar, of course, had previously been awarded the Lonsdale cup for dogs.

After the first four or five the Puppy Criterion did not contain any young ones that stood out conspicuously. It was a pleasure to see the first place occupied by Mrs. F. Nagle's Irish wolfhound puppy Sulhamstead Kesta, for these big dogs are so difficult to rear that they are often sufficiently unsound to exclude them from any hope of winning in such a competition. Kesta is an indication of the improvement that has been taking place for some time. She was first in several of her breed classes and ran second in open to the challenge winner, Mr. Rank's Ch. Harbury Brinda. A closer survey of the Great Danes, deerhounds, St. Bernards, and other big breeds than was possible on the first day led to the conviction that this bugbear of unsoundness is passing away. Mrs. Staines's St. Bernards delighted the public with their majestic appearance and beauty of marking, and Miss M. Richmond's young deerhound Bryan of Bridge Sollers was so much admired by the judge that he received the challenge certificate over his better-known kennel companion, Ch. Ranger. In making his principal awards in wire-haired dachshunds, Herr Hermann Schaller, the German authority, largely agreed with the placings under English judges.

Awards in brace classes open to all were:—

KENNEL CLUB BRACE CLASSES

Sporting, other than terriers.—1, The Misses Longhurst's deerhounds; 2, Mr. H. Rank's flat-coated retrievers; 3, Mr. J. V. Rank's Irish wolfhounds.

Non-sporting, other than toys.—1, Mr. J. V. Rank's Great Danes; 2, Mrs. H. L. Cochrane's French bulldogs; 3, Mrs. A. M. Mainocch's chow-chows.

Sporting Terriers.—1, the Hon. S. Hood's West Highland white terriers; 2, the Duchess of Newcastle's smooth fox terriers; 3, Mrs. J. H. Charters's Sealyhams.

Toy Dogs.—1, Mrs. M. Raymond Mallock's King Charles spaniels; 2, Mrs. Langton Dennis's papillons; 3, Mrs. N. Barwell's Brussels griffons.

Mr. Rank's Great Danes subsequently won the Sidney Turner Memorial Trophy for best of the above.

CRITERION AND OTHER AWARDS

Junior Criterion.—1, Mr. J. R. Hunt's smooth fox terrier, Ch. Dunsrex; 2, Mrs. A. A. Parkes's Airedale, Cotsford Topsail; 3, Mr. Gordon Stewart's Great Dane, Boston of Send; 4, Mrs. M. Richmond's deerhound, Bryan of Bridge Sollers; 5, Mrs. Mainocch's chow-chow, Choonam Chong Li; reserve, Baroness Burton's Keeshond, Doctsfour Jasper.

Puppy Criterion.—1, Mrs. F. Nagle's Irish wolfhound, Sulhamstead Kesta; 2, Mr. D. M. Prior's chow-chow, Hilsum Wundah of Queramore; 3, Mrs. S. Whitehead's Irish terrier, Mitford Ilfeld; 4, Miss V. Croft's Old English sheepdog, Robbery in Broad Daylight; 5, Mrs. L. Murray Wilson's poodle, Stillington Christmas.

Send Gold Vases.—Sporting, other than Gundogs or Terriers.—Mr. A. Benjamin's greyhound Bridget of Loyen; reserve, Mr. Rank's wolfhound Harbury Brinda. Gundogs.—Mr. H. S. Lloyd's cocker spaniel Luckystar of Ware; reserve, Mrs. C. Jackson, junr.'s English springer, Coverdell of Bellray. Toy dogs.—Mrs. E. D. Beadel's Pomeranian Ch. Mr. Punch; reserve, Mrs. K. Cushman's Pekingese Ch. San San of Kyratown. Terriers.—Mr. G. Howlett's wire-haired fox terrier Ch. Kemphurst Creole; reserve, Mrs. A. F. Milligan's cairn terrier Shinsel Joan. Non-sporting, other than Toy.—Mr. Gordon Stewart's Great Dane Ch. Mavis of Send; reserve, Mrs. Lowry's poodle Tom.

Lonsdale Challenge Cup for the best dog in Show.—Luckystar of Ware.

Lonsdale Challenge Cup for best bitch.—Ch. Kemphurst Creole.

Kennel Club Champion Cup.—Ch. Kemphurst Creole.

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATES

Old English Sheepdogs.—Miss V. Croft's Highroad Robbery and Mrs. Tod's Thamara.

Cocker Spaniels.—Mr. Lloyd's Luckystar of Ware and Mr. A. Watts's Woldland Jean.

Wire-Haired Dachshunds.—Mr. C. E. Ratter's Ch. Frizzie vom Faulinenberg and Mrs. Blandy's Anneta.

French Bulldogs.—Mrs. H. L. Cochrane's Ch. Bonhams Close Toby and Ch. Bonhams Close Thisbe.

Schipperkes.—Mrs. E. B. Holmes's Ch. Wizard and Mrs. A. J. Barbutt's Lady Fanline.

Shetland Sheepdogs.—Miss M. C. Tod's Essan of Cherwood and Mr. R. C. Pierce's Eltham Park Reiat.

Whippets.—Mrs. F. D. Townson's Robin of St. Clair and Mr. A. Peace's Runaway Risk.

Japanese.—Mrs. F. E. Pritchard's Ono of Kenlig and Yoki of Kenlig.

Maltese.—Miss M. M. Neame's Invicta Pan and Mrs. D. Pierre's Verington Fairy.

Papillons.—Miss W. M. Eldred's Little Bois-de-Veurne and Mrs. Langton Dennis's Ch. Offley Coquette.

Pugs.—Mrs. C. C. Pemaine's Dark Drummer and Miss B. Thomson's Fairlea Antonia.

THE BRITISH EXHIBITION IN ARGENTINA

Under existing law, any person wishing to enter Argentina must produce a medical certificate showing that he or she has been vaccinated within the last seven years. The newly formed Argentine Government is about to issue a decree exempting from this regulation all first- and second-class passengers connected with the British Empire Exhibition, which will be held in March and April in Buenos Aires, or tourists arriving in Argentina to visit the exhibition.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of electrical, optical, and other physical apparatus is to be held by the Physical Society and the Optical Society on January 6, 7, and 8, 1931, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
KINDLER.
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
At the Piano—GERALD MOORE.
Rosendorfer Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s., 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IMPERIAL CONCERT AGENCY, 175, Piccadilly, W.

BRITISH STRING QUARTET
(formerly SNOW STRING QUARTET).
JESSIE SNOW. ERNEST TOMLINSON.
ALAN BARTLETT. EDWARD BORREN.
THE TIMES: "There was fine musical understanding in all they did."
DAILY TELEGRAPH: "The quartet possesses solid and wholly commendable qualities such as good intonation, ensemble, and a wholesome respect for the composer's intentions."
MORNING POST: "They are sincere and competent artists."
DER MAASBODE (The Hague): "The quartet has a good style of interpretation. The homogeneousness is constantly felt; the tones are pure."
DE TELEGRAAF: "It will certainly be a pleasure to hear this quartet again in Amsterdam."
BRITISH STRING QUARTET.
For TERMS and VACANT DATES apply L. G. SHARPE, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

DANCING

3 *lines* 9*s. (minimum)*

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. SEVEN-STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNNECESSARY at the "Bueno de Mezcuita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street. Private lessons. Tea-dance Saturday. Partners.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL.—Principal, Wendy Pearson. All Latest Dances. Four private lessons £1 1s. Practice Classes.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 Daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE, Motcomb Quarter, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Practice Dance TO-NIGHT, 8.30 to 2a. Band.

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10.—Miss Amy Greetwood, Finalist and Judge. Separate studio each pupil.—34, Bloomsbury-street, Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

DOREEN STONE SCHOOL of DANCING, 58, Haymarket. Regent 4353.
Students trained for Imperial Society Exam.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY, 9.30-9.30, 6 days.—Moved to 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

GINA FREARSON teaches all accepted Ballroom Dances, including MIDWAY RHYTHM and MOOCH. INDIVIDUAL LESSONS at any time.—131, Wigmore-street, Portman-square. W.1. Welbeck 7280.

GLOWORM DANCING CIRCLE.—Sixpence. Includes Private Lessons, Dances, Partners. Guaranteed proficiency all Ballroom Dances. Practice Dance, Sat., 8.0. 3s. 6d. Private Lessons only, 3—1pm.—131, Wigmore-street, W.1. Wel. 7280.

HUMPHREY'S SCHOOL. Ball-room Dancing and Tap. Health Exercises. Children's Classical Dancing Class. Tea Dance, Thurs., 4.45.—41, New Bond-st. May. 5725.

96, REGENT-STREET.—LESSONS daily; RUBY KEELER teaches secrets of good balance in one lesson. Monday ball-room class and practice dance, commences October 13, 8 to 11.45 p.m. Ring Regent 4084. Unique opportunity Wednesdays until 12 noon, or daily before 11 a.m., lessons half-price.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. Mat., To-day, 2.30.
KNAVE and QUEAN.
By Edwin Justus Mayer.
BASIL SYDNEY. MARY ELLIS. Last 3 Perfs

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Mr. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. 7344.) 3 Public Perfs. TO-DAY, 2.45 and 9. To-morrow, at 9 p.m.
NYOTA INYOKA.
The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office 10 to 10, and all Libraries. 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. Evgs. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
LAST TWO WEEKS.

CRITERION. Evenings, 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A Light Comedy by Lennox Robinson. (Ger. 3844.)

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) EVGS., 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI

Imperial and Foreign News

TREASURES OF THE INCA

THE STORY OF A RANSOM

It was reported in "The Times" of September 23 that a lawyer of Riobanda, Ecuador, claimed to have found in the mountains of Nizac, near Alausi, the long-lost "treasures of the Inca" and the remains of the Inca Atahuallpa himself.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Dominion of the Incas, whose famous treasure is reported to have been found, comprised all the country on the western shores of South America from the northernmost point of the Republic of Ecuador to the River Maule in Southern Chile, including the whole of Peru and the highlands and lowlands of Bolivia.

Two parallel mountain ranges run through the region that once formed this dominion, rising to nearly 25,000ft. in the principal peaks, Sorata and Aconcagua. Many active volcanoes are to be found along the Cordilleras, and there are lakes of great extent and depth at elevations of nearly 12,000ft. above the level of the sea.

The origin of the great Peruvian Empire is lost in the mists of folk-lore and fable. Popular legend says that when the people were plunged in barbarism, indiscriminately worshipping any object in Nature, the sun took compassion on them and sent his two children, Manco Capac

and Mama Oello Huaco, to teach them the arts of civilized life. This celestial pair, brother and sister, but at the same time husband and wife, came into the region of Lake Titicaca and in the valley of Cuzco established their residence and entered upon a beneficent mission among the rude inhabitants, Manco Capac teaching the men agriculture and Mama Oello Huaco instructing the women in weaving and spinning.

Definite record of the rule of the Incas exists only from the middle of the fifteenth century, when Huayna Capac had conquered the kingdom of Quito and added the greater part of Chile to his extended domain. The word "Inca" means King or Lord, and "Capac" means great or powerful and was the name given to all rulers. Architecture and agriculture flourished under the rule of the Incas and the mining industry was responsible for the gathering of a fabulous quantity of gold, silver, and precious stones.

FOUR GREAT PROVINCES

The rule of the Incas, by which name the nobility claiming direct descent from the Royal House became known, was a mild despotism, of which the Sovereign was the head. The nobles occupied all the important positions in the civil and military administration. The second or lower order of nobility, that of the Curacas, consisting of the caciques or chiefs of the conquered nations and their descendants, held the minor Government offices and were permanent officials.

The empire was divided into four great provinces, each presided over by a viceroy directly responsible to the Inca at Cuzco. The provinces were subdivided into departments of 10,000 inhabitants, with a governor from the Inca nobility at the head, controlling the Curacas and other territorial officers. Certain lands were set aside for the "Sun" to produce revenue for the support of the temples and the priesthood, and the rest of the land was parcelled out to the people. As the family increased, more land was assigned to it.

The coming of the Spaniards and the conquest of the empire is a matter of history and an achievement surpassed only by that of Hernan Cortez, who had subdued the great Aztec Empire of Mexico a few years before. The death of Huayna Capac left his sons Huascar and Atahuallpa to reign over a divided empire; but very soon civil war broke out, Huascar was defeated, and Atahuallpa thereafter reigned alone. When the Spaniards landed on the shores of the Pacific Atahuallpa sent ambassadors to them, and finally agreed to meet Francisco Pizarro, their leader.

THE MASSACRE

November 16, 1532, was a day of mourning for the House of the Incas and has left a stain upon the honour and integrity of Spain. While a great concourse of people was assembled to see the meeting between Atahuallpa and Pizarro, the Spanish soldiers, at a given signal, fell upon the defenceless people, slaying them in their thousands, and the Inca was made prisoner. In order to procure his freedom Atahuallpa told Pizarro that if he would set him free he would not only cover the floor of the apartment in which they stood with gold, but would also fill the room with it as high as he could reach. Though greatly doubting the Inca's ability to fulfil his promise, Pizarro agreed to the offer, and, drawing a red line along the wall at the height indicated by the Inca, caused a record to be written there and then.

This famous apartment was 22ft. long and 17ft. broad and the line round the wall was nearly 9ft. from the ground. The ransom was not to be furnished in bars or ingots, but to remain in the original form from which the golden articles were manufactured, so that the Inca might have the benefit of the space occupied by them. Atahuallpa further undertook to fill a similar adjoining room twice over with silver. He asked a space of two months to carry out this undertaking.

The Spaniards took little account of the difficulties of collecting this ransom from the different parts of the far-flung empire, but before the whole of that enormous treasure had been brought in, and after setting aside a number of the most beautiful articles to the value of 100,000 ducats for King Charles of Spain, the Indian goldsmiths were directed to melt down all the plate and the whole was reduced to bars of uniform standard. The total amounted to 1,326,539 pesos de oro (gold

(Continued at foot of next column)

pesos), which means, roughly, £3,500,000 sterling, whereas the quantity of silver was estimated at 51,610 marks.

How the conquerors soon broke their promise to the Inca; how they refused to set him at liberty, accusing him of the murder of his brother Huascar, of idolatry and of a fictitious attempt to incite insurrection against them, and how they finally sentenced him to death and killed him like a common malefactor, is well-known history.

There are many legends and stories of the disposal and hiding place of the remainder of the Royal ransom, which was not delivered to Pizarro. Some state that the treasure of the Inca was buried in the region of Riobanba in the Republic of Ecuador, towards the capital of Quito, where the last Inca's father had reigned so splendidly; others give the hiding place of the Inca treasure as a cave at Inquisivi in Bolivia. A further legend related by an old Indian cacique on the Isla del Sol in Lake Titicaca tells of a fleet of canoes sailing across the moonlit water of the lake and dumping untold and fabulous riches into the fathomless depths, facing the glacier of the mighty Sorata—"The Lost Treasure of the Incas."

M. DOUMERGUE AND SECURITY

THE NEEDS OF FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Oct. 9

The newest French cruiser Dupleix was launched at Brest to-day in the presence of M. Doumergue, President of the Republic. The new cruiser, which has been constructed at the arsenal, is the sixth of the type built by France in accordance with the Washington stipulations. She is of 10,000 tons displacement, length 185 metres, beam 19.20 metres, and draught 6.30 metres. The armament consists of eight guns of 203mm. in small double turrets, eight anti-aircraft guns of 90mm. and eight of 37mm.; six torpedo tubes, and two catapults for launching aeroplanes. The Dupleix is a triple-screw ship driven by engines of 90,000 horsepower with an estimated speed of 33 knots. Her complement will be 30 officers and 575 men.

M. Doumergue, who had spent the night in his special train in a siding at Pluvigner, first visited the Breton town of Quimper, where he received the civil and military representatives of the districts and attended a *fête* illustrative of Breton costume and customs. Before the launch of the Dupleix took place M. Doumergue made a brief speech on the mission of the French Navy.

The Navy held its high place in the hearts of all Frenchmen, M. Doumergue said, not merely because of its glorious traditions, but also because of the great services it rendered, and would continue to render, in the cause of France in all parts of the world. It represented the needs of a Power which, with a great colonial empire scattered about the universe, could not be disregarded without the most serious risk. The French Army was in different case, in that it corresponded to other needs, the satisfaction of which did not depend upon France alone. France entertained neither ambition nor hatred that could endanger the peace of the world. The country was deeply attached to peace and concealed no disturbing mental reservations behind the declarations made on this point. At the same time, although France was the home of ideals, generous feelings, and the spirit of conciliation, it was equally the home of reason. If to the voices of reason were added the memories of two invasions of immeasurable cruelty, it was natural that in speaking of security they should mean an effective security solidly and indisputably guaranteed.

The organization of France's military forces was proof, said the President, that their aim was purely defensive. They were not designed to favour aggression or to promote war, but rather to prevent both. In comparison with those of the pre-War period, they had been much reduced, and it was certainly not France which lagged on the road towards the reduction of armaments. Therefore it could not be asked of them that they should abandon their good sense and their clarity of vision or that they should cease to be watchful. France desired nothing better than to live in peace and to devote herself entirely to reform and progress. To achieve this end it was necessary for the whole country to be united.

After the launch M. Doumergue motored to Plougastel, where he performed the ceremony of opening the new concrete bridge across the Elorn estuary. The bridge now reduces the distance between Brest and Plougastel to five miles, thus abolishing a detour of 21 miles. The President of the Conseil Général, in describing to M. Doumergue the advantages of the bridge, mentioned that one effect would be to facilitate the export of Breton products to Great Britain. The President left Brest at 6 o'clock for Paris.

THE PIR PAGARO

DIMINUTION OF SENTENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Oct. 9

The High Court Bench of Judicial Commissioners, consisting of Mr. R. B. Milne and Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., delivered judgment to-day in two appeals by the Pir Pagaro, one against his sentence under the Arms Act, the other against the sentence for wrongful confinement of the boy Ibrahim. The judgment was remarkable for its exhaustiveness and literary character, two couplets being quoted in Arabic and Persian.

The Bench confirmed the conviction of the Pir Pagaro under Section 19 (I) of the Indian Penal Code, and, setting aside the conviction under Section 20, altered it to a conviction under Section 19 (F), and sentenced the Pir Pagaro to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R.1,000. The second appeal was dismissed, the Bench remarking:—

The offence of which the accused has been convicted constitutes a barbarous abuse of his position as the religious head of his community, a position which gave him so much power not only in his village, but throughout the whole of Sind. It is difficult to imagine a more heinous case coming within the purview of these two sections.

The Pir Pagaro thus undergoes a total sentence of eight years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R.2,000. The previous sentence was one of 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of R.2,000.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF AUSTRALIA

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9

Sir William Irvine, the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, spoke at the Lord Mayor's luncheon to-day on the Governor-Generalship and the King's prerogative.

He said that much was heard of the changes wrought in Dominions by the resolutions of the Imperial Conference in 1926. It almost looked as if the sole remaining tie between Dominions would be the King. If that was so it should be their duty to strengthen the King's prerogative as much as they could. The most stable elements in their community were the Crown and the judiciary; therefore, their duty was to maintain the strength and dignity of the King's prerogative.

The much-debated matter of the appointment of Governors-General in Australia had been more or less confused. The question was not really whether an Australian-born citizen should be appointed; most of them recognized that it should not be impossible to find Australian-born citizens capable of holding any office in the Commonwealth. The question was whether the King should have the right to nominate and appoint his own personal representative.

Lieutenant-Colonel Luxton has been re-elected Lord Mayor for a third time.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

ADVANCE ON SAO PAULO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9

The revolutionaries in Brazil announced to-day that they had cut railway connexion between Rio de Janeiro and the City of São Paulo, and had captured the town of Lorena, which is about 125 miles from the capital. The announcement, which came from Rio Grande do Sul, said that Dr. Getulio Vargas—the defeated candidate in the Presidential elections—was leaving to-day to join in the attack on São Paulo.

Out of the mass of claims and counter-claims by revolutionaries and Government it appears as certain only that the revolutionaries are still in possession of Pernambuco. Government and revolutionaries alike claim dominance in the States of Para and Paraná. The revolutionaries assert that half the Federal Army has gone over to the revolution, including all but three or four members of the Air Force; that three columns of troops, numbering 20,000 altogether, are moving to the border of Paraná and São Paulo for an attack on the city of São Paulo and that one of these columns, under General Miguel da Costa, has already crossed into São Paulo; that a column of troops under General Jaurez Tovara is marching southward through Bahia and is carrying everything before it; and that at least two units of the Navy have joined the revolt.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

"MOST SERIOUS ATTACK IN OUR HISTORY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Oct. 9.

The Minister of Justice has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In view of the necessity devolving upon us to guard the unity of Brazil and to protect her republican institutions against the most serious attack upon them in our history, it is declared that the Federal Government will continue to enforce with inflexible purpose all military, economic, and administrative decrees which circumstances may make necessary. Reports have been received from all parts of the country indicating that conditions are becoming normal owing to the efficient action of the loyal Federal forces. Many rebels have been imprisoned, including several military renegades.

A decree has been passed abolishing the direct duties payable at all Custom houses throughout the country in order to stimulate imports of the most necessary foodstuffs. Other resolutions are in preparation which the Federal Government will carry into execution with the same firmness, without forsaking legal principles, with the definite intention of securing the re-establishment in a short time of constitutional order throughout the country.

Rebel strongholds have been taken, and all rebel attempts to spread panic and a sense of insecurity among the workers are being foreseen and countered. The Federal Government relies upon the support of the majority of the people, together with the bravery of the military forces, in its efforts to guarantee the continued existence of the Republic and the integrity of the nation.

EMBASSY REPORT

The following official information was received yesterday by the Brazilian Embassy in London from Rio de Janeiro:—

Military operations ordered by the Brazilian Government continue. General Nepomuceno da Costa has established himself at Florianapolis and has telegraphed to the Central Government that the situation there is good. The Federal Government has published a decree regulating the trade in foodstuffs. The Ministries of War and Marine are proceeding in the combined plan to restrict the area of disorders. In the State of Minas Geraes the Federal force, under the command of General Azevedo Costa, continues its advance.

The Federal Government, supported by the forces of the Army and Navy and public opinion, have all the means of dominating the rebellion. Any decisive action cannot be expected immediately if we consider the vastness of Brazilian territory, which is equal in size to the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia.

News referring to successes by the rebels is very much exaggerated, and in the greatest part unfounded. The crisis is serious, but the Government, which counts on the absolute support of the Army and the Navy and public opinion, needs the necessary time to overcome the movement.

THE MEMEL AGREEMENT

RESIGNATION OF LITHUANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Oct. 9

Dr. Zaunius, the Foreign Minister of Lithuania, resigned yesterday after making a report to the Council of Ministers on his mission to Geneva. Widespread dissatisfaction has been expressed with the agreement between Dr. Zaunius and Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, on the petition lodged with the League of Nations by representatives of the German population of Memel alleging a violation of the Statute by the Lithuanian Government. Dr. Zaunius is reproached with admitting intervention by Germany in Lithuanian internal affairs by making concessions to representatives of Germany directly, thus creating what is held to be an undesirable precedent.

It is reported that M. Sidzikauskas, the Lithuanian Envoy in Berlin, who took part in the negotiations at Geneva, will also be called on to resign.

VIENNESE NEWSPAPERS CONFISCATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Oct. 9

The *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, and a third less well-known but strictly bourgeois paper, did not appear this morning, as the editions had been confiscated. Such a thing has not been known to occur to these supporters of the Government since the War, and even then the white patches in their columns only indicated indiscreet reports of a defeat of Austrian troops, with figures of the heavy casualties.

The newspapers confiscated to-day were indiscreet enough to give publicity to charges of treason made by the Agrarian Party against Major Pabst, the former chief of staff of the Heimwehr, the expulsion order against whom has been revoked. They are accused of "spreading rumours calculated to cause uneasiness."

BREACH IN BELGIAN DYKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9

A dyke on the left bank of the river Nèthe, near Lierre, in the province of Antwerp, suddenly gave way to-night, leaving a gap of some 45ft., through which the water poured, flooding an area of more than 25 acres and filling the cellars of all the houses in a few minutes. The railway embankment of the line from Lierre to Tirlemont escaped serious damage, but the trains pass cautiously along it. The inhabitants are engaged in mending the dyke.

The breach of the river bank was caused by the combined pressure of the waters of the river, which is in flood, and the action of the wind, which was of gale force. A similar accident occurred on the right bank of the river in 1928.

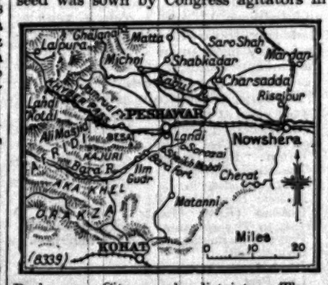
INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY

CURBING THE AFRIDIS

There is no foundation for the statement made in various quarters yesterday that military operations on a large scale are to be set on foot against the Afridi tribesmen. The policy which is being adopted is that of road-making and other protective measures in the Kajuri Valley, and to bring economic pressure to bear upon those tribesmen who do not accept the terms now being laid down.

The Afridis have been restless for the past five years—since, in fact, the opening of the Khyber Railway. The contracts for construction were of much material advantage to them; and they deemed it a grievance that this inflow of money could not continue indefinitely. At the least they expected increased allowances. A number of the leading *Maliks* [tribal leaders] shirked their duty by allowing control of the unruly elements to fall into abeyance.

Early in the year fuel was added to the fire of discontent by the settlement of the Sunni-Shia dispute with the Orakzais. The Afridis thought they had gained nothing through the Government's siding with the Shias. On the soil thus prepared seed was sown by Congress agitators in



Peshawar City and district. These agitators turned to account every grievance, real or imagined, and not least the Sarda Child Marriage Restraint Act. The civil disobedience movement in India and political outrages were interpreted as symptoms of Government impotence, and the wildest stories were spread of disaffection in the Army and the police. In particular, Government was represented as interfering with religious belief and practice. Another factor was the inclination of poverty-stricken tribesmen to look upon frontier trouble as an opportunity to obtain some profit.

PREVENTION OF RAIDS

These were the conditions which gave rise to the two Afridi incursions in the past summer into administered territory for an attack upon Peshawar. A feature of the incursions was the use the Afridis made of caves and refuges in and descending to the Kajuri Plain. Short of a costly expedition into tribal territory, there was no immediate means during the hot weather of effective punishment and prevention. The opportunity comes with the approach of the cold weather season.

All that has been done hitherto has been to establish a partial blockade. This can now be developed. The offending tribes are to be prevented from entering the Kajuri Plain to trade with Peshawar and to find winter quarters for their flocks and herds. As an insurance against future incursions the work of road construction is to be undertaken. The present road from Peshawar to Bara Fort is to be extended along what is now a trackway for 10 or 12 miles to the edge of the Afridi hills. As a precautionary measure small protective posts may be established. Troops will have to be employed for the strictly limited purpose of road-making and protection, but nothing in the nature of an expedition or military campaign is intended.

The necessity for punishing the tribesmen who remain impenitent and fail to accept the Government terms is an axiom of frontier policy. These clans have had due warning and will be subjected to the continued loss of their allowances and of the trading opportunities which are open to them when they "play the game." The Government policy, decided after full consultation with the authorities on the spot, is that of taking the minimum action for overcoming the recalcitrance of the tribes and securing the permanent protection of the district and city of Peshawar from incursions by way of the Kajuri and Aka Khel valleys.

CANADIAN GLASS DUTY REDUCED

FULFILMENT OF MR. BENNETT'S PLEDGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Oct. 9

In fulfilment of its pledge to reduce a tariff if consumers were exploited, the Dominion Government has reduced the duty on common window-glass to the level prevailing before the emergency Session of Parliament.

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, obtained an undertaking from the Canadian Libbey Owens Company, manufacturers of window-glass, that prices would not be raised if they were given adequate protection against the Belgian competition which led to the closing of the Hamilton factory several years ago. Unfortunately no pledge was secured from the wholesalers, who doubled their prices immediately the new tariff became effective. The principal wholesaler at Toronto, who was also largely interested in the Hamilton factory, was summoned to Ottawa to explain why prices were raised, and the restoration of the old tariff is the sequel.

The Liberals in Parliament vigorously protested against the tariff on window-glass at the time, condemning it as a tax upon light and equivalent to the price of the glass itself. The Belgian imports are of a total value of $1,000,000 annually.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

"A POWER FOR NATIONAL UNITY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Oct. 9

Transvaal University College, formerly a constituent college of the University of South Africa, will to-morrow receive its Charter as the University of Pretoria. Mr. Justice Tielman Roos, who has been elected first Chancellor, said that the rights of both sections of the people must be fully guarded in the new University. He believed that the ideal of bilingualism could be better achieved in Pretoria University than in any other, and for that reason primarily he will have the hopeful good wishes of those who wish to see South Africa a united nation.

General Smuts, the founder of Transvaal University College 22 years ago, feels that South Africa's small population is already over-supplied with universities. One of the highest services Pretoria University can render to the nation is to hold aloft the ideal of unity and cooperation, and thus guide the footsteps of youth into the great national paths of the future.

ITALY AND NAVAL PARITY

DECISION REAFFIRMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Oct. 9

Last night's meeting of the Fascist Grand Council was for the most part occupied by a speech wherein Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister, gave an account of the international political situation. According to the official *communiqué*, the Council fully endorsed Signor Grandi's statements, and, "as regards the subject and important problem of naval parity with France, reaffirmed the decisions previously adopted—that is to say, that Italy cannot accept agreements which do not previously establish the principle of parity." This resolution is, of course, generally taken as an indication to France that, if the diplomatic negotiations are to be resumed eventually with any prospect of success, she must produce some fresh formula more acceptable to Italy than that contained in the last proposal put forward by the French experts at Geneva.

The other interesting decision was that for the constitution of a new body dependent upon the Fascist Party, to be called the "Young Combatants Fascio." Membership of the new organization is open to all youths aged 18 years, whether ex-Avanguardisti or not. It is understood that they will be attached to the local Fascist groups, and will undergo the necessary political training to fit them for full membership of the Fascist Party when they attain 21 years of age.

The constitution of this new body and especially the general invitation extended to all youths are much commented upon. The general view is that the measure forms part of Signor Mussolini's policy of toning down the sharp distinction which existed in the early days of Fascism between the Fascist Party proper and the rest of the nation. This distinction, it is pointed out, has to a large extent been already destroyed by the creation of the Fascist syndicates and of such organizations as the "After-work" association, which have been directly organized and are closely controlled by the governing organs of the party.

Such interpretation seems to be confirmed by an article contributed by Signor Gayda to this evening's *Giornale d'Italia*. Signor Gayda lays down as the ideal aim of the new phase now opened for Fascism that of a "fusion between the Fascist ranks and the general mass of the nation." This "nationalization of Fascism" is, he points out, already in operation, but it must be "continued and amplified." While within the ranks of Fascism itself there are "exploiters" who must be gradually "eliminated," it must not be forgotten that there are "large numbers of Italians of fervent faith, disciplined, industrious," who are outside the Fascist Party. In short, the "1,000,000 Fascists must not consider themselves as the only national element existing in face of the 42,000,000 Italians living in Italy." At the same time Signor Gayda emphatically denies the revived rumours of the abolition of the Fascist Party, which, he says, must remain the "vital, basic nucleus of the régime."

SEIZURE OF DRUGS AT HONG-KONG

HONG-KONG, Oct. 9.—A large quantity of drugs has been seized in an Italian steamer from Italy, Singapore, and Saigon on her arrival here. Forty packing cases consigned at "glass" and "jam" were found to contain heroin. Heroin was actually mixed with jam in tins, and the "glass" cases were found packed with flat oblong tins of heroin.—*Exchange.*

FINNISH ELECTIONS

COMMUNIST PARTY WIPED OUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 9

Official figures, published to-night, of the results of the General Election held last week show that the composition of the new Diet, which is to assemble on October 20, has been in a remarkable degree influenced by the Lapuan anti-Communist campaign. The Lapuans' demand for the two-thirds Parliamentary majority necessary for passing the so-called anti-Communist Bills, which the last Diet failed to pass, met with general acceptance from all the bourgeois parties, although certain Lapuan aspirations and methods encountered vigorous opposition from various sections of the nation, which feared anti-Parliamentary developments. Though the election campaign was unusually bitter, the voting proceeded in perfect order everywhere with a notable increase of the polls. The most remarkable result is the entire disappearance of the Communists from the new Diet; in the last Diet they mustered 23. As the Socialists returned 66 candidates, or seven more than their representation in the last Diet, the Left Parliamentary fraction has lost no fewer than 16 seats.

The greatest gains were made by the Conservative Coalition Party, from 28 to 42 seats, while the Agrarians returned 59—a loss of one seat. The Progressive Finnish Party returned 11—a gain of seven; and the Swedes 21—a loss of two. The bourgeois parties returned together 134 candidates, or exactly two-thirds of the Diet. The passing of anti-Communist Bills, therefore, seems assured.

Among those elected are the present Prime Minister, M. Svinhufvud, and the former President, M. Ståhlberg, who re-enters political life after some years' absence.

MANAGEMENT OF SOVIET COALMINES

NEW CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Oct. 9

After many resolutions and "urgent commands" by the various economic departments, the Central Committee of the Communist Party has issued orders for a new policy in the coalmines of the U.S.S.R. Schwartz, chairman of the central management of the coal industry, is to be dismissed, and "Honorary Chekist Comrade Deutsch" appointed in his place, with authority to take measures against desertion from the "coal front" and to raise production to the level contemplated in the "Five-Year Plan" by stern discipline among the professional miners. About 100,000 conscript labourers are now being mobilized for service in the coalmines.

Za Industrializatsiyu, the official organ of the Supreme Economic Council, enumerates Deutsch's qualifications for his important task. Born in 1885, he began a revolutionary career early. At the age of 20 he killed two high police officers at Dvinsk and was sentenced to death by a Tsarist military court. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment with hard labour, and Deutsch escaped and lived in America until 1917. He was one of the closest assistants of Dzerzhinsky and Peters during the first period of the "Red Terror." He became then director of the Economic Department of the Ogpu [Cheka] and received three orders of merit, including the title of "Honorary Chekist."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has censured Schwartz for laxness. Up to the present he has been a prominent trade union leader, and, like Tomsky, he was a member of several trade union delegations abroad.

Telegrams in Brief

On September 30 there were over 3,000,000 unemployed in Germany.—*Reuter.*

According to Moscow reports, the Soviet warships in the Black Sea will, after leaving Turkish waters, visit Italian and Greek ports.

The RUMANIAN Minister to the League of Nations signed the Optional Clause on behalf of his country on Wednesday, certain reservations being made.

Severe earthquake shocks, lasting for two hours, were recorded at SYDNEY on Wednesday night. The epicentre of the disturbance was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of the Fiji Islands.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance in the late CANADIAN Government, has been appointed vice-president of the Ontario Insurance Company. He is expected, however, to return to Parliament next session.

Mr. Hogan, Premier of Victoria, announced yesterday that the opening of the inquiry into the grievances of settlers would not be fixed until the expenses had been guaranteed by the British and Commonwealth Governments.

A surplus of 12,000,000 kroner [£666,600] from the increased revenue was announced by the DANISH Minister of Finance in introducing the Budget yesterday. A surplus of 25,000,000 kroner was budgetted for for next year.

Prince Abbas Halim, a cousin of the King of EGYPT, has published a manifesto appealing to the King to "save his people from the impending revolution." He asserts that the electoral policy of the present Government will lead to internal strife.

A message from the official Tass Agency in Moscow states that the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden has handed a Note to Chang Hsuehliang from the Government of the U.S.S.R. protesting against anti-Soviet activity among White Russians in MANCHURIA.

Reductions and changes in the UNITED STATES fleet and the reduction of the *personnel* by 4,800, with a saving of £684,000 in the present fiscal year, have been announced by Admiral Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations. The changes are in accordance with the London Naval Treaty.—*Reuter.*

CHANGES IN CHINA

MANCHURIAN RULER AND NANKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUKDEN, Oct. 9

Chang Hsueh-liang, the Manchurian ruler, was to-day sworn in as Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Forces. The representatives of the Nanking Government expressed the hope that the Manchurian armies would assist in clearing up the remnants of the rebellious forces, but Chang did not commit himself, confining his remarks to an expression of his determination to restore peace.

NANKING, Oct. 9.—According to Nationalist information, Feng Yu-hsiang has now disarmed 20,000 troops of Yen-Hsi-shan, his former ally, whom he is expected to oust completely. This action on the part of Feng is believed to confirm reports which have been current in Nationalist quarters that he and General Chiang Kai-shek have reached a secret working agreement.—*Reuter.*

LOSS OF LIFE IN BRETON STORM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LORIENT, Oct. 9

Losses in Brittany from the storm of September 19 are apparently much heavier than was at first thought. Twenty-seven vessels, with 162 men on board, have not been seen by the patrol boats, nor have they called at any harbour since the night of the storm. They have now been at sea for from 27 to 33 days. These ships are provisioned to remain 20 to 25 days at sea and they very rarely exceed this limit. It is unfortunately probable that most of them have been lost.

Other Foreign News on following page

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EMPIRE TRADE

UNIONISTS AND PREFERENCE

CANADIAN SCHEME WELCOMED

MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Baldwin was for some time yesterday in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, the chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, and some of his other colleagues in regard to the declarations of the Dominion Prime Ministers at the second plenary session of the Imperial Conference on Wednesday, when definite requests were put forward for an extension of the system of Imperial preference. Last evening the following statement was issued by Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the Conservative Party:—

In my opinion the speeches which were delivered yesterday at the Plenary Session of the Imperial Conference by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions were among the most momentous declarations in the history of our Imperial relations. As Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, said, "The day is now at hand when the peoples of the Empire must decide once and for all whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or whether it does not. Delay is hazardous; the time for action has come. . . . We dare not fail."

It is to me a matter of profound regret that at a Conference of this character, held in London, with a British Minister in the chair, no lead of any kind should have been given by the British Government, which appears to have confined itself to a mere statement of facts and figures. It is, however, all the more satisfactory that, in spite of the absence of that direction, the Dominions should have shown themselves to be of one mind in the policy to be pursued, and that all their representatives expressed their eagerness to make their contribution towards the common cause.

The striking offer made by the Prime Minister of Canada cannot fail to create a profound impression throughout this country and the Empire, and, speaking on behalf of the Conservative Party, I say, without hesitation, that the great principle of Imperial Preference embodied in that offer is one to which we must and do subscribe, and I heartily endorse Mr. Scullin's statement that it is our duty to affirm not only the maintenance of that principle but also the extension of its operation. The poucy of Empire free trade has been condemned as being outside the realme of practical politics. Mr. Bennett went so far as to state that Empire free trade, in his opinion, is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose which we are striving to achieve. But, while Empire free trade has been declared to be impracticable, the Dominions have not been slow in showing how Empire economic unity can be achieved on the basis of extended Imperial Preference.

As Mr. Bennett has indicated, it is for the Imperial Conference to approve the general principle, after which it would be necessary to set up Economic Committees in the various countries, in order to investigate thoroughly and in detail the questions incident to its operation. I welcome his suggestion that committees of this character should be set up in each of the countries concerned, and that these committees should commence, immediately, exhaustive examination of the effect upon their domestic conditions of the proposals put forward.

The proceedings yesterday have made it clear that the matter brooks of no delay. The speeches delivered established the fact that the present condition of industry and agriculture, both at home and in the Empire, is so grave that we cannot afford to procrastinate in the application of remedies. Therefore I say now, with a full sense of responsibility, that, whatever the Socialist Government may do, the Conservative Party accepts the principle put forward with such weight and unanimity. Further, the Conservative Party, guided by the views expressed at this Conference, will formulate its own proposals for carrying that principle into effect, and will submit them to the people at the next election for their final and definite assent.

I may add that it is my intention to issue a further statement next week, in which I shall take the opportunity of saying something more about the policy of the Conservative Party.

THE WHEAT QUOTA

It is understood that the "further statement" referred to by Mr. Baldwin will probably take the form of a letter to the Chairman of the Party Organization. It had been thought originally that Mr. Baldwin would have addressed a meeting of the party, but little more than a fortnight now remains before Parliament reassembles, and it was found difficult to arrange a meeting at short notice. Also, it is felt that the developments at the Imperial Conference on Wednesday have made it essential that there should be no delay in making known to the country the policy of the party.

The object of issuing a preliminary statement last night was to show at once that the Conservative leaders accept the principle of mutual Imperial preference, whatever action may be decided on by the present British Government. Now that "Empire free trade" as practical politics has been definitely ruled out, it is clear that what the Dominions are asking for is in accord with the official policy of the Conservative Party. It may be safely assumed that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues are fully aware of the fact that the present situation is so urgent as to render speedy action a necessity, and, therefore, that both the referendum and the second General Election have been definitely dropped.

There is reason to believe that some form of quota for wheat, and possibly other imported foodstuffs, still finds favour with Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, and that, in their view, there is nothing in the speeches of Mr. Bennett and the other Dominion Prime Ministers inconsistent with the adoption of the quota system. Particular importance is attached to Mr. Bennett's point that the primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat, that Canada wants a better market in Great Britain, and is willing to pay for it by giving a preference for British goods in the Canadian market. It is realized that Mr. Bennett was here speaking to Great Britain, and that, when he offered a reciprocal preference "based on the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created," he was speaking not only to Great Britain, but to the other parts of the Empire as well. The Conservative leaders take the view that it would not be impossible within that general offer to imagine a 10 per cent. duty being placed on foreign wheat, which they say at present would give a 3s. preference to Canada. They look upon a quota as a form of preference and regard it as obvious that there must be variations in any general scheme such as that placed before the Imperial Conference on Wednesday

The stabilization of wheat prices also remains a part of the policy of the Conservative Party, designed particularly to help the British farmer.

MR. BENNETT'S PROPOSAL

CANADIAN VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Oct. 9

The proposal for Empire preference made by Mr. Bennett at yesterday's session of the Imperial Conference has been enthusiastically received by most Conservatives and Conservative newspapers in Canada. Liberals question its practicability. Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said to-day that he heartily approved of Mr. Bennett's bid for a market for Canadian grain, and that, if such a market were obtained, industry generally would benefit. Sir Thomas White, a former Minister of Finance, said that he was pleased that Mr. Bennett had taken a courageous and serious stand; he believed that the proposal was a tangible solution of Empire trade problems. Mr. Mackenzie King, the late Prime Minister, said that he would not enter into a controversy as he did not wish to embarrass Mr. Bennett while the Conference was proceeding, but he would point out that the 10 per cent. increase in the tariff now suggested had not been discussed during the election or in Parliament and that, in proposing to increase the tariff, Mr. Bennett was speaking for Conservatives only and not for the Canadian people.

The Liberal opinion is that Great Britain cannot afford to give the Empire a 10 per cent. preference on wheat, for example, because Argentina would be unable to overcome such a handicap. There are, it is recalled, big British investments in Argentine railways and public utilities, and large orders for rolling-stock, rails, and locomotives. These give employment to thousands of British workmen. It is claimed, moreover, that Mr. Bennett is offering a preference which is useless to Great Britain in the Canadian market, since the Canadian manufacturers would be the first to complain if British competition hurts them. Mr. Bennett's declarations of "Canada First" and the statement in the Liberal Party's Budget that a Canadian dollar spent in the West Indies is no better than a dollar spent in the United States, are also recalled.

The *Ottawa Journal* (Conservative) says that if the British people are really anxious for preference in the Canadian market and if they are concerned in a practical way with Imperial trade, their chance is now before them. The Ottawa *Citizen* (Liberal), however, denounces "the fraud of first raising the Canadian tariff sufficiently high to keep out British goods under a policy of 'Canada first,' then adding another 10 per cent. against other countries and calling it Empire preference. It is rather too palpable. In return for this horse-trading bargain the British people are required to impose Customs duties on foodstuff. No country is enduring taxation with such fortitude as Great Britain, but there is a limit. The British nation is still sane."

The *Montreal Star* (Independent Conservative) says that no one who knows Canadian feeling "will deny that any British preference could not long endure which destroyed or impaired the basic system of Canadian protection. This is a case where stark economic necessity overrides the finest sentiment. We should not be doing the British people a kindness but rather the reverse if we pretended we could give them, with any profitable stability, a preference which 'cribbed, cabined or confined' our own industrial development. We should only be encouraging them to build trade expansions on fragile foundations." The Montreal *Gazette* (Conservative) declares that Mr. Bennett's concrete proposal is calculated to bring the Imperial representatives into immediate touch with actualities, and says:—"The policy he has outlined commands the full support of Canadians, designed as it is to preserve every means of domestic development while advancing by practical methods the commercial self-sufficiency of the Empire."

The Toronto *Globe* says that Mr. Bennett's plan reveals, as was to be expected, an effort to reconcile his "Canada First" policy with the common interests of the Empire, that he had a difficult task, and that any measure of success will be to his credit. It concedes his sincerity in believing that he was serving the general welfare in placing the separate interest of the Empire units first, and commends his support of British preference as offering the only means by which intra-Empire trade can be developed. The criticism is made, however, that his plan in this respect does not go far enough, and the fear is expressed that immediate results are doubtful in view of the tariff policy of Great Britain. The newspaper concludes by saying that the proposal that each Dominion should put itself first will never bring an Empire development programme, as it is a departure from the fundamental principle that strength lies in unity and cooperation.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT

OPINIONS OF MR. SCULLIN'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9

The Melbourne *Argus* in a leading article describes the debate on preference at the Imperial Conference yesterday as "oratory," and adds that the prospects of a mutual arrangement of preferences are not encouraging. The newspaper continues:—

While the present belief in isolation by tariffs prevails there can be no reciprocity in a real sense. The situation may be summed up in the obvious truth that if there be any advantage in the exclusionist tariff policy practised by each part of the Empire, there can be no advantage in spasmodic attempts to mitigate the effects of such policy. In any case, preferential tariffs cannot be imposed at the Imperial Conference. Mr. Scullin, whose views are neither better nor worse than many of those who have spoken on the subject in Great Britain before, may indulge in generalities, but he cannot give any undertaking concerning preference, nor can he extend even a promise that he will endeavour to bring about preference in any particular way. The Australian tariff will be framed for Australian needs and for Australian electors in the industrial suburbs of the large cities.

The *Age*, in a leading article headed "Mr. Scullin at Close Quarters," says:—

Mr. Thomas, in a speech which does not appear to have contributed appreciably towards the discussion, refers to the benefits of defence, trustee securities and marketing which Great Britain confers on the Dominions. Actual tariff preferences is the issue.

The article describes Mr. Scullin's speech as apt to the occasion, with its material well chosen and its points impressively put, and continues:—

The value of the Conference is certain to be determined by Great Britain's final attitude. Mr. MacDonald has promised to do everything to enable the British Government to come to economic arrangements with the Dominions. It is in that atmosphere that the Dominion representatives are now appearing. It would seem incredible that a phalanx of statesmen so united in their plea and so convinced in their contention should not achieve that measure of success for which so many people in Great Britain and in the Dominions hope. The British Labour Government will from its own standpoint take a great risk if it gives to the request of the Dominion representatives a negative answer.

INVALIDS

The Lord Chief Justice, who is suffering from insomnia, was stated last night to have maintained the progress made.

The condition of Lord Brotherton was stated yesterday to be satisfactory.

Sir Guy Stephenson's condition showed a slight improvement last night.

THE PREFERENCE OFFER

AN EXPLANATION

REQUEST BY MR. SNOWDEN

The Heads of the Delegations to the Imperial Conference met yesterday morning to consider matters arising out of the statements on Imperial economic relations which had been made at the plenary session of the Conference on the previous day. No decisions were come to and the discussion was adjourned until Monday morning at 10.30.

An official list of those attending the meeting of the Heads of Delegations was not published, but it is understood that Mr. MacDonald was accompanied by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took part in the conversations. Mr. Bennett's offer of a preference in the Canadian market to the Mother Country and the other Dominions in exchange for similar concessions has raised a matter of high policy, and the Heads of the Delegations are discussing the broad question of the desirability or otherwise of an extension of existing preferences. But this is linked up with other questions of high policy, such as import boards, the standardization of prices, and bulk purchase, and all these subjects are to come under review.

As soon as Mr. Bennett made his speech on Wednesday Mr. Snowden requested the Treasury officials to prepare a statement showing in detail the effect of his proposals, and it is possible that the British Government may be able to give some general idea of its views when the Heads of Delegations meet again on Monday. It will be remembered that Mr. Bennett pressed for a reply from the British Government as soon as possible as to whether it accepted the general principle of the change in the fiscal system which he suggested. It is expected, however, that the British Government will urge the need for a full examination of the whole question both during and after the Conference before a definite reply to this question can be given.

THE 10 PER CENT. OFFER

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, was emphatic in his demand that the Imperial Conference should give categorical endorsement to the principle of Imperial preference and should proceed at once to a detailed inquiry into the possibilities of applying it practically for the expansion of inter-Imperial trade. He also made a definite offer that in return for a preference for Canadian wheat in the British market he would improve the present preferential position of Great Britain in the Canadian market. The phrase which he used was "the addition of a 10 per centum increase in prevailing general tariffs and tariffs yet to be created." In some quarters this offer has been interpreted as meaning that the general tariff which is applicable to imports from the United States and other foreign countries not possessing treaty arrangements with Canada would be raised 10 points, *e.g.*, if the rate was at present 30 per cent. it would be increased to 40 per cent., and such an increment would have conferred very substantial advantages upon British manufacturers. But authoritative spokesmen of the Canadian Delegation have since explained that the proposed increase is to be 10 per cent. of the existing general rates, which means that, if the present general tariff on a commodity was 30 per cent., Mr. Bennett is prepared to raise it to 33 per cent.

The revised schedules of the Canadian tariff as amended at the recent emergency session of the Federal Parliament, when many rates, including British preferential rates, were substantially increased, are now available here and some illustrations of the existing rates upon certain goods and the rates to which Mr. Bennett proposes to bring the general tariff upon them are given below:—

Tariff Item		British Preferential	Intermediate	General (Pres't)	General (Proposed)
286	Earthenware and stoneware ..	25%	30%	35%	38⅓%
296	Pipe, cast-iron, or steel valued at not more than 5 cents per pound	87 per ton	$12 per ton	$14 per ton	$15.40 per ton
432d	Manufactures of tinplate and of tin n.o.p. ..	20%	27½%	30%	33%
445	Electric light fixtures and appliances	20%	30%	30%	33%
523b	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton n.o.p.	20% 3c. per lb. plus 22½% ad val.	30% 3½c. plus 27½% ad val.	30% 4c. plus 32½% ad val.	33% 4½c. plus 35¾% ad val.
554	Woven fabrics of wool	20% ad val. plus 12½c. per lb.	25% ad val. plus 17½c. per lb.	30% ad val. plus 20c. per lb.	33% ad val. plus 22c. per lb.
611a	Boots, shoes, slippers, &c. ..	25%	35%	40%	44%

These figures show that in some cases the British preferential position would be at least 30 per cent. better than at present, and in some lines the proposed difference between the general and the British preferential rates would enable British exporters to secure Canadian business now enjoyed by American and other foreign competitors. But it is also plain that Mr. Bennett, who was elected with a mandate for a policy of higher protection, does not feel in a position to countenance any serious inroads for the benefit of British trade upon such markets as are already definitely allotted to Canadian enterprise, and that a domestic scale of protection of a higher level than the Liberal Government under Mr. Mackenzie King favoured is the settled policy of his administration.

However, Mr. Bennett's proposal does represent a concrete offer, and there is implicit in his whole speech a willingness to bargain and discuss possible accommodations.

The proceedings of the Conference have shown that the Dominion Prime Ministers view with grave apprehension the dumping of Russian cereals in this country. Mr. Scullin on Wednesday declared that voluntary preference was ineffective against such dumping, and in his speech at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening Mr. Bennett said:—

I ask you, Mr. Thomas, what the value is of the advertising and propaganda of the Empire Marketing Board while you allow the foreigner to come in and take your market, and while, as happened last week, Russian barley is dumped in this country and sold here at a price giving a yield to the producer equivalent to 9c. per bushel in Canada. What is the value if canned salmon is dumped here at such a price as means the practical ruin of the Canadian industry?

The question of wheat was referred to at yesterday's meeting of the Heads of Delegations, when it was decided to set up a committee consisting of Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce (Canada); and Mr. P. J. Moloney, Minister for Markets and Transport (Australia), to go into the whole subject.

Among the committees which met yesterday was the Communications Committee, which considered the present position of broadcasting. One of the questions under consideration is the suggested establishment in the United Kingdom of a station capable of broadcasting throughout the Empire. If such a station were approved, the B.B.C. would transmit programmes and news bulletins daily to the Dominions and Colonies.

THE DEAD OF R 101

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO-DAY

NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon to-day for the victims of the disaster to R 101 will be attended by the Prince of Wales, representing the King, the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, the Prime Ministers and members of the delegations attending the Imperial Conference, most of the Ambassadors, a large number of peers and members of Parliament, members of the Air Council, representatives of Government Departments, and a number of relatives of the dead.

It is expected that a large crowd will assemble outside the Cathedral as well, and between 11 and 1 o'clock vehicles other than those proceeding to the Cathedral may have to be diverted from St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and the west end of Cannon-street.

The order of service is as follows:—

First verse of National Anthem.
Sentences: "I am the resurrection and the life," sung to Croft's music.
Hymn: "Rock of Ages."
The Lord's Prayer.
Psalms 23 and 90.
Lesson: Revelation vii., 9-17.
Russian (Kieff) Chant: "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants" (unaccompanied).
Prayers, including one for the mourners.
Benediction.
Dead March.
Last Post.

The sympathy of other nations will be shown by the presence of French, Italian, Belgian, and Dutch Ministers at the memorial service and the funeral.

From 8 o'clock this morning the public will be admitted to Westminster Hall to pay their tribute to the dead while the bodies lie in state there. The coffins were taken into the ancient hall late last night and arranged in two rows on a long platform some 8in. high, on which biers had been placed. No attempt had been made to decorate the noble architecture of the place. Purple cloth covered the low dais, and at the north end two flags hung over the doorway, the Union Jack and that of the Royal Air Force. The coffins were placed head to head on the dais, lying east and west, and round the whole was stretched a purple cord running through standards about 2ft. high.

The public will enter the Hall by St. Stephen's Porch, passing down the wide staircase and dividing at its foot into two streams to pass right and left of the coffins. Ample space has been allowed for the many thousands who are expected to pay their tribute in Westminster Hall, and it is not expected that there will be any serious congestion or long waiting. The public will be allowed to pass into the Hall up to 10 o'clock to-night.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

The funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Euston Station to-morrow morning will also be attended by many of the foremost representatives of the Empire and the Dominions. At a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference yesterday morning it was decided that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with the Dominion Prime Ministers, Mr. McGilligan, and a representative of the Indian Delegation, should meet at Palace Yard at 9.45 to join in the funeral procession. They will walk immediately behind the second group of Army wagons bearing the coffins. The procession will leave Westminster Hall at 10 o'clock, and will arrive at Euston at about noon.

The route will be along Whitehall, the Strand, Aldwych, Kingsway, Southampton-row, and Euston-road, and the police have decided to close thoroughfares leading into these streets as follows:—Parliament-square to Aldwych, from 9.30 a.m.; Aldwych to Southampton-row, from 10.15; Southampton-row to Euston, from 10.45. The coffins will be entrained at Euston for St. John's Station, Bedford.

The body of the forty-eighth victim of the disaster was brought to Dover yesterday—that of S. Church, of Cardington, a rigger, who died at Beauvais on Wednesday from his injuries. When the Southern Railway steamer Isle of Thanet, in which the coffin was brought from Calais, came into harbour the flag at Dover Castle and those on public buildings were at half-mast. The coffin, covered with flowers, was carried by 12 men of the R.A.F., from Hawkinge, to the mail train that was waiting, where it was draped with the Union Jack. Those in the train included Mr. Church's father and Miss Capon, his *fiancée*. The train was met at Victoria Station by three men and an officer of the Royal Air Force, and they transferred the coffin to an R.A.F. tender, in which it was taken to Westminster.

BROADCASTING PLANS

The service in St. Paul's to-day will be broadcast from all transmitters of the B.B.C., as well as from the short-wave experimental station, G5SW, at Chelmsford. By request of the German authorities the broadcast will be relayed to Germany. After the memorial service all the B.B.C. stations will be closed until the time for the schools broadcasts.

As a tribute to the memory of the airship's dead, all the B.B.C. transmitters will remain silent to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. The daily service will be broadcast at 9.30, and the weather forecast at 9.45 a.m., instead of at 10.15 and 10.30 a.m. respectively.

The Football Association has authorized the postponement until Saturday, October 18, of those matches in the Amateur Cup competition fixed for to-morrow in which Air Force clubs are taking part.

THE INVESTIGATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Oct. 9

Air Commodore Holt, chairman of the provisional committee formed to investigate the causes of the accident to R 101 is expected to return to-morrow to Beauvais from London, where he has been in conference with Air Ministry officials. The experts on the spot will then continue their examination of the wreckage and of the other evidence which they have collected. It is understood that no unauthorized person is now allowed near the wreck and that the experts have no intention of divulging any further information to the public for the present.

Yesterday being the day on which R 101 was expected to reach Karachi, a memorial service was held at Holy Trinity Church in the morning.

A.D.C. TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. W. Burnyeat, D.S.O., T.D., Royal Artillery, Territorial Army, as Aide-de-Camp to the King.

HIGHER GERMAN BANK RATE

BOURSE SHAKEN

POLITICAL AGITATION AND CREDIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Oct. 9

The Central Committee of the Reichsbank decided to-day to increase the discount rate by 1 per cent. from 4 to 5 per cent. This decision was not generally expected so soon, but is not astonishing. The Stock Exchange was badly shaken.

Dr. Luther, the President of the Reichsbank, in his justification of the step, said that, although it had been possible gradually to reduce the rate from 7½ per cent. last autumn to 4 per cent., it was always clear that, in view of the general interest situation in Germany, 4 per cent. was a very low rate. Nevertheless, its maintenance had been justified as long as gold and foreign exchange flowed in steadily and home requirements steadily diminished. This state of affairs has altered during the last few weeks. While a considerable increase had occurred in credit demands, the Reichsbank had found itself compelled to part with considerable amounts of gold and foreign exchange. It therefore thought fit as a precaution to take the usual step in such circumstances.

Although the Reichsbank's gold and foreign exchange cover is still well over 50 per cent., and the legal minimum is 40 per cent. of the note issue, the cover has been falling steadily and by no means slowly since the election of September 14. Some 140,000,000 marks [£7,000,000] worth of gold had been exported up to the end of last week, and the total amount of gold and foreign exchange parted with is estimated at about 600,000,000 marks [£30,000,000]. There have been small fluctuations, of course, but the note cover fell from 67.1 per cent. on September 6 to 57.3 per cent. on October 5 (statement of October 7). Since then there has been another consignment of gold to France and a further decrease of foreign exchange holdings.

There has, in fact, been steady seeping of gold and foreign exchange, just as there has been a steady fall of Stock Exchange prices, interrupted only by one brief recovery on the day when the publication of the economic programme gave the first and only sign of Government activity. Although to-day's movement does not justify the cry of "Black Thursday" raised by a section of the Press for political reasons, the Bourse has certainly had a hard jolt.

Dr. Luther after to-day's Reichsbank meeting is leaving for Basel to attend the meeting of the Bank for International Settlements. The impression has been allowed to become current that if the increase of the discount rate is ineffective, more drastic methods, such as credit restrictions, will be applied without hesitation. Comment in the usually well-informed *Börsen Courier* and other information suggests that the raising of the discount rate before it was absolutely essential may be attributed partly to possibilities of support by the B.I.S. by taking in good time the normal measures for checking the outflow of gold and foreign exchange. The Reichsbank is, at any rate, the *Börsen Courier* remarks, showing its good will.

POLITICAL AGITATION

Although the Reichsbank is clearly in a perfectly sound position, it might be thought that the necessity of precautionary measures and the further downward jump on the Bourse would drive home the lesson of what certain political developments since the elections have been doing to German credit. But those elements among the parties of the Right which have been inspired by the Nazi victory to believe in the practicability of obtaining an early Reparation moratorium keep their heads obstinately in the sand. The reduction of the discount rate and "Black Thursday" on the Bourse are, for them, merely two more direct results of the "Young tribute," and they are continuing with renewed energy their attacks on the Cabinet's policy and on Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, personally.

Newspapers and party news agencies associated with Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Treviranus, Minister without portfolio, are trying to make out that the Cabinet did not unanimously approve Herr Curtius's report on foreign affairs, but merely agreed with the Chancellor's expression of thanks. Misgivings are stimulated within Herr Curtius's own party [German People's Party]—not for the first time, yet Herr Curtius survived the previous agitations. All this agitation may seem to support the theory that a determined effort is being made to force a Cabinet crisis. Some of it may be genuinely intended to do so. But much of it is probably in the nature of a smoke screen, behind which strange manoeuvres may be carried out, but from which the chances are the present Cabinet will emerge unchanged to meet the new Reichstag.

There it will find itself confronted not with one but with two motions of no-confidence. After a big conference of National-Socialist leaders in Munich, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, the official Nazi organ, announced the party's decision to introduce a no-confidence motion of its own against the whole Cabinet, instead of leaving it to the Communists alone. The motion is stated to have been forwarded. This decision, which is intended to "force the Socialists out into the open," means, if any party announcements mean anything in Germany to-day, that after Herr Hitler's conversation with the Chancellor the Nazis have no chance, or no intention, of cooperating with the present Government.

A manifesto which should have a steadying effect on the Middle parties has been issued by the Federation of German Industries, which recommends the Government's programme as "a first step" towards putting Germany's affairs in order. Although the Federation finds gaps in the plan, it declares the "fundamental" idea to be sound. In proclaiming the necessity for private enterprise to fall in line with the public services in the reduction of wages and salaries (against the Socialist demand for short time) the Federation words its views mildly, laying emphasis on the price reduction which should thereby be achieved.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Hartshorn, Miss Bondfield, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Adamson.

LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE

MR. THOMAS'S DEFEAT

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The voting in the Labour Party conference for the new national executive committee has resulted in two important changes. Mr. J. H. Thomas has failed to secure a seat, and Sir Oswald Mosley, who did not secure re-election last year, has now been returned. It is not, however, correct to say that the conference rejected Mr. Thomas and chose Sir Oswald Mosley instead. The members of the executive are all alike elected by the conference, but they are nominated in four divisions. Division 1 consists of 12 members, all of whom must be nominated by trade unions; Division 2 of one member to be nominated by Socialist, cooperative and professional organizations; Division 3 of five members to be nominated by constituency and central Labour parties; and Division 4 of five women members, who may be nominated by any affiliated organizations. Mr. Thomas was one of 14 nominees in Division 1, and he was at the bottom of the poll with 836,000 votes. Mr. Clynes, who headed the poll in this division, received 2,042,000 votes, and the twelfth member elected received 1,052,000 votes.

Sir Oswald Mosley was one of the seven candidates nominated in Division 3. Mr. Lansbury received the highest number of votes in this division, 1,916,000, and Sir Oswald came fourth with 1,362,000 votes. The defeated candidates in this group were Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P. (who therefore loses his seat on the executive), and Commander Kenworthy.

It is therefore obvious that Mr. Thomas was not in direct competition with Sir Oswald Mosley. Nevertheless, it is not without significance that Mr. Thomas has been defeated and Sir Oswald Mosley elected. Sir Oswald Mosley's position in the Labour Party, both inside and outside the House of Commons, is that of a severe critic of the Government's policy in respect of unemployment. He resigned his post as Chancellor of the Duchy when his memorandum on the subject was rejected by the Cabinet. Mr. Thomas, until recently, was the Minister mainly responsible for the Government's policy. These facts go far to explain the voting in a conference which, while giving the Government a vote of confidence, also called upon its own executive to examine the Mosley proposals. Sir Oswald Mosley has been made a member of the executive which will have to discharge that duty.

Mr. Thomas was not a member of the national executive until last year, when, because of his place in the Ministry, the National Union of Railwaymen decided that its other secretary, Mr. C. T. Cramp, should be nominated for the position Mr. Thomas formerly held on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and that Mr. Thomas should be put forward for membership of the Party executive. In fact Mr. Thomas has not been able, owing to preoccupation with Ministerial duties, to attend many of the executive meetings. His recorded attendances during the year have numbered five.

Yesterday's proceedings at the conference are reported on page 6. Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, announced that the Government intended to evolve a national maternity service. The conference carried a resolution calling for pensions at 60 years of age for workers retiring from industry, notwithstanding Mr. Greenwood's opposition on behalf of the executive. Another resolution required the executive to press on the Government the need of taking from the Bank of England "the privilege of exploiting the national credit" and to use that credit itself.

At a meeting of the new Executive yesterday Mr. Stanley Hirst was appointed chairman for the ensuing year and Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., vice-chairman.

ANDREE OBSEQUIES

CREMATION IN STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9

After resting for three days in Storkyrkan the coffins of Andrée and his two companions were removed to-day to the crematorium. More than 20,000 persons had filed past the coffins since Sunday and long queues of people waiting their turn were formed. Relations, members of the Government, the Andrée Fund Committee, and various experts took part in the ceremony.

The cremation took place at 2 o'clock and the route from the church to the crematorium was crowded with sympathizers. Pastor Primarius Widner read the prayers and the choir then sang as each coffin was lowered, Andrée's first, then Strindberg's, and as Fraenkel's coffin disappeared from sight the choristers sang "Sleep in Peace." At the end of the ceremony the congregation stood for a few moments while the organist played the Dead March of Charles XV. The urns will remain for the present in the crematorium as the date for interment has not yet been fixed.

It is still uncertain whether Andrée's second diary will yield its secrets, as experts state that the book is in a deplorable condition.

NEW ATLANTIC FLIGHT

START FROM HARBOUR GRACE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S, NF., Oct. 9

Captain Erroll Boyd and Lieutenant Harry Connor left Harbour Grace at 12.50 p.m. to-day in their monoplane on a flight across the Atlantic to Croydon.

The machine was carrying 5,500lb. of fuel and oil, and failed to rise from the airport when half the ground had been covered. When three-quarters of the runway had been covered the machine was still dragging, but she left the ground with her engine running full. The airmen went seaward from brilliant sunshine into a dense bank of fog, flying due east into a head wind. They are following the steamship route, and hope to do the journey in 23 hours.

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs:—A message to the Radio Marine Corporation here this afternoon from the steamship Quaker City, then 100 miles E.N.E. of Cape Race, told of sighting the Columbia at 12.55 Eastern Standard time [4.55 p.m.]. The aeroplane was flying at an altitude of 200ft., and was headed "east true."

TREASURY BOND ISSUE RESULT

A successful result attended the offer for sale by tender yesterday of Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36. Applications amounted to £116,300,000, of which tenders for £105,000,000 were accepted. Tenders at the minimum price of £100 10s. received about 56·8 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those above that rate secured allotment in full, the average price obtained being £100 11s. 6·89d. In view of the depressed condition of the stock markets this result is very satisfactory. Comment is made upon the operation in our City columns.

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Mr. Thomas was not a member of the national executive until last year, when, because of his place in the Ministry, the National Union of Railwaymen decided that its other secretary, Mr. C. T. Cramp, should be nominated for the position Mr. Thomas formerly held on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and that Mr. Thomas should be put forward for membership of the Party executive. In fact Mr. Thomas has not been able, owing to preoccupation with Ministerial duties, to attend many of the executive meetings. His recorded attendances during the year have numbered five.

Yesterday's proceedings at the conference are reported on page 6. Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, announced that the Government intended to evolve a national maternity service. The conference carried a resolution calling for pensions at 60 years of age for workers retiring from industry, notwithstanding Mr. Greenwood's opposition on behalf of the executive. Another resolution required the executive to press on the Government the need of taking from the Bank of England "the privilege of exploiting the national credit" and to use that credit itself.

At a meeting of the new Executive yesterday Mr. Stanley Hirst was appointed chairman for the ensuing year and Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., vice-chairman.

ANDREE OBSEQUIES

CREMATION IN STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9

After resting for three days in Storkyrkan the coffins of Andrée and his two companions were removed to-day to the crematorium. More than 20,000 persons had filed past the coffins since Sunday and long queues of people waiting their turn were formed. Relations, members of the Government, the Andrée Fund Committee, and various experts took part in the ceremony.

The cremation took place at 2 o'clock and the route from the church to the crematorium was crowded with sympathizers. Pastor Primarius Widner read the prayers and the choir then sang as each coffin was lowered, Andrée's first, then Strindberg's, and as Fraenkel's coffin disappeared from sight the choristers sang "Sleep in Peace." At the end of the ceremony the congregation stood for a few moments while the organist played the Dead March of Charles XV. The urns will remain for the present in the crematorium as the date for interment has not yet been fixed.

It is still uncertain whether Andrée's second diary will yield its secrets, as experts state that the book is in a deplorable condition.

NEW ATLANTIC FLIGHT

START FROM HARBOUR GRACE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S, NF., Oct. 9

Captain Erroll Boyd and Lieutenant Harry Connor left Harbour Grace at 12.50 p.m. to-day in their monoplane on a flight across the Atlantic to Croydon.

The machine was carrying 5,500lb. of fuel and oil, and failed to rise from the airport when half the ground had been covered. When three-quarters of the runway had been covered the machine was still dragging, but she left the ground with her engine running full. The airmen went seaward from brilliant sunshine into a dense bank of fog, flying due east into a head wind. They are following the steamship route, and hope to do the journey in 23 hours.

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs:—A message to the Radio Marine Corporation here this afternoon from the steamship Quaker City, then 100 miles E.N.E. of Cape Race, told of sighting the Columbia at 12.55 Eastern Standard time [4.55 p.m.]. The aeroplane was flying at an altitude of 200ft., and was headed "east true."

TREASURY BOND ISSUE RESULT

A successful result attended the offer for sale by tender yesterday of Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36. Applications amounted to £116,300,000, of which tenders for £105,000,000 were accepted. Tenders at the minimum price of £100 10s. received about 56·8 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those above that rate secured allotment in full, the average price obtained being £100 11s. 6·89d. In view of the depressed condition of the stock markets this result is very satisfactory. Comment is made upon the operation in our City columns.

NEW BOYCOTT IN INDIA

CONGRESS PLANS

RIVAL "COURTS" TO BE SET UP

(FROM OUR OWN

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Winds between west and south, fresh, strong perhaps at times; bright periods, rain at times; some rise in temperature.

Week-end Forecast.—Some rain at times, but bright intervals. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Baldwin, as Leader of the Conservative Party, last night issued a statement in which, referring to the offer made by the Prime Minister of Canada at the Imperial Conference on Wednesday, he says: "The great principle of Imperial Preference embodied in that offer is one to which we must and do subscribe." He announces that the Conservative Party will formulate its own proposals for carrying the principle into effect and will submit them to the people at the next election for final and definite assent. (p. 12)

Representatives of the public life of the country and the Empire, and of many foreign nations also, will attend the memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day for the 48 men who lost their lives in the wreck of the airship R 101. For 14 hours the public will be admitted to view the coffins as they lie in state at Westminster Hall. (p. 12)

Town and Regional Planning was the subject before the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England at Welwyn yesterday. (p. 9)

The inquiry into the possibilities of goldmining in North Wales was closed yesterday. The Commissioner (Professor Louis) himself went into one of the mines and brought up samples of quartz for examination. (p. 9)

Mr. Lloyd George issued last night a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Prime Minister in regard to certain references in the latter's Llandudno speech. (p. 14)

The Prime Ministers of the Dominions and other members of the Imperial Conference were entertained at dinner by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at the Savoy Hotel last night. (p. 14)

The annual conference of the National Association of Insurance Committees was opened in London yesterday. (p. 9)

The Church Congress at Newport yesterday discussed eugenics and world peace, "education for this world and the next," and Fundamentalism. (p. 17)

"Adventures in Christian Service" was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at Southend yesterday. (p. 17)

The presidential address at the meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society last night was an examination of the growth of aviation, particularly during the last 10 years. (p. 14)

Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, addressed the Labour Party Conference at Llandudno yesterday, when the matters dealt with included house rents, pensions for older workers on retiring from industry, disarmament, and Parliamentary reform. (p. 6)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Reichsbank yesterday decided to raise the discount rate by 1 per cent. from 4 to 5 per cent. Our Berlin Correspondent says the decision was not generally expected so soon, and the Stock Exchange was badly shaken. (p. 12)

Comment in Canada and Australia on Mr. Bennett's proposal for a system of Empire preference for the most part follow party lines. (p. 12)

The Indian Congress leaders have decided "to start some parallel popular institutions, if not entirely to displace, at least to function side by side with, Government institutions." The first experiment will be made with National Arbitration Boards, civil and criminal. (p. 12)

Measures are to be taken on the North-West Frontier to prevent further raids by the Afridis. No large-scale military operations are contemplated. (p. 11)

The revolutionaries in Brazil claim to have cut communications between Rio de Janeiro, the Federal capital, and São Paulo, and to be advancing in force on São Paulo. (p. 11)

The bodies of Andrée and his two companions were cremated in Stockholm yesterday. (p. 12)

Transvaal University College, which has hitherto been a constituent college of the University of South Africa, will to-day receive its charter as the University of Pretoria. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of York visited Dundee Harbour yesterday and laid a commemoration stone at King George the Fifth Wharf. (p. 9)

SPORT

Race meetings were concluded yesterday at Chepstow and Pontefract. (p. 5)

The London Amateur Golf Foursomes were continued at Stoke Poges yesterday; and the *Eve* Ladies' Foursomes were continued at Ranelagh. (p. 6)

Colours beat Whites in Seniors' Rugby football match at Cambridge yesterday by 17 points to five; Somerset beat Middlesex in a county match at Taunton by 26 points to 14. (p. 4)

The billiard match between W. Lindrum and T. Newman was continued at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Treasury Bond Result; the Higher German Bank Rate; the Bankers at Basle; Another New York Failure; Reduced Tin Production; Joseph Lucas's Good Dividend; A Land Experiment in Queensland; Higher Tea Prices; and Insurances on Property on the Continent and in Brazil. (p. 18)

In the Money Market loanable credits remained in fair supply in spite of the Treasury Bond applications. Discount rates were unaltered. The French exchange was higher, and after moving in favour of the mark on the advance in the Reichsbank discount rate of the Berlin exchange reacted sharply before the close. There was a recovery in Spanish currency. Silver rose ¼d. to 16¼d. per oz. (p. 18)

Apart from British Funds the Stock Markets yesterday showed renewed weakness. Liquidation was reported in Oil and Mining shares, and there was evidence of scattered selling of Industrials, among which Tobacco shares experienced a further fall. South American securities opened very weak, but a partial rally took place in one or two Brazilian bonds on investment purchases. (p. 18)

A NEW SITUATION

MR. BALDWIN has lost no time in defining his attitude and that of his party towards the new situation created by MR. BENNETT'S speech in the Imperial Conference. It was all the more necessary that he should take this step in view of the failure of the Government to give a lead of any kind to the Conference and their hesitant and dubious reception of the Canadian proposal. It was essential, in fact, that the Dominions should not be left under the impression that, after so much talk of economic cooperation, their suggestions for mutual help were being cold-shouldered and had no chance of receiving the careful and sympathetic consideration promised them when the Conference was summoned. Wednesday's speeches at the Conference—MR. THOMAS'S no less than those of the Dominion Prime Ministers—made it plain that the conditions, both at home and in the Dominions, are too grave to permit of any procrastination in applying remedies, and much too grave to permit the Dominions to remain under any doubt as to the spirit in which their proposals have been met in this country. There is nothing hesitant or dubious about MR. BALDWIN'S welcome of the Canadian initiative. He declares at once and without ambiguity that the Conservative Party accepts the principle of Imperial Preference on which that initiative is based. More than that he announces that, whatever the present Government may do, "the Conservative Party, "guided by the views expressed at this Conference, will formulate its own proposals for "carrying that principle into effect, and will "submit them to the people at the next election "for their final and definite assent." That phrase, of course, creates a new situation in our domestic politics also.

One, and not the least useful, effect of MR. BENNETT'S action has been inevitably to give a more concrete character to the whole tariff discussion. There is no room for high-sounding and misleading slogans in the discussion of a plain business proposition. The crusaders of "Empire "Free Trade" are busy explaining that the denial of free trade within the Empire by the Dominion Governments does not apply to any programme of theirs—that when they said Empire free trade they did not mean it. The Dominion Prime Ministers seem, in fact, to have taken the phrase as meaning what it says, whereas, if they had carefully studied the many and varied interpretations that have been placed upon it by its authors, they would have understood that it was merely a fancy name for the very kind of reciprocal trade preference which they themselves are united in advocating. That is one of the dangers of adopting a misleading catch phrase as a slogan; it is apt to mislead other people besides those whom it is intended to mislead. After the frank speeches in the Conference it is surely not too much to hope that the last has been heard of this particular slogan, and that all of us in this country who are pursuing the same ideal will now, like the Dominion Prime Ministers, get down to business and to the discussion of concrete plans. Certainly the new development has justified MR. BALDWIN and those who, with him, have been unwilling to mouth a shibboleth which has now been unanimously repudiated by the Dominion Governments. Moreover it justifies their attitude towards the whole question of tariff preference, which has been so freely denounced by impatient spirits as too slow and too cautious. They have all along proclaimed their desire for a reciprocal agreement which should be mutually advantageous to Great Britain and to the Dominions. As MR. BALDWIN himself put it in the debate in the House of Commons two months ago, "if it were possible to make "an arrangement by which we could increase "in this country our consumpuon and "purchase of the primary products from "the Dominions—articles of food or other "primary products—then I would see what we "could get for that, and, if it were a deal that "satisfied me, then I should be content." He was speaking in anticipation of the Imperial Conference and of what he would do if he were in the PRIME MINISTER'S place; and he promised the Government his full support and that of his party if they would follow this line at the Conference.

Before the Conference neither MR. BALDWIN nor anyone else could speak otherwise than hypothetically, and this did not satisfy those who believed there was some kind of mystical virtue in "food taxes," just as MR. SNOWDEN believes there is a mystical virtue in one-sided free trade. Those who looked at facts, and not at phrases, realized that the effect, good or bad, of any scheme whatever would depend on the particular duties included in it and on the advantages which our own industries would receive in exchange. Before pronouncing on any scheme it would be necessary to weigh the advantages against the disadvantages—some disadvantages there are bound to be—and to strike a balance. That, of course, could not be done until, on the basis of some concrete proposal, a scheme had been evolved and subjected to careful and thorough examination by all concerned. But such a concrete proposal has now been made by Canada with the request that it should be examined by technical committees appointed by the Empire Governments, and reviewed by the Conference in six months' time, in order to see whether it is possible to build upon it a scheme which would be of benefit to the whole Empire. There is no need for the moment to go into the details of the Canadian proposal. As a matter of fact it was not put very clearly in MR. BENNETT'S speech, and in any case it is admitted that it was intended only to serve as a basis for discussion and negotiation. No final judgment can be pronounced upon it—or rather upon the scheme which the Canadian Government hopes may be founded upon it—until it has been thoroughly examined from every point of view. With impressive unanimity the other Dominion Governments joined with the Canadian in urging a great extension of the existing reciprocal tariff preferences; and there can thus be no doubt of their readiness to do their part in examining MR. BENNETT'S proposed basis and in attempting to work it into a mutually acceptable scheme. The British Government is bound also to take the same course if it is not to go back on declarations made on more than one occasion by the PRIME MINISTER and by the SECRETARY of STATE for the DOMINIONS. Thus on June 26 MR. THOMAS, speaking in the House of Commons for himself and for the Government, promised that at the Conference "we will discuss everything on its "merits and with a single-minded purpose to do "all that is possible, not only in the interests of "our country, but in the interests of the Empire "as a whole." To refuse to give the Canadian proposals the exhaustive examination for which MR. BENNETT has asked would be to admit that this and other promises to the same effect were utterly misleading. In any case, whatever the present Ministers may decide to do, MR. BALDWIN'S statement to-day is a guarantee that the Canadian proposal, and indeed every other proposal for Empire cooperation brought before the Conference, will be carefully examined in this country, and that every effort will be made to reach an agreement advantageous to the whole Empire and to every part of it.

An Untapped Revenue

For some years now British fiscal policy has followed the line of least endeavour abroad and of least resistance at home. At the moment of a new attempt to inject vigour into one part of it, it is time to remember that new life in the other part is an essential complement to success. MR. PAGE'S letter this morning is an opportune and relevant restatement of a need that is fundamental, unfulfilled, and—in the present fools' paradise which is not even a paradise—practically forgotten. The Labour Party Conference has contrived several days of talking with no reference to the state of the national finances. The PRIME MINISTER himself, when he addressed it, was content with two superficial references to the topic. All that they have omitted is, however, to be found, neatly epitomized, in the recent two-page White Paper recording an increase of staffs in the Revenue departments and in the Ministry of Labour. The White Paper states in effect that the nation, through its present political trustees, not unassisted in the past by their predecessors, is paying more tax-gatherers, as the sources of income diminish, to extract more revenue to pay additional Civil servants to distribute more numerous subsidies to more men thrown out of less work as the trustees proceed. Such is the brief tale of the house that Jack demolished, or is on his way to demolish, with more tax-collectors, more tax-distributors, and more tax-receivers.

It confronts the political parties with the true crux of national affairs at the present time in a community where wealth is not accumulating and men are decaying. How to promote accumulation and to arrest decay is the question, and until it is answered there is no other question in home affairs. MR. PAGE'S letter puts a controversy into proportion. More important than "Who shall lead?" is "What "shall lead?" Which of the political parties will seriously challenge expenditure? Which of them will call public thrift to the service of falling trade and rising unemployment and put the reasoned case confidently to the elector? None has yet done so. Labour thinks inveterately in terms of expenditure. Retrenchment has disappeared from the Liberal philosophy. The Unionist record on this subject is blank. Those individuals to whom the care of economy has been left by default have chosen to present it as though it were a rich man's policy. The consequences may be read in the present balance-sheet. A Chancellor of the Exchequer has one sure way, and one only, of bettering it on both sides at once. Nothing but economy will at once reduce his task and increase his means to perform it. It is, as MR. PAGE and TACITUS remind us, a great revenue and a great stimulant of revenue. The stimulation of revenue is the stimulation of work, and at the present moment the sure knowledge that expenditure had passed its peak and was coming down would carry a psychological increment weightier even than a direct saving. The first of the community to feel such benefits must be those whose livelihood has suffered most from national over-spending. Economy has too often been ridden off with requests from embarrassed Chancellors of the Exchequer to be shown where it should begin. Too often the public has been assured, with perfect truth, that no spectacular cuts are possible. If all those statements were more than true—that is, if they were the whole truth—it would only be another way of saying that the destruction of our prosperity is automatic and all the activities of the political field mere shadow-play. The answer is that it is not the way of economy nor in its nature to proceed by bounds. It is the first characteristic of economy that, unlike the law, it cares about very little things. Evidence of the will to save is almost as much to be valued as what is saved. If the policy of the country were definitely turned for a period in that direction, the intractable blocks of expenditure which defeat or discourage the pious efforts of Chancellor after Chancellor would begin to show promising fissures. A policy of this kind must necessarily cover more than one year. It must begin with a positive arrest of expenditure—which is by no means the same as a wholesale reversal of social policy—and it must continue with a programme intended to be spread over two or three Budgets. For twenty-four years at least it has been the political fashion to exalt spending. If for three years it were the fashion to honour saving, public policy would receive rapid reinforcement from the private citizen. It is undeniable that the worst effect of high taxation—so comfortably condoned by the PRIME MINISTER the other day—is to encourage private spending on the highest scale for the least productive purposes. One department of the national economy cannot be sealed against another. A new spirit at the Exchequer would rapidly call out a new spirit in the masses, and less would be heard of the decay of confidence and of the ancient virtues.

Unless this country is to be driven, as some others have been driven, to despair of the Parliamentary system as an instrument of fiscal recovery, a policy of economy necessarily demands the convinced support of public opinion. But if public opinion is given no focus, no person or programme on which it may form, it is unlikely to express itself in any form but growing disillusionment and discontent. It may need courage for a political party to preach economy as the essential condition of employment; but the only possible assumption for honest politics is that which MR. PAGE makes, that sagacious courage will find an intelligent reply. The electors have not lacked the instruction which comes with adversity, but they have been conspicuously denied the services of the platform requisite to give the lesson effect. The Unionist Party, if any, has an opportunity and a duty of eliciting disproof of the dogma that economy and democracy are incompatible ideas. So much the worse for democracy if they are. It is at least justice to democracy to put the dogma fairly to the test.

Registering Toughness

No word in American slang does more work than tough, for whenever anyone gets into trouble—and that happens frequently among the free users of slang—someone is sure to offer the condolence of "tough break, kid," or an equivalent. Tough is also a noun and applied to persons. In these circumstances it was high time that the cause of precision in speech, which has suffered from slang that is vivid rather than exact, should be helped along by science, and purists will welcome the invention by the American Department of Agriculture of a machine for measuring just how tough beef-steaks are. Moderate toughness rings the bell, and great toughness returns the penny. If it were not for practical experience of toughness, and the fury it can bring, the word tough would never have received its grammatical meaning or been able to do all the useful work it has done. It is now firmly established, so there is little harm in this attempt of bureaucracy to remove toughness from the table. For that, without doubt, is the inwardness and "inside "dope" of this machine. In future when the customer complains and speaks of shoe leather the polite and smiling restaurant manager will call for the toughness-testing machine, which cannot lie, and prove to the customer that he has blunted his knife and bent his fork on a singularly succulent morsel. Inspectors, of course, there will have to be, as there are for weights and measures; but it is hoped that self-respecting hotels and restaurants will place the machine in a prominent position where those who are having trouble can test for themselves how much is wrong.

The machine may have other consequences. It is quite possible that what is now rejected with aversion will be eagerly and proudly plodded through, because there will be a good deal of glory of the cave-man sort to be obtained by devouring steaks of proved and formidable toughness. A new way is opened up for the young suitor anxious to persuade the lady of his predilection that he is a real man and a tower of strength; and restaurant keepers, who are not as a race slow to see where financial advantage lies, will pass the word back to the cattle that there is a new market for really tough steaks. It is, of course, slightly depressing for those who have old-fashioned notions about places of refreshment to see the growth of suspicion and testing apparatus. Many people are shy of restaurants because they cannot supervise the purchase and preparation of the dishes they are to eat, and have read what dreadful economies may be carried on in kitchens where no customer can penetrate. The remedy for this suspicion is to equip each table with the means of testing the fare, so that those who suspect the sauces, and still more what the sauces cover, can do a few preliminaries with test tubes before telling their guests it is safe to go ahead. In such a table laboratory this new tester will take immediate place. Nor is there any reason to doubt its welcome. Waiting between courses is perhaps the chief trial of restaurant meals, and the ingenuity of the catering trade has long been devoted to creating at least the illusion of quick service. The repeated rearrangement of cutlery, the appearance of empty plates as forerunners, and every other sort of dodge is employed. There are even dishes which have to own up on the menu card, and say that it will be ten or twenty minutes before they are duly decked out for sacrifice. Restaurants would be happier places, and tips would be larger, if menus were rearranged and steaks became the normal overtures instead of grape fruit or *hors d'oeuvres*. Then all that would be needed would be for the experienced cook, appraising the full order and seeing how long it would take to prepare, to find a steak of the appropriate degree of toughness, duly tested, and send it up with his compliments to keep the hungry customer busy for just so many minutes or half-hours as might be needed to prepare the remainder of the meal.

ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence under the heading "One Amusement after Another," but so far the children's view has not been put. As a boy I was given by my mother a certain sum weekly with the definite understanding that no more would be forthcoming until the next week. Further, I was expected to spend a little less than I received—even if the saving was one half-penny, my parents were content. Thus early in life I learned a lesson so sadly needed to-day—to limit my wants to a little less than my income, and the passage of 20 years has deepened my gratitude to my parents. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

CYRIL A. HOLE.

Briar House, Forest-drive East, Leytonstone, E.11, Oct. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among all the many letters on this subject printed in your pages I reckon that from my friend Professor Lethaby one of the most suggestive and practical. As an octogenarian father of a family, I speak from experience of the value of children acquiring the useful capacity of personal production. Having, after leaving school, worked at the carpenter's bench in builders' shops, I know the value of being able to handle tools and acquiring first-hand a knowledge of materials. I have acted, too, on the principle that every boy ought to learn some mechanical trade chosen as best seems suitable for the individual's natural capacity. Such a training ensures a chance in life should other educational advantages fail. As an only child living in the country, I made my own toys—spring-guns, dancing figures, and the like. The arts and crafts in my household have been encouraged and properly taught, with results which have only to be seen to be appreciated. The results amply justify the means employed, and I say this without boasting.

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A. (retired).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It strikes me as being odd that parents should write to any public journal—even to *The Times*, which is almost a part of family life—to publish any criticism of their children's ways or tendencies. I cannot help thinking how uncomfortable I should feel with my own letter, in print, lying upon the breakfast table and my own children sitting round it. If the children knew of the letter, would it not be rather an embittering experience for them? And if they did not know anything about it, would it not be rather an uneasy experience for their parents? I may be wrong, but it seems to me to be a sort of disloyalty to one's most intimate friends—one's children. And if I were my own child I should feel I had a right to resent it. I am, &c.,

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

COURAGE IN POLITICS

WANTED—A LEAD IN ECONOMY

A TIME FOR PLAIN SPEAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have heard a good deal lately about "sheep" who complain that they "are not fed"; but what about those of us who seem to be kept alive only to be shorn? We are a patient crowd, mostly dumb, almost content if we can save our skins; but the process goes pitilessly on, and when at last it begins to draw blood we may perhaps be excused if we wince and even cry out.

And the worst of it is that we have become almost without hope. For ever since the War ended those who, claiming to be statesmen, should be our guardians have all, without distinction of party, or of person, acted with a total disregard of common sense. Though it was clearer than daylight that in a country already half bankrupt the first of necessities, the foremost condition of recovery, was the exercise of the strictest public economy, their conduct has been exactly the reverse. They have shut their eyes to plain facts (alas for the sheep when the shearer cannot see!); they have flung about millions where a generation ago men abler than themselves handled thousands with respect, and made a mockery of that thrift which is not only a great virtue but also "a great revenue," as Tacitus told us long ago when he wrote *Magnum vectigal est parsimonia*.

And, Sir, what is the cause of all this? I hesitate to ascribe it altogether to lack of intelligence, and it seems rather to proceed from a complete absence of that political courage which is one of the most necessary qualifications for true statesmanship. No one dares to utter unpleasant truths, for democracies have ever loved to be cajoled. As a cynic once wrote, *Populus vult decipi et decipiatur*, and to-day his words seem to have become an accepted maxim among politicians. They know that to spend less is a necessity and that to outrun income can only increase poverty, but they set no limit to their prodigality just because they know that prodigality is always popular.

But, Sir, all this is only to restate what is obvious. It brings me, however, face to face with a vital but very perplexing problem. For if popular support can only be won by cajolery, by putting a fair complexion on harsh facts, by lavish promises, or by offering, under various euphemisms, what are in fact bribes; if the candidate who ventured to tell his hearers that they must every one of them receive less and do more would, as it were, speak with a halter round his neck, bring his political existence to an abrupt close, and thus leave another seat in possession of someone who was less imprudently honest—then the result would undoubtedly be that Parliament would become more and more a collection of either rash fanatics or adroit tricksters. Nor is the possibility of such a danger by any means unreal; but for my own part at least I still have faith. This nation, in spite of all its trials, in spite of all the temptations to which it has been exposed and all the lures held out to it, still remains at heart "a wise and understanding people." It would still listen to truth, and, above all at this particular hour, even politicians might without hazard venture to be outspoken. For it is an hour of universal disillusionment. Taught by hard experience, men everywhere are beginning to mistrust vague promises, to realize that to seek a solution of "the economic problem" while neglecting economy is an absurdity, and that while we continue our present extravagance no political nostrum can save us from bleeding slowly, perhaps, but inevitably to death. They are passing, as it were, out of dreamland, becoming awake to realities and ready to weigh facts with a clear-sighted and sober judgment. They need and would, I believe, welcome leaders who were true leaders—men in whose outspoken honesty and courage they could have implicit confidence.

And yet to all this, to all the hopes of recovery that the present hour seems to offer, our politicians appear to remain wholly indifferent. We are drifting steadily towards disaster. Any day we may be upon the rocks and make fatal shipwreck of our fortunes. But so far from desiring to practise that economy without which there can be no salvation, our faint-hearted statesmen have not even the courage or the honesty to warn us of our danger. "And what," Sir, "shall it be in the end thereof?"

Your obedient servant,

T. E. PAGE.

Woodcote, Godalming, Oct. 5.

A BREEZE FROM THE ROCKIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A breeze from the Rockies will disturb the cobwebs, so Mr. Bennett's downrightness is welcome. Let Empire trade be examined in the light of cold reason. What are the gains and what are the losses? Mr. Bennett puts Canada first; we Englishmen must put England first. One thing is certain. Owing to the present and the past Chancellors having played ducks and drakes with our finances the safe limit for direct taxation has been passed and a tariff for revenue must come. That cynical election bribe, the abolition of the tea duty, looks well to-day.

Here is an instance from a small Devonshire town. A century-old woollen factory has just been closed and its workers thrown out of work. Some capitalist is wanted with a hopeful outlook to restart the mill. If a profit were made, in addition to other trimmings the tax collector takes at once 4s. 6d. in the £. If there is a loss the collector passes on. The prospect is pleasing. The wage-earner will some time realize that industry cannot at the same time pay high taxation and high wages, while the dole cannot go on for ever.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE LAMBERT.

House of Commons, Oct. 9.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article on "Political Acrobatics" is very amusing, and the ridicule you pour on the Conservative Central Office and the South Paddington Conservative Association is thoroughly well deserved. But the position is very serious for the poor middle-class South Paddington elector.

Like the rest of the middle-classes of this country, he is ground down under the highest taxation in the world, and he wishes to redress the injustice which he can barely endure in the right way—*i.e.*, by sending a representative to Parliament to enforce economy. Whom is he to vote for? First, there is an elderly gentleman of 66 with no Parliamentary experience, who can hardly be expected to endure long nights of debate, to be active and pertinacious in attack on a spendthrift Government, or to ginger up perpetually a somnolent one. Lacking (it is, of course, not to his discredit) the energy of youth, this candidate has not, it seems, acquired the stability of age. Secondly, there is a lady candidate, also with no experience, who has not, apparently, even the backing of the unofficial organization which is endeavouring to split the Conservative Party and make the world safe for Labour. Thirdly, there is a Liberal candidate. But that party, save for bleating about the "Hungry Forties," has no thought for economy—how could it while Mr. Lloyd George's record remains? Its contribution is a hundred-million loan—*i.e.*, more expenditure. Finally, there is the Labour candidate, the candidate of a party which has already spent its hundred millions and more and has nothing to show for it but more unemployment and increased taxes; a party whose ideal is to take all our savings from us and to turn the nation into a mob of workshy, State-supported parasites: a party which justifies its extortionate taxation on the ground that we put our savings into War Loan in the time of the country's need instead of seeking high interest, and which tells us that we ought not to complain because the interest on our savings all goes in taxation from which we get no benefit.

If we vote for any of these people our state will be worse than before. Why cannot the Central Office give us some vigorous personality for whom we can vote with some hope? I am,

SOUTH PADDINGTON ELECTOR.

THE OTHER CHICAGO

A NEW CITY IN THE MAKING

FARSIGHTED PLANS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The city of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, the second in the United States and probably the third largest in population in the world, is now passing through an era of transition and transformation into something greater and more beautiful. Much has already been done, but it is only the start, and much more will be done before the city celebrates its centenary two years hence with a great fair on lines similar to but far more ambitious than the World's Fair of 1892 which celebrated the discovery of the western continent by Christopher Columbus.

The work goes on according to plan, and the plan is no mean or paltry affair. It is an all-embracing scheme with lofty aims. It is ruthless, and even at times iconoclastic, in its condemnation and clearance of the old for the new, except for the one relic from the great fire of 1871. Streets, bridges, the lake itself, and buildings that are sometimes hardly ten years old must give way before its advance. As one section of the new is linked up with another it becomes increasingly clear on what broad lines the foundations have been laid, with what faith in the future of the city, and with what a long prospect across the years to come. Chicago, they say, is the centre of a great continent. All the great railways and highways radiate from there into the farthest corners, and when the waterway through the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence has been completed Chicago will be a great ocean port. Everything points forward to a city constantly advancing in greatness and in importance: with much public spirit and devotion to the community the citizens are building for the future. Tall, handsome structures are rising on all sides, cities in themselves, for some of them house more than 10,000 persons during the working day; streets and bridges are being rebuilt and widened; the lake front, which was till recent days bounded by the railway over a long stretch on the south side, is being reclaimed, and drives, motorways, and parks laid out there in accordance with Chicago's fame as a city of fine parks.

NEW LANDS

The aim of the designers is the more to be commended because there are few natural advantages or beauties about Chicago. It is as flat almost as a table, and in the whole city, extending for over 20 miles along the lake, there is no eminence as high as Ludgate-hill. The tendency has always been to crowd to the waterfront, and congestion has always been great there, except where there are parks and in that residential area where the mansions of the wealthy, known as the "Gold Coast," once stood. The expansion of the city has generally only been possible far inland or to the north or south over the borders of Illinois into the adjoining States of Wisconsin and Indiana. It has now been found—as in other great cities on the Lakes, like Toronto and Cleveland—that the best way to make a beautiful city is by reclaiming the waterfront, and there are now to be seen in Chicago hundreds of acres of land that did not exist ten years ago. All of them have been devoted to the common good, and there are no buildings there except such as Soldier Field, an athletic stadium erected to the memory of the men who gave their lives in the War; an observatory, an aquarium, and the usual buildings to be found in public parks and on bathing beaches. Future plans call for still greater expansion in the same direction, and it is proposed to construct two islands in the lake for the coming fair.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the heart of Chicago was the Loop, a small area surrounded by the elevated railway tracks. All the business of the city was concentrated there, the offices, big stores, exchanges, wholesale warehouses, and some factories. The noise, the hustle and crowding during the day were terrific. The Loop has changed much in the last five years. When the War ended it contained hardly a building that was over 12 storeys in height, the limit imposed by the city authorities. Now they rise on every hand 20, 30, and even 40 storeys, for a way has been found to get round the regulations by the set-back. When a building gets to a certain height the front or sides are set back a distance so as to give light and air, and that is done at intervals all the way up to the top. Some content themselves with a lofty tower rising high above the main structure. One, the Methodist Temple, has a spire rising as high as many of the tall office buildings. It is said that land has become so dear in the heart of the city that a building which is less than 24 storeys cannot be made to pay. Yet, even with this vastly increased accommodation, the Loop is no longer capable of containing the business of the city. There has been an overflow in many directions, but chiefly towards north Michigan-avenue and along the riverside.

Michigan-avenue is the wonder street of Chicago. It is a boulevard. That means that it is reserved for fast-going and light traffic. Slow-moving and heavy vehicles are allowed to come on to the avenue only to make deliveries, but they must leave at the next corner. Motor-cars and omnibuses speed along there, many thousands an hour. Triple lights direct the traffic, but traffic policemen are stationed at the busiest corners. As the lights change the cars are released like flocks of birds and have a clear run for about eight blocks, or nearly a mile, at top speed. That presents no danger to the pedestrian, who may cross in safety when the red signal is flashed. Many of the old buildings, like the Public Library, the Auditorium Hotel, the Illinois Athletic Club, and the Congress Hotel, still remain on the avenue; but there are many new, like the Stevens Hotel, said to be the largest in the world, with over 2,500 rooms, and that cluster at the point where the avenue crosses the river, including the Wrigley building, the *Chicago Tribune* tower, and the Medinah Athletic Club. That district was formerly the home of old, low structures and dock sheds, some of which still remain in contrast with the new to show what the city once was. Farther north the avenue has been greatly improved and affords a wide approach, lined with splendid new buildings on either side, right up to Lincoln Park, through which there are several driveways along the north shore.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

The bridge over the river on Michigan-avenue is double-decked. The street underneath, which is lit by electricity during the day, serves the heavy traffic, and as there are few foot passengers there the trucks are able to back into the basements of the big buildings, load at ease and get away on their travels without impeding the other traffic at all. This street under the high-level roadway proceeds along the south bank of the river and the canal from Michigan-avenue to Randolph-street, and will be carried still farther in time. The new street above, which takes the place of the old ugly docks now moved down to the new harbour formed by the reclamation of the waterfront, is well worthy of the city, with its fine promenades overlooking the river, where water taxis ply from Michigan-avenue to the Union Station at a fare of 25 cents, or a shilling, and the noble approaches to the bridges. A start has also been made with similar work on the northern bank, where there has just been erected the huge Merchandise Mart, said to be the largest

office building in the world, since it houses more than 20,000 people during the day. Round by Madison-street are the new Opera House—a stately building finely decorated—and across the river the building of the *Chicago Daily News*, interesting because it overhangs the tracks of the railways.

The separation of the fast-going traffic from the slow and heavy has worked wonders in Chicago. The problem seems to have been solved there in a way that has not been accomplished in any other large city. Yet the difficulties overcome were probably greater there than elsewhere, for there are bridges which have to be constantly raised to let the shipping pass, and the number of vehicles on the streets is possibly unsurpassed except in the motor-car city of Detroit. The new driveways to the north and south and west from the heart of the city have afforded the means of letting traffic away quickly to the remoter parts, and the confinement of the slow, heavy trucks to certain streets has made progress much more rapid.

Chicago has been developing in the same way on every side. The outlying parts now have their high buildings like the Loop. They are mainly residential hotels and apartment houses. Many are run on co-operative lines. The resident buys his flat in the huge apartment house outright, and is then responsible for a share in the repair, upkeep, and alteration of the whole building. Heat, light, power, and certain services are supplied from the common stock. At times the heat is not even generated in the building itself but carried from the factory of one of the power plants over a distance of perhaps a mile. The tendency to live in apartment houses is becoming more and more common. There are fewer worries about help, repairs, heat and light. Yet on the outskirts of the city the number of separate homes is still as great as ever.

By night the heart of Chicago, which has been so busy and so crowded during the day, is deserted except for the visitors to the city and the theatre-goers. Even then the city presents a striking picture. Most of the great buildings are illuminated. A great battery of searchlights plays on the Wrigley building from across the street and lights up the long straight lines of the structure. Others have many coloured lights playing round their domes and towers, some red, some green, others a pale glassy colour which gives the impression of an ice palace or some structure from fairyland. On the top of others are lofty beacons that burn like lighthouses, with colours changing with every minute. They are indeed lighthouses, for they are built to direct the flyer in the air on his way. They may be seen at a distance of a hundred miles. One, the Lindbergh Beacon on the Palm Olive building, flashed for the first time when the writer was seated on the twenty-first floor of a building half a mile away. At first it was startling in its suddenness, but then it lit up the space between, showing all the soaring towers and domes, and it was possible to read clearly even at that distance under its rays.

DOMINIONS AND PREFERENCE

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

The following statement regarding the Imperial preference proposals made at Wednesday's session of the Imperial Conference was issued to the Press last night:—

At a meeting of the General Committee of the National Council of Industry and Commerce, at which the undersigned were present, it was unanimously agreed to voice their appreciation of and their complete agreement with the constructive suggestions and proposals put forward by the Premiers of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire at yesterday's session, and at the same time to express their regret at the complete absence of any response or practical rejoinder on the part of our British representatives. We believe that the approval in principle should have been given forthwith. We are sure that the country would have welcomed it. We trust that at least it will be forthcoming without further delay.

The Dominions have given the Mother Country a great and a courageous lead by putting forward constructive proposals in clear and unmistakable terms. We are convinced that the great majority of the British people are with them. The policy enunciated by the Dominions' Premiers can in our own time provide the remedy for most of our present troubles. No other policy will do so, and if we refuse to take the lead and the opportunity now offered we are deliberately encouraging the disintegration of the Empire and seeking commercial and industrial suicide. We cannot expect the Dominions to wait indefinitely while we pursue the lonely, isolated and fatuous course of providing a free dumping ground for the world's surplus stocks at the expense of our own workers, nor can we expect preferences and favours if we give none. The Dominions have made a frank offer in clear and business-like terms. The policy suggested spells union and prosperity for all parts of the Empire. Have we the plain business sense to accept the offer or must we permit the real wishes of our nation to be smothered with the obsolete dogmas which for successive years have proved their utter uselessness to all except the unpractical theorist and doctrinaire? We call on all those who realize the seriousness of the position, on all political associations throughout the country, to insist on their Parliamentary representatives taking the lead now offered and to treat the present problems in a broad statesmanlike way irrespective of party.

W. R. Morris, chairman, Woodman Burbidge, H. Cunliffe-Owen, H. Dreyfus, Leslie W. Farrow, R. S. Guinness, Hugo Hirst, R. M. Holland-Martin, J. Gibson Jarvie, J. Leslie, E. Manville, Ernest W. Petter, Wyndham R. Portal, T. Gilbert Scott, Benjamin Talbot, J. Thornycroft, John D. Tod, Walter K. Whigham, Evan Williams.

THE EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

The Empire Industries Association, in a letter to the Press, signed by Lord Hunsdon, Sir Henry Page Croft, Lord Lloyd, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Lord Roundway, and Mr. P. J. Hannon, expresses "profound appreciation of the broad and practical conception of Inter-Imperial trade relationship" enunciated by the Dominion Prime Ministers.

The letter says that the statements and declarations of the Prime Ministers present a new stimulating force in our Imperial life. In the acceptance of the generous gesture of reciprocal understanding, embodying practical proposals for the expansion of Inter-Imperial trade, lies the singular but unchallengeable prospect of solving our economic troubles throughout the whole British Empire.

Lord Meichett in a letter to the Press says:—The Dominions have done what I always knew they would do with any encouragement from this country—they have offered to do a deal. Mr. Thomas has confessed to bankruptcy. He cannot move with Snowden and MacDonald on his back. So far as the British Government is concerned the Conference might as well adjourn now. But there is still the Conservative Party. Will that party let this opportunity pass? In the name of common sense and common patriotism, is the Conservative Party too feeble to find a leader to grasp this unique opportunity, essential to the welfare and continuance of the Empire?

Mr. Bennett's challenge to the British Government has provoked the liveliest interest in the Irish Free State, which rejoices that the Imperial Conference has come to grips with its real business so quickly. Her exports cannot be excluded from Mr. Bennett's plan, if that plan is adopted by the present or another British Government. A British tariff on foreign butter, bacon, and eggs would bring a large and steady access of wealth to Irish farmers.

AIRCRAFTMAN KILLED IN CRASH

In an accident at Martlesham Heath yesterday to a Vickers machine of No. 22 (Bomber) Squadron, Martlesham Heath (Suffolk), No. 508,206 A.C.1 William Henry Dack Minns was killed. The pilot and other occupants of the machine were not injured.

EMPIRE TRADE RELATIONS

VIEWS OF DOMINION MINISTERS

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION

The Prime Ministers of the Dominions and members of the Imperial Conference were the guests of honour at a dinner of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at the Savoy Hotel last night. Lord Iveagh, the president, was in the chair.

SIR ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN, Chairman of the Council, proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Governments," said that chambers of commerce had no party politics, because they were concerned with something much more elemental, which was common to all humanity—the imperative need of gaining a living. Such chambers wanted strong Governments, capable not only of carrying out their ordinary work, but with a broad vision, enabling them to see what changes might be necessary to meet the altered conditions of the world of to-day. At the twelfth triennial congress of the Federation, held in May this year, there was a general feeling that the time had come when something must be done to enable the trade of the Empire to be used first of all for the inhabitants of the Empire. They all wanted the Empire pulling together. They wanted the standard of living to keep up and improve, and they wanted the children well educated.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, replying, said he hoped that the day would be long distant when any Dominion would be called upon to respond to the toast other than as one of his Majesty's Governments. (Cheers.) It was fitting that he should speak first as representing the most stable partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Unlike the Dominion Prime Ministers who would also respond, he had no apprehensions as to the future. When he looked at the unemployment figures he felt that it was not alone the cost of the balance-sheet, but the cost of demoralization that they had to consider. There were legitimate differences as to the remedy, but so long as they kept in mind the central fact that the object and ideal was to substitute work for unemployment pay, it was the only thing that mattered. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. B. BENNETT, Prime Minister of Canada, in his reply, said that there were great problems confronting the Empire. They must face facts as they existed and not as they formerly were. (Cheers.) There was no likelihood that the great Colonies and Dominions Oversea would ever again be content to have their raw materials shipped to these islands to be fabricated and sent back to them in manufactured goods. The frank recognition of that fact was desirable. It was one of the essential facts that must be looked at in any estimate they might make of the present conditions on which they based their future policy. As partners in the Empire they had come together to endeavour to pool their resources for the common good, and not only the resources of their countries but the resources of their intelligence and wisdom. They must always remember that faith without work was dead, and that they should be judged by what they did and not by what they said they wanted to do. They had reached a real crisis in the life of the Empire, and unless they were prepared to face actualities and go forward to achieve their common end then they would have failed. The question was what were they going to do about it. Did they as commercial men realize how great their responsibility was in answering that question?

Mr. J. H. SCULLIN, Prime Minister of Australia, said that those who depended too much on Governments to solve their problems were looking for disappointment. All had to play their part in the solution. Australia for 20 years had given preference to British industry and business interests in this country, but business men and manufacturers in this country had not taken 100 per cent. advantage of it. The great hope of the civilization of the world depended upon the unity of this great Commonwealth of Nations, and this unity would be strengthened by common ties. The ties of kinship would remain, but they must see to it that the material ties also remained.

It was said that Australian tariffs were to restrict British trade. Australia was passing through a difficult position, and on the first gleam of sunshine through the chinks the emergency measures would be removed.

FOOD FROM NEW ZEALAND

Mr. G. W. FORBES, Prime Minister of New Zealand, after paying a tribute to the work which the chambers of commerce accomplish, dwelt on the importance of New Zealand's food supplies, and said that in respect of inter-Imperial trade there must be greater Empire good will, sympathy, and consideration on the part of those who directed the channels of trade and those who handled Empire goods. As a concrete instance, New Zealand butter had been declared by the British Medical Research Council to be superior to any in its all-the-year-round food value or vitamin content; yet to-day, and for some time past, this country had been paying considerably over 20s. a cwt. more for Danish butter. The difference in price could not be due to quality. To what was it due?

It was all to the advantage of this country to buy New Zealand produce as against the foreign. The greater proportion of the money spent came back for manufactures. Last year Britain spent £19,750,000 with Denmark on butter alone, and Denmark's total purchases from Britain amounted only to £10,671,000. New Zealand, on the other hand (with only 1,500,000 people), spent on Britain's manufactures over £22,000,000. Denmark's *per capita* purchase from Britain was only £3 0s. 8d., as against New Zealand's £14 11s. 1d. This year New Zealand had been hard hit with the low prices on this market for certain of her produce lines, and the result was a considerably reduced capacity to buy British manufactures. New Zealand gave to British manufacturers to-day a preference varying from 20 to 25 per cent. It was the most liberal preference of any part of the Empire.

New Zealand was anxiously looking for a revival of its produce markets in Britain, and when that came they would be purchasing from this country again at full capacity. When he said full capacity he did not view their purchasing power by the size of their population, but from the comparison that to-day every New Zealander individually bought from this country £14 11s. worth of goods, as against the Russian's 6d., the German's 11s. 6d., the Dutchman's £2 16s. 3d., the Frenchman's 15s. 5d., the Brazilian's 6s. 10d., and the Argentina's £2 12s. 10d. The New Zealander was the highest individual buyer in the world, and his custom was surely worth having.

SIR JOHN SIMON, M.P., proposing the toast of "India," said that he was heartily glad that the Indian Conference had been arranged to take place immediately after the Imperial Conference. On behalf of India he ventured to bespeak the interest and attention of Dominion statesmen in this stupendous question. Nobody would think of blaming them because they were interested primarily in the affairs of their own lands; but, after all, what did the prodigious problem of India involve? It involved a population 13 times as great as that of the Dominions represented at the Imperial Conference, and the complications of the questions involved would tax the very best efforts and the very clearest minds and the most sympathetic hearts of the Empire.

SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, of the Indian Delegation, responded.

The health of the President was proposed by SIR HERBERT AUSTIN.

Among those present were:—

Lord Elibank, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (treasurer), Lord Kylsant, Sir Edward Davson, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir Edward Manville, Sir Richard Squires (Prime Minister of Newfoundland), Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Canadian Minister of Justice), Mr. H. H. Stevens (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce), Mr. Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General for Canada), Mr. J. Brennan (Attorney-General for Australia), Mr. Parker Moloney (Australian Minister for Markets and Transport), Sir Thomas Sidey (Attorney-General for New Zealand), Mr. N. C. Havenga (South African Minister of Finance), Mr. P. Fourie (South African Minister of Mines and Industries), Sir Pedanil Pestonji Ginwala, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Lord Reading, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Inchcape, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Sir Halford Mackinder, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson (Prime Minister of Ontario), Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), Mr. [illegible] (High Commissioner for South Africa), Sir Thomas Wilford (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. Percy Harrgreaves, Sir Hugo Hirst, Mr. Percy Dawson, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir William Mills, Sir William Noble, Sir James Martin, Sir Henry Page Croft, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Abe Bailey, Mr. F. J. H. Hannon, Sir Harry Britain, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Cumming, Sir Arthur Knapp, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Sir Walter Wilson, Sir Philip Procter, Sir Keith Price, Sir Charles Wentworth Stanley, Sir James Simpson, Sir Alfred Bossard, Sir James Parr, Sir Daniel Kerwer, Sir Leigh Antrobus, Mr. Ernest Walker, Colonel H. V. B. de Bastel, Mr. J. W. Dulanty (Irish Free State Trade Commissioner), Mr. H. L. Moon, Sir Harris Spencer, Mr. W. T. Sherrill, Mr. Bell-Irving, Sir Algernon Harry Barnes, Mr. James Bruce, Mr. R. E. Bignold, Mr. Bernard Shenton, Sir Horace Hamilton (Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade), Sir Gilbert Grindle, Sir Hubert Stewart, Sir Edward Crowe (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade), and Mr. A. de V. Leigh.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT HARROW

CHANGES SINCE LAST YEAR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Founder's Day was celebrated at Harrow School yesterday in weather glorious enough to satisfy even Old Harrovians on that famous day. A little more breeze might have been welcomed by those playing in some of the eight football matches played, but for spectators it was warm enough to watch any match standing almost still throughout it. In the School Yard, coming towards the Old Schools from the direction of the School Shop—a meeting place locally as famous as "Under the Clock" at Lord's—the Old Harrovian was conscious of changes since the Founder's Day of 1929. A new wing has been added to "Druries," and has in no way spoiled the look or the symmetry of the building. The Old Schools now stand more open to the view than they did, and, with the sun full upon them, looked truly imposing. Standing beyond the Headmaster's house one sees "Druries" on the left, then the Old Schools, then, lower down, the School Memorial building with Speech Room seemingly almost attached to it, and on the right again, on the other side of the road, part of the Chapel. The whole picture is impressive even to the stranger, and to the Old Boy who has not visited Harrow for some years the heart of the School is suddenly shown in one picture instead of, as it once was, more or less piecemeal.

On such a day a visit to the fives courts was a real pleasure. Eton fives made great progress during the headmastership of the present Dean of York, and there is even more fives played at Harrow now than there was five years ago. Covered courts are the rule now and the entries for the School competitions are very large. The School (I. F.M. Lightly and G. P. Hazlewood) played a very strong pair yesterday, Mr. J. W. Moir and Mr. W. M. Welch. Moir is a master at Harrow, and an Old Etonian. Welch was first School player last year, and promises to be one of the very best players that the School has ever produced. Moir and Welch won the match by three games to none (15—14, 15—8, 15—12).

At rackets the School (J. G. Lockett and R. Pulbrook) played a match in the morning against Mr. C. Browning and Mr. J. W. Greenstock. The School, a remarkably young pair for Harrow, gave their opponents a hard game, but were beaten by four games to two (1—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—7, 11—15, 15—9). Harrow should have a good pair next Easter and a really strong one in 1932.

FOOTBALL

And now to the Sixth Form ground and neighbouring fields of play. The School have only one Old Flannel, C. D. Van Namen, left from last year, though they have several Lions left. A Flannel is a member of the Harrow Football XI., a Lion one of the Rugby Football XV. By the present rule of the School not only may no Rugby Football games be played before Founder's Day, but also no practice, even place-kicking, is permissible. The Harrow Game, for Harrow football grounds as they were in the past, is a great game, and it would be a pity if it were not played in the Easter term. Rugby football has undoubtedly, however, even in the few years in which it has been played at Harrow as the winter game, gripped the mind and the imagination of the School. Four School matches will be played, bar accidents, this term. Old Harrovians, especially the younger Old Harrovians who have played and are still playing Rugby, are beginning to realize that the School cannot afford to handicap themselves for matches by giving other schools an extra fortnight or more in which to build up their fifteens. Other schools will be playing matches while Harrow are constructing a side only on theories adduced by the promises of form shown nearly a year beforehand. The younger a school, they argue, at any form of competition, be it brain or body, the more, not the less, tuition and practice does it need. Harrow football may well be played on Founder's Day, but, as all the players know it thoroughly, Rugby training and one trial match should be sufficient to produce a competent School side.

The Old Harrovians side yesterday was composed of young and very fit players who lasted easily from start to finish. They had the advantage of weight and, taken all round, of pace, and E. R. Mayer had got together a side with at least three "Toms" in it. The School played down hill in the first half and for some time held their own. The Old Harrovians began to press after the first five minutes, and only some good defence by the School backs kept them from scoring more than one base. Van Namen at centre played a great game all through, kicking well and showing real pace, and a power in tackling which would have astonished alike players and spectators at Stamford Bridge on Wednesday. C. P. Watson scored at last for the Old Harrovians with a left-footed ground shot from a difficult angle. In the second half, playing up the hill, the School had little rest. The kicking of the Old Harrovian backs was very long, and with the hill against them the School lost ground continually when the play was kicking of back against back. After being repeatedly almost within shooting distance for five minutes A. T. Casdagli took "Yards" from one of his opponents and kicked a fine base, allowing admirably for a slight cross wind. Later Welch gave "Yards" to E. R. Mayer, who scored a third base with another good shot. The School, considering the strength of their opponents, played really well.

The teams were:

OLD HARROVIANS.—A. T. Casdagli, H. Nichols, J. W. Stogdon, E. R. Mayer, M. Blair, W. M. Welch, F. E. Harrison, D. Wills, D. Stuart-Brown, C. P. Watson, and D. L. Yarrow.

HARROW SCHOOL.—C. D. van Namen (captain), O. C. Browning, P. J. Lewis, K. Blackmore, D. O. Cooper, P. Roberts, B. J. Hawes, C. Denison Smith, E. J. de Las Casas, C. D. Labardie, and J. Harmsworth.

There was no afternoon Bill, and tables at the School Shop were quickly at a premium. At 5 o'clock the Harrow Association held their annual meeting. Chapel was at 5.30, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Buxton, one of a famous Harrow family. Afterwards, at 7 o'clock, came the Supper, to be followed, at 9.45, by the Tobacco Parliament. Altogether, one of the fine Founder's Days.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TARIFFS

MR. ALEXANDER'S SPEECH TO COOPERATORS

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, discussed the fiscal question last night in a speech which he delivered at a Cooperative demonstration at Leicester.

He said that in a normal period of trade the unemployment provision made by the present Government would have had a profound effect on the position. The fact was, however, that the situation was not normal, and they had to face a world depression in trade for which no British Government could be held responsible. The speech of President Hoover last Thursday was the best independent evidence of the world-wide character of the present depression and unemployment. It was in such circumstances that every effort was being made to stampede the country into a drastic change in its fiscal system, and to exploit for that purpose the fact that the Imperial Conference was sitting in London. The main dynamic of the whirlwind of tariff propaganda was being revealed every week; it was to reduce the direct taxation of the rich and pass the burden to the consumer. Mr. Churchill, Lord Salisbury, Sir William Morris, and Mr. Chamberlain had outvied each other in making that plain. Sir William Morris, indeed, talked about "drastic" reduction of income and supertax. Other Governments had forgiven our debtors hundreds of millions, contracted to pay the United States of America £38,500,000 a year, saddled the Exchequer with at least £15,000,000 a year to subsidize the derating of industry, and raided every balance of every fund. The Cooperative Consumers' Movement in this country, with its 6,500,000 members, would know how to take up that challenge. Their great movement was born out of the same kind of stress which the country was now passing through, with the additional burden of high protective duties. They had opposed consistently for 80 years any attempt to return to the old and ruinous system now being advocated. The Cooperative Party specified in its programme that all tax revenue necessary should be raised in relation to the ability of the individual to pay, and from that policy there could be no departure.

Messrs. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, have booked an order for a tank steamer of 14,000 tons deadweight for United States owners, which will also be engined on the Tyne.

Obituary

MR. POWELL, K.C.

A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER

Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., Recorder of Wolverhampton, died yesterday at his home in Kensington in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Powell was an advocate of the early Victorian style. His precise and grave manner at the Bar served him well in arguing law points, but it was not suited to a jury. He was widely read in constitutional law and history, and he was therefore often retained where application had to be made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or where questions of the prerogative arose. In the attempt that was made in 1915 to have Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel removed from the Privy Council on the ground of their alien birth, Powell appeared for Sir George Makgill, the relator, and obtained an order *nisi* ordering the respondents to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be exhibited against them to prove by what authority they were or claimed to be members of the Privy Council. By sheer force of argument and learning Powell persuaded the Court to overrule the contentions of the Attorney-General (Sir F. E. Smith) on a preliminary objection that a writ of *quo warranto* could only issue when a prerogative right of the Crown had been usurped or invaded. Powell's conduct of the entire case, in which the orders *nisi* were in the end discharged, was the subject of much praise for its logical presentation, clear diction, and general scholarship.

At times, in his desire to present a case completely, Powell was apt to be too elaborate, and he would weary the Court by citing authority for principles of law which no lawyer would dare to question. He was a tenacious advocate, and it was remarkable how strenuously he fought to get a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of a lady who was interned in 1916 under an order made by the Home Secretary on the authority of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. The lady had obtained a passport to visit Switzerland, and she met there an Indian against whom a warrant was out for sedition, and who, it was said, had travelled from Berlin to meet her.

Arthur Charles Joseph Powell was the eldest son of Mr. J. M. Powell, merchant and newspaper proprietor, and a nephew of the late Judge J. J. Powell, Q.C. He was born on December 3, 1853, and after being educated at the Stockwell Grammar School (in the headmastership of the unfortunate Rev. John Watson, who was convicted of murdering Mrs. Watson) and London University, was articled to a solicitor for four years. He became a student of the Middle Temple in 1875, won a first-class scholarship in equity, and was called to the Bar in 1877. He went the Oxford Circuit, of which he became leader, and received silk in 1902. In 1910 he was elected a Bencher of his Inn, was appointed Recorder of Wolverhampton in 1918, and a Commissioner of Assize in 1921. He was editor of the *Printers' Register*, of which he was the proprietor, from 1874 to 1886, and published a work on the law affecting printers and publishers and "A Short History of Printing."

The funeral will be at Kensal Green on Tuesday, after service at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, at 3 o'clock.

MR. T. P. LEGG

Mr. Thomas Percy Legg, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., died suddenly on Wednesday at his residence in Harley-street at the age of 58.

Born at Leeds in 1872 he was educated at the old Yorkshire College, now the University of Leeds, and at St. Bartholomew's and King's College Hospitals, and was gold medallist of the University of London, where he graduated M.B., M.S., and B.Sc., and was also L.R.C.P.Eng. He was formerly surgeon, lecturer on surgery, senior surgical registrar, and surgical tutor at King's College Hospital; house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's; and senior resident medical officer and surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital. He also held appointments at the Italian Hospital, the Drury-lane Dispensary, and the Farnham and Primley Cottage Hospitals.

In the War Mr. Legg was consulting surgeon to the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force with the rank of colonel, and was made C.M.G. in 1917. He was the author of papers on plastic surgery and the treatment of goitre, and collaborated with Sir James Berry in a work on cleft palate and hare lip. He was an examiner in surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons and to the Cambridge and London Universities. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Medical Society of London, and the Zoological Society.

The funeral will be at Scarborough to-morrow at 2.15.

MR. R. C. B. MAUNSELL

Mr. Robert Charles Butler Maunsell, a well-known Dublin surgeon, died suddenly in London on Tuesday at the age of 58. He was on his way home after taking his daughter to school in France. Mr. Maunsell was senior surgeon to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, and consulting surgeon to several city hospitals. He was president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, from 1924 to 1926, and was the author of many articles on professional subjects, including the radium treatment of cancer. During the War he served as a major in the R.A.M.C., and was surgical specialist to No. 83 General Hospital, Boulogne.

LORD THOMSON

Dr. Harold Temperley writes:—

I think some attention should be drawn to the fact that Lord Thomson presided on behalf of the Government at the Government dinner given to the Foreign and British representatives of the International Historical Congress in May last. He showed much interest in the projects of the Congress, as to which he took pains to be informed. Everyone was pleased by his sparkling and vivacious speech, and I have the best reasons for knowing that our foreign visitors were deeply impressed by his charm and courtesy of manner.

SIR LONSDALE WEBSTER

A colleague writes:—

In the sudden and premature death of Sir Lonsdale Webster all those who have lived and worked with him have suffered a loss the sense of which will always remain. It may be that no man is indispensable, but the realization of the great reliance which we, his colleagues, placed on him will grow rather than diminish with the passage of time. In any problem, however small, his immense knowledge and mature judgment were always accessible, and were placed unreservedly at the disposal of us all, even the youngest and most junior, with a simplicity and natural modesty which evoked the deep affection of all who came to know and understand him. His innate humility of mind gave us the impression that perhaps he never realized his own great gifts. He had that happy knack, born of sincerity, which made all who collaborated with him in any matter feel that their work had real value, and that without their help he could never have achieved the same measure of success.

Nor will the sense of loss at Webster's death be confined to this country. Officials from Parliaments overseas were always sure of a warm welcome and could draw on his knowledge as surely as those with whom he was in daily contact. Parliamentary procedure is often thought a dull subject; it was never so to Webster. His obvious enjoyment of his work communicated itself to others. He could lighten the search for a precedent with flashes of humour, and make it as exciting as the solution of a difficult crossword puzzle. An artist delighting in the work of which he was a master.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER

Mr. C. R. McMullin, of the Fairey Aviation Company, writes:—

May I, as a professional pilot, add a few words to what has already been said about Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Sefton Brancker? He, above all other officials, was always our friend and we could always be assured of a hearing from him, and, what was more important, practical help when we needed it. There was no red tape about his methods; he was frankly and absolutely "full out" in all his dealings. I have never heard of his doing anyone a bad turn, and the good turns he has done can be numbered in the thousands. The sense of loss that we feel is incalculable.

We have received news of the death of Mr. Alexander Smith, of St. Vincent, West Indies, one of the most prominent cotton-growers of the present generation. Born in St. Vincent in 1850, Mr. Smith received his education in Aberdeen, and returned to his native island to engage in tropical agriculture on his estates there, growing mainly sugar-cane and arrowroot. Later he adopted cotton as one of his main crops with great success, having repeatedly won the gold medal of the British Cotton-Growing Association.

GROWTH OF FLYING SERVICES

CONTRAST WITH EARLY DAYS

Mr. C. R. Fairey, in his presidential address at the opening meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Royal Aeronautical Society, held last night at the Royal Society of Arts, examined the growth of aviation, particularly during the last 10 years, and came to the conclusion that nearly all the advance is at present taking place in the British Empire and the United States.

The MASTER OF SEMPILL, the retiring president, who presided over the meeting, invited the members to stand for a while in silence in tribute to those, and particularly to the members of the society, who lost their lives in R 101. They had lost, he said, not only people who were of the greatest possible importance to the British race, but many intimate friends, and the society had lost some of its most brilliant technical members. The loss to aviation at large and to this country could not be over-estimated, but it would undoubtedly be the wish of those who were gone that they should carry forward the development of aviation in which they had taken such a distinguished part.

Mr. FAIREY, in the course of his address, drew comparisons between the technical achievements of the past and the present. In 1903, he said, the greatest distance performance was 852ft. and the duration 59 seconds, as compared with 4,912 miles and 67 hours to-day. The flight of 1903 was just off the ground, and an altitude of 42,000ft. had recently been attained. Speed had risen from 30 miles an hour to 357 miles an hour. Height and speed records must soon cease to progress on account of natural laws, and new difficulties would have to be overcome if the rate of progress of the last 20 years was to be maintained. So far it was a record of continuous and steady growth.

RATE OF EXPANSION

Military aviation had in the past provided the greatest support to the growth of technical aviation, but military aviation was growing very slowly now, and if Votes were maintained at their present level a greater proportion of them would be spent on research and other services. Commercial aviation was making steady progress towards becoming self-supporting. The most remarkable growth had been in Australia and Canada. Australia, with half the British mileage in 1922, had practically equalled it by 1929. Canada, with less than 200,000 miles in 1923, did not pass the total of Great Britain until 1928, but nearly doubled it last year. The rate of growth in Australia and Canada was not greater than in the rest of the world until 1927, but since then their rate of expansion had been greater than in any other part of the world except the United States.

In Europe, regular routes were expanding only very slowly in Russia and France, and in Germany last year there was actually a slight decline. In America by 1929 regular routes had risen to over 20,000,000 miles, and the total flying by commercial aircraft in the United States showed the amazing total of 104,000,000 miles. Its ratio of unsubsidized to subsidized miles, however, was about nine to one, which was about the same as in the British Empire. Its total mileage represented an increase of 375 per cent. over 1928, and was equal to 80 per cent. of the total flying mileage of the world. At present, however, Germany and America were the only places where the subsidy was decreasing. Subsidies throughout the world last year reached a figure of nearly £5,000,000. In the matter of passenger traffic the British Empire by 1929 was carrying 25 per cent. of the world's total. Industrially there was every indication of the healthy growth of the aircraft industry now apart from the military side. In England 70 per cent. of the firms depended on Government contracts, but last year the exports of complete aircraft and engines amounted to 15 per cent. of the total product. In America, the civil industry had far outstripped the military. During 1929 not fewer than 10,000 machines were produced throughout the world. The total capital exclusive of America was £20,000,000, and the employees numbered 70,000. Further progress was dependent on the expansion of civil aviation. This was shown to be taking place mostly in the United States and Canada, and the advance generally was occurring in the United States and the British Empire.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHTS

INDIA RECORD BROKEN

Three attempts are now in progress to lower Mr. Bert Hinkler's record of 15½ days for the journey by light aeroplane between England and Australia. That of Flight-Lieutenant C. W. Hill, in a Gipsy Moth, has already created a new record for the England to India section. Yesterday, Flight-Lieutenant Hill reached Karachi, having completed the journey in five days as compared with six by Miss Johnson and eight by Mr. Hinkler.

Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith yesterday set out from Heston Airpark in an Avro Avian (Gipsy engine) on a fast flight in 1,000-mile stages to Australia. A Reuter message states that he arrived in Rome last evening.

The other attempt is that of Messrs. J. Chabot and C. E. M. Pickthorne, who are flying a Puss Moth, and intend to do most of their travelling at night.

This machine and the Avian are fitted with special tanks so that sufficient petrol for very long non-stop flights may be carried. Mr. Chabot's Puss Moth has a capacity of 80 gallons, and a cruising range in still air of about 1,600 miles. Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith's Avian left yesterday with 100 gallons of petrol, probably the biggest load of fuel ever carried by a light aeroplane. This should give him a range of nearly 2,000 miles.

Another Puss Moth is at present engaged on a long-distance flight. Mr. R. F. Caspareuthus has begun an attempt to reach the Cape in nine days, following almost the same route as has been chosen by Imperial Airways for its Cape service. The distance is 7,600 miles, and the average daily lap will be 850 miles. His extra tanks allow him to carry 60 gallons of petrol, which is equal to a range of about 1,200 miles.

CORONATION SHOES OF GEORGE IV.

LOAN TO THE LONDON MUSEUM

A small collection of Royal relics lent by Mr. Kenneth W. Sanderson has been added to the Royal objects in the London Museum. They comprise the coronation shoes of George IV. (once in the possession of Mrs. Fitzherbert), a portion of the Persian brocade petticoat worn by Queen Charlotte (wife of George III.), and a set of 22 engraved mother-of-pearl counters once owned by William III. and Mary.

While the shoes of George IV. (made of silk and silver thread with red leather heels) were evidently much worn, as their present condition shows, the fragment of his mother's Persian petticoat, which she is believed to have worn at her wedding, is still delightfully fresh in colour. It was purchased at the sale of her effects by the ninth Earl of Winchilsea. The William III. counters are flat disks of mother-of-pearl about 1¼in. across, bearing on the obverse the initials W and R under a lion and crown, on the reverse a series of 22 Chinese pictorial designs, perhaps illustrating a legend.

Other recent additions to the Museum include a collection of modern Chelsea china figures, notably characters from the *Beggar's Opera* and a statuette of "Old Kate," presented, together with a bronze model of an ornate London street lamp, by Mrs. L. Philpott, and a violin made and carved by George Romney, the painter. The making of the violin (which is lent by Mrs. Dorothy Prodgers) is recorded in Romney's Memoirs.

CITY OF LONDON PENSIONS SOCIETY

Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD presided last night at the 112th anniversary festival dinner of the City of London General Pensions Society, held at the Connaught Rooms. In submitting the toast of the society the chairman announced that they had 70 men and women pensioners. The toast of "The Corporation of the City of London" was proposed by CAPTAIN R. I. PAIBA, and ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT replied. Donations amounting to over £500 were announced.

The Rev. Waterman Gardner-Waterman, aged 80, who had been vicar of Loose, near Maidstone, since 1899, collapsed in a Maidstone Corporation omnibus early on Tuesday. A doctor was summoned immediately, but he was found to be dead.

PRIME MINISTER AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

THE LLANDUDNO SPEECH

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Lloyd George to the Prime Minister, dated October 9, 1930:—

My dear Prime Minister,—I was very glad to see in this morning's papers your emphatic repudiation of the inference drawn by several newspapers from your speech at Llandudno. Had you believed that either Lord Lothian, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, or myself were capable of going straight to the Press from confidential discussions with the head of the Government and giving untruthful and swaggering accounts of what had taken place, I do not see how you could have continued to negotiate with us. On the other hand, if we were convinced that you were under such an impression, and conveyed it to the public without even giving us any opportunity of clearing matters up, it would make it equally impossible for us to continue.

When I first read your speech, frankly, I was utterly perplexed. In the first place, I had never read anywhere a paragraph in relation to our conversations which would bear the interpretation you placed upon it, and the most careful search made by my office has failed to produce any paragraph of that kind. But apart from that, I have consistently refused to give any information to the Press as to the course of the negotiations. I have made no communication, nor authorized any communication to be made about the progress of our negotiations except one, and that was the announcement that we were sending in a summary of our proposals to you at the end of last week. Even then, there was nothing said as to the character of these proposals.

I gave most specific instructions in my office that no information was to be conveyed to the Press of any sort or kind as to our meetings, and careful inquiries made yesterday as to whether these instructions had been departed from have satisfied me that they were scrupulously respected. I need not, therefore, point out to you that when I read that statement in your speech which gave so many newspapers the idea that you imputed to one of my colleagues or myself the authorship of some paragraph which conveyed a thoroughly false impression of the character of our discussions, I was quite dumbfounded and I had no idea what you meant. I was all the more astonished because all the correspondence between us and all our conversations have, without exception, been of the friendliest character—not a word was said or written to me by way of complaint as to leakages, and certainly not the slightest insinuation that, in so far as my colleagues and I were concerned, we had not quite played the game in that respect.

The trade and unemployment situation is so grave that I am most anxious that cooperation should not be frustrated by suspicions and misapprehensions of a personal character. Lest any misconception should still be left in the minds of the public, I propose to send a copy of this letter to the Press to-night.—Ever sincerely, D. LLOYD GEORGE.

THE PUBLIC AND MUSEUMS

TRAINING COURSE FOR CURATORS

The first experimental training course for museum curators, arranged by the Museums Association, was opened on Monday at the Science Museum, South Kensington. Over 30 curators and assistants from provincial museums are attending the course.

The course was continued on Tuesday in the galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, where Mr. A. J. B. WACE, Deputy Keeper of the Department of Textiles, described and illustrated the mounting and cleaning of textile objects, and Mr. OLIVER BRACKETT, Keeper of the Department of Woodwork, spoke on the selection and preservation of wood furniture. Ceramics and stained glass were displayed by Mr. BERNARD RACKHAM, Keeper of Ceramics, while a short pa

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Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 9

The Prince of Wales received to-day the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Admiral Sir Frederick Field, and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond.

Princess Beatrice will receive the ladies of her West Islington Infant Welfare Centre Association on Monday, October 13, at Kensington Palace at 12 o'clock.

The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel and Lady Katherine Howard will leave Southampton to-day in the Almanzora for Lisbon.

The Czechoslovak Minister expects to return to London at the end of the month from the Continent.

Marchioness Townshend will return to 78, Avenue-road to-morrow or Sunday from Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty returned to 17, Grosvenor-square yesterday from Grantully Castle, Aberfeldy.

Colonel the Earl of Airlie will leave for Abyssinia on October 16. No letters will be forwarded until March.

Alice Countess Grey and the Hon. Lady Dalrymple-White are among the visitors who have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Viscountess Scarsdale has returned to London from Kedleston Hall, Derby. She will leave London to-day with Viscount Scarsdale on a short visit to Captain Sir Harold and Lady Nutting at Quenby Hall, Leicestershire.

Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn and the Hon. Rosemary Dawson will arrive in England on Wednesday in the Berengaria from America.

Lord and Lady Luke expect to return to 29, Portman-square early next month from Buenos Aires.

Lady Burghclere will return to 30, Green-street on Tuesday after a short visit to Lady Margaret Duckworth.

Lady Doverdale will return to 10, Ennismore-gardens to-day from Westwood Park, Droitwich.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson will leave England shortly for a sea voyage. They expect to return early in the New Year to 16, Great College-street, S.W.1, which will be their future permanent address (Telephone, Victoria 1067). Mr. Davidson has been ordered a complete rest for three months.

Sir Sydney and Lady Armitage-Smith have left 30, Rue Las Cases, Paris. Their address is now 20, York-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Sir Alexander and Lady Roger returned to London yesterday from Scotland.

Dr. Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, and Captain von Schiller, first officer of the Graf Zeppelin, have arrived in London, having come specially from Friedrichshafen to attend the funeral to-morrow of those who lost their lives in the disaster to R 101.

Mr. Cameron and Lady Hermione Cobbold will arrive to-day at Knebworth House, Knebworth, from Italy for two or three weeks.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers will return to Chapel House, Charles-street, on Monday from Tulloch Castle, Dingwall.

Mr. James Dunn, First Secretary to the American Embassy, has left London for New York, on resigning from the Diplomatic Service.

Mrs. Franklyn Roberts is leaving Wayside, Horley, to-morrow, in the Minnewaska, to spend three months in New York and at Niagara.

DINNERS

LANCING OLD BOYS

The annual dinner of Lancing Old Boys was held at the Hotel Metropole last night. The Rev. F. A. Woodard presided, and Mr. G. M. T. Smyth, a master at Lancing College from 1896 to 1930, to whom a presentation was made, was the principal guest. The other guests included:—

Bishop Southwell (Provost), Mr. C. H. Blakiston (Headmaster), the Rev. W. H. Ferguson (Warden of Radley), Captain W. H. A. Whitworth (Headmaster of Framlingham), Colonel C. F. Whitaker, Dr. R. Sheldon, Mr. J. R. Easton, Mr. S. Witherington, the Rev. A. G. Collier (Lancing College Mission), Mr. D. M. Arnott, Mr. C. S. Soddeler, Mr. J. B. Banbury, Mr. St. J. F. Bell, Mr. L. A. Biddle, Mr. V. E. F. Bonsor, Mr. A. Bowfield, Mr. A. H. Bray, Mr. M. R. Brown, Mr. M. R. Burge, Mr. W. S. Burge, Mr. C. L. Chamberlin, Mr. G. H. Coley, Mr. F. Conway, Mr. A. H. Cooper, Mr. A. V. Cooper, Mr. A. Daniell, Mr. J. H. Davenport, Mr. C. F. S. Drew, Mr. E. R. Fawcus, Mr. A. B. Ferguson, the Rev. P. D. Fox, Mr. C. T. Freeman, Mr. R. C. Freeman, Mr. D. L. A. Gilbe, Mr. R. O. Girling, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Mr. C. F. Gordon, Mr. P. R. F. Gunton, Mr. W. A. Hall, Mr. L. W. T. Handford, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. W. Batchelor Hawes, Mr. R. Heckman, Mr. B. Hind, Mr. A. Hilder, Mr. Denys Hilton, the Rev. N. E. Hope, Mr. K. B. Howard, Mr. L. E. Hyde Parker, Mr. H. S. Livingstone, Mr. F. M. Lucas, Mr. F. H. Lynch, Mr. J. S. Machin, Mr. J. S. Machin, Mr. F. F. Maitland, Mr. A. A. Malcolmson, Mr. P. H. Mangin, Mr. W. L. Marsteton, Mr. R. E. Mathieson, Mr. R. B. Mellor, Mr. F. C. Mellersh, Mr. E. W. Mercdith, Mr. A. R. Meredith, Mr. F. S. Wiseman Mills, Mr. H. F. Morgan, Mr. C. O'Neill, Mr. R. F. Payne-Gallwey, Mr. A. Payne, Mr. J. R. Parrott, Mr. H. L. Pearse, Mr. J. J. Phipps, Mr. F. W. P. Pickford, Mr. R. H. Raphael, Mr. L. J. Reed, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. B. F. Rosenhagen, Mr. C. Rosenhagen, Mr. G. W. Scarfield, Mr. C. Fairfax Scott, Mr. G. Shaw, Mr. P. F. Shaw, Mr. R. M. Silcock, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. W. O. Street, Mr. H. C. Trevor, Mr. R. H. Walker, Mr. R. A. Ward, Mr. A. R. S. Wardon, Mr. P. F. Wheeler, Mr. R. M. Wigley, Mr. T. R. Woodroffe, Mr. M. Wratt, Mr. C. H. Wright, Mr. F. R. F. Luke, Mr. J. M. Perdone, Mr. F. C. Strahan, Mr. F. R. F. Luke, Mr. J. M. Perdone, Mr. E. V. Hilde, Mr. S. V. A. Jackson, Mr. L. B. Penney, London, Mr. J. R. Matthews, Mr. G. L. B. Penney, Captain R. J. Robson, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, and Mr. G. B. T. Thursell.

EXETER COLLEGE

Among those present at the annual dinner of Exeter College, Oxford, held in London on October 7, were Mr. Justice Eve and Sir D'Arcy Power. Special mention was made of the new pavilion in the playing-fields, due to the gift made by an anonymous donor, and also to the cleaning and restoration of the historic ceiling of the Lodge, the latter being due to the kindness of Sir Charles Hyde.

THE LITTLE FOLKS' HOME, BEXHILL

The Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, E., of which the Duke of York is president, has received a gift of an annexe to its branch at Bexhill, the Little Folks' Home, where increased accommodation has long been needed. This new building has been provided by Sir James Carmichael as a gift to the institution at a cost of about £4,000. It contains two open-air wards, giving room for 10 beds, with separate bathrooms and lavatories for each ward, and six bedrooms for nurses and servants, who have hitherto been unsatisfactorily housed. The capacity of the home will thus be increased to 46, and that of the entire institution to 160 beds. The upkeep of the 10 additional beds will give rise to an increase of about £500 a year in the expenditure, but owing to the greater spread of overhead charges the average cost of each patient will be reduced.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. BIRKBECK AND LADY MAUD BARRETT

A marriage has been arranged, and will very shortly take place, between Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich, and Lady Maud Barrett, of 1, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

MR. J. D. LATTA AND MISS N. LUMSDEN

The engagement is announced between James Douglas Latta, younger son of the late Mr. J. G. Latta, of Auchenfail, Mauchline, Ayrshire, and Mrs. Latta, Ravensworth, Ayr, and Norah, second daughter of Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E., M.D., D.L., and Lady Lumsden, of 4, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. H. ROBERTS, R.N., AND MISS M. B. BROOKS

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander Gilbert H. Roberts, Royal Navy, and Miss Marjorie Boultbee Brooks will take place quietly on Wednesday, October 15.

CAPTAIN H. C. WATSON, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS M. R. EDMONDS

The engagement is announced between Captain Horace C. Watson, C.B.E., R.N. (Retd.), son of the late Rev. A. Watson, M.A., of The Grange, Cowes, I.W., and Marjorie Ruth Edmonds, second daughter of Mr. Ernest Edmonds, F.C.A., of 21B, St. Helen's Parade, Southsea.

CAPTAIN N. MACLEOD AND MISS M. SYNGE

A marriage will shortly take place between Captain Norman MacLeod, Royal Scots Fusiliers, younger son of Harold H. B. MacLeod, of Milford Lodge, Shrewsbury, and Mary, daughter of the late Captain W. M. Thackeray Synge, R.A., and Mrs. Synge, of Crossways, Midhurst, Sussex.

CAPTAIN F. G. SILLITOE AND MISS E. W. CHANDLER

The marriage arranged between Captain Frederick George Sillitoe, R.M., and Elfrida Whitty, youngest daughter of T. Durrant Chandler, Orchard Drive, Blackheath, S.E.3, will take place on Wednesday, December 17, 1930, at 2 p.m., at the Parish Church, St. Margaret's, Lee.

MR. G. W. PHILLIPS AND MISS MORRIS HALL

A marriage has been arranged between George W. Phillips, R.A.F., second son of the late Commander W. B. Phillips, B.C.A., and Mrs. Phillips, 32, Chomley-gardens, Hampstead, and Betty, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hall, 7, Burghley-road, Wimbledon.

DR. T. C. HUNT AND MISS E. TODD

The marriage arranged between Dr. T. C. Hunt and Miss Egerton Todd will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on Thursday, October 16, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. H. G. A. GILES AND MISS A. M. FREWEN

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. G. Anderson Giles and Miss Alice Maud Frewen, will take place at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, High-street, Kensington, on Thursday, November 13.

MR. R. IVES AND MISS ALSTON

The engagement is announced between Robert Ives, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ives, of Erpingham House, Erpingham, Norwich, and Evelyn Alston, elder daughter of the Rev. Frank S. and Mrs. Alston, of Claremount, Cliff-avenue, Cromer.

MR. E. F. WILKINSON AND MISS ARMSTRONG

The engagement is announced between Eric Ford Wilkinson, only son of the late Edward Reader Wilkinson, formerly of Sanderstead and Canford Cliffs, and Greta, only daughter of Major and Mrs. R. C. Armstrong, of 68, Queen's-gate.

MR. C. G. KENT AND MISS B. S. LINDON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Cyril George Kent, only son of the late Mr. Joseph Kent and Mrs. D. Kent, and Berice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lindon, Villa Beau-Site, Mont Boron, Nice.

FUNERALS

SIR LONSDALE WEBSTER

The funeral of Sir Lonsdale Webster, Clerk of the House of Commons, took place yesterday afternoon at Wolvercote Cemetery, Oxford. Canon V. J. K. Brook officiated. Only members of the family were present at the cemetery. The mourners were Lady Webster, Mr. T. B. Webster (son), Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Webster, Mrs. Wells (sister), the Hon. Mrs. Shaw Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. Hose, Captain Everard Webster, Sir William Thorne (cousin), and Miss A. Webster.

MRS. C. S. GRENFELL

The funeral of Mrs. Charles Seymour Grenfell, cousin of Lord Desborough, took place at Taplow yesterday. The principal mourners were Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord and Lady Mildmay of Flete, the Hon. Anthony Mildmay, the Hon. Helen Mildmay, the Hon. Lady Salmond, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, General and Mrs. de Lotbinière, the Hon. Mrs. Joly de Lotbinière, Mr. and Mrs. Riversdale Grenfell, Mr. Seymour de Lotbinière, Lady Barrington, Lord and Lady Charles Bentinck, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Viscountess Goschen, Viscount Astor, Captain H. Graham, Major and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. Villiers, Mr. Collier Ferguson, Mrs. Roger Wetherell, Mr. Terrence Watt, Lord Boston, the Hon. Cecil Irby, Sir William and Lady Max-Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Buckler, Mr. Percy Noble, the High Sheriff of Bucks, Mr. Walter Sercocold, Miss Stephenson, Miss Sercocold, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Richards, Lady Florence Duncombe, Colonel Arthur Grenfell, Mrs. Hugh Cherrington, and Mrs. Skeffington Smyth.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DR. W. A. SPOONER

A memorial service for Dr. W. A. Spooner, formerly Warden of New College, was held in New College Chapel yesterday. The Rev. R. H. Lightfoot (chaplain) officiated. In addition to Mrs. Spooner, Mr. W. W. Spooner, Miss Ruth Spooner, Miss R. Spooner, and Mrs. William Spooner, others present included:—

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the Warden of New College, the Master of University, the Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of All Souls, the Warden of Wadham, the Principal of Hertford, the Principal of Somerville, the Principal and Vice-Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Hereford, Bishop Wild, Sir William and Lady Hodgworth, Captain R. C. Bourne, M.P., Sir Edward Maclagban, Lady Balfour, Lady Whitehead, Sir Thomas Barlow, Professor C. H. Turner, Sir Evelyn Cecil, the Hon. Adam Chetwynd, Professor Myres, Mrs. Inge (representing the Dean of St. Paul's), Mrs. Munro, Canon M. H. Fitzgerald, Canon G. C. Richards, Mr. E. C. Ouvry (Steward of New College), Mr. C. G. Hepher (representing Canon Hepher of Winchester).

Professor H. H. Joachim, Professor C. K. Allen, Professor J. S. R. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, Dr. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. How, Mr. R. Middleton Hill, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Matheson, the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Stanton, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Mrs. Cuthbert, Miss Walpole, Miss Simpson, Mr. A. F. Walden, Mr. P. V. M. Benecke, the Rev. T. E. Bleiben, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Eastwood, Dr. G. C. Druce, Mr. K. Stanley Hall, Mr. A. S. Owen, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. F. E. J. Smith, the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, Mr. D. L. Keir, Mr. C. Bailey, Mr. J. N. L. Myres, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. H. Joseph, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mrs. Sampson (representing the Principal of Brasenose), Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. S. Cassen, Mr. L. G. Wickham Legg, Mrs. Jacob (representing Dr. E. F. Jacob), Mr. R. H. Price, Mrs. Chalker-Pearse and Miss Chalker-Pearse, Mrs. Wynn-Cuthbert, Mr. O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bolitho, Miss S. Inge, Colonel A. C. B. Eastwood, Mrs. Campbell Watson, Mr. R. Eastwood, Mr. J. F. B. Eastwood, Mrs. Herbert Wild, Mr. R. Williams, Mrs. Harvey Goodwin, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Portman, Mr. Campbell-Dodgson, Mr. A. A. Wyndham, Dr. Archer Houblon, Mr. C. W. M. Cox, the Rev. F. R. Marriott, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. L. Farquharson, Mr. R. T. Wade Gery, Mr. H. F. Henderson, Mr. R. V. Lennard, and Mr. A. J. Matthews.

THE REV. F. G. FORDER

A memorial service for the Rev. Frank George Forder, headmaster of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, was held at the school yesterday. The funeral took place at Compton, near Guildford. The Rev. A. G. B. West, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, officiated, and Colonel Ian Campbell, chairman of the governors, gave an address. Sir William Davison, M.P. (clerk to the governors), Mr. Paul Latham, L.C.C., and Mr. J. F. Usherwood, headmaster of Brockley County School, were among those present.

For parents and friends another service was held at St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, where the Rev. A. L. Preston (vicar of Lewisham), assisted by Canon J. H. Wesley Kane (vicar of St. George's, Ferry-hill, Catford), officiated. In addition to numerous clergy, parents, and old Dunstonians, those present included:—

Mr. G. W. Morris (Headmasters' Association), Mr. Maurice Ranshawe (League of Nations Union), Captain C. H. D. Collier, Mr. A. L. G. Specchly (representing the Rural Deanal Conference), Mr. D. M. Bidrord (Glasgow), Dr. C. Bennett, and representatives of the Greenwood Lodge of Freemasons. Sutton, Surrey, of which Dr. Forder completed his term as Master.

Leslie Smith, 12, of Mersey-road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, was presented with the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's bronze medal yesterday by the Mayor of Birkenhead for saving Robert Guy Preater, 6, of Rock Ferry, from drowning.

MARRIAGES

MR. P. B. H. BURTON AND MISS V. POLIAKOFF

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields of Mr. Percy Basil Harmsworth Burton, elder son of Major Percy C. Burton, O.B.E., and Mrs. Burton, of Great Nast Hyde, Hatfield, Herts, and Miss Vera Poliakoff, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Poliakoff, of 49, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W. The Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, the Rev. Dallas Brooks, and the Rev. Pat McCormick were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a princess gown of ivory satin with long sleeves, and a train of the same material, lined with chiffon, falling from the waist. Her ivory silk net veil was held in place by a narrow band of corals tipped with diamonds, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. Master Michael King and Miss Ingeborg Harmsworth were the train-bearers, the page wearing long trousers of ivory satin with a frilled chiffon shirt, and the little girl having an ankle-length frock of the same satin hemmed with net, with a wide collar of satin edged with net. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Olga Poliakoff (sister of the bride), Miss Barbara Burton (sister of the bridegroom), Lady Patricia Moore, Miss Betty Scorer, Miss Phyllis Porter, and Miss Helen Plummer. They wore long dresses of ivory silk lace with full skirts appliqued with rows of taffeta leaves. They carried bouquets of white roses and had wreaths of tiny crystal leaves.

Sir Basil Bartlett was best man. Mrs. Poliakoff held a reception at 49, Queen's Gate-gardens, when among those present were:—

Major and Mrs. P. C. Burton, Mr. W. G. Burton, Miss Doris and Miss Iris Stratford Burton, Mr. Robert Burton, Mr. D. Poliakoff, Mrs. Frank Burton, Mr. John Burton, Mrs. F. C. D. Burton, Miss Betty Burton, Viscount Holmesdale, Katherine Lady Harmsworth, Mr. C. M. Harmsworth, Lady Harmsworth, Miss Harmsworth, Mr. Harold Harmsworth.

The Italian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, the Finnish Minister, the Greek Minister, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vasmaks, the Estonian Minister, the Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires, the Councillor to the Finnish Legation, Herr Ritter, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, M. and Mme. Fino, M. and Mme. Petrinovitch, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, M. and Mme. E. Sabline, M. Pouyanne.

Sir Denison and Lady Ross, the Bishop James, Sir Reginald and Lady Blair, Countess Ropert, Miss Allen, Mrs. Denton Carlisle, Lady Jean Bertie, the Hon. Katharine Thring, the Hon. Charles Bateman-Hanbury, the Hon. Nancy Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Mr. G. Murray Brunswell, Miss Olivia Hamilton, the Misses Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Newton, Captain Bonverait, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Ralph Jarvis, Mr. Arthur Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harwood, Colonel and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Newsome Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Andrews, Mrs. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hattrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parr, Miss Tait, Mr. Newton Davis, Mr. H. H. L. Dickson, Mr. J. K. N. Newsome Davis, Miss Tassell, Mrs. Durham, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Wilenkin, Mrs. Waley, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barstord, Mr. A. W. Allen Leeper, Mrs. Cyril Davis, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Maffett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Latcher, Mrs. Dallas Brook, Miss Kember, Miss Lake, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marland, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Salter, Mrs. Morton, Mr. C. Hirshman, Mr. G. Houghton, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Claud Beddington, Mrs. A. Oppenheimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Layton-Bennett, Mr. Stuart McLean, Miss Charnaud, Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Mollerson, Mr. Olasson, Mr. and Mrs. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. Bohn, Mr. J. R. Salisbury, Colonel and Mrs. Jacd, Mr. John Steele, Colonel and Mrs. Wild, Miss Wild, Miss Fanny Wild, Miss Shaw, Miss Pow, Major and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. G. Olivier, Miss Spray, Mrs. Conway Evans, Mrs. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Casey, Mr. Peter Steward, Mrs. Scorer, Miss Scorer, Mrs. Elliot Smith, Mrs. Harold Williams, Major Harrison, Mr. R. Sykes, Mr. R. C. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Roberts, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Burton, Miss Egerton Burton, Mlle. Elsa Karen, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Alexander, Dr. Florence Lessing, Mrs. Humphreys Owen, Miss Humphreys Owen, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Porter, Mr. Compton, Miss Joan Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Grisyth, Miss Joanna Stourton, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Istorik, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mrs. Harrington Mann, Mrs. Harrington Mann, Mr. Massip, Mrs. J. D. Gregory, Mrs. Oliver Welby, Mr. F. C. Langfield, Mr. Brewer, Miss Harmer, Colonel Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Rait, Mr. N. Dumont, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. Philip Gee, Mrs. Walter, Mr. Edwin A. Ward, Mrs. R. A. Leeper, Mr. Roderick Henderson, Mr. W. H. Peterson, Mr. Anthony Wheeler, and Mrs. Ernest Marshall.

The bride and bridegroom later left for their honeymoon in Venice and Ragusa, on the Dalmatian coast.

MR. G. W. WILLIAMS AND MISS HEBER-PERCY

The marriage took place at St. Mary's, Warwick, yesterday of Mr. Gerald Wellington Williams, eldest son of the late Mr. W. A. Williams and of Mrs. Williams, of Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex, and Miss Mary Katharine Victoria Heber-Percy, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Josceline Heber-Percy, of Guy's Cliffe, Warwick. The Bishop of Coventry officiated, assisted by Canon Robertson (uncle of the bridegroom), the Rev. G. Lewthwaite, and the Rev. A. Henwood.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of parchment-tinted ring velvet, with a very long train of the same material, lined with parchment chiffon and finished with a cluster of orange-blossom in one corner. Her Brussels lace veil fell from a golden halo headdress, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. The train was carried by two little girls, Miss Judy Winston-Scott and Miss Mary Gibb. They wore long dresses of peach-coloured chiffon velvet and gold lace caps. There were seven grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Betty Heber-Percy (sister of the bride), Miss Lopes, Miss Elizabeth Throckmorton, Miss Barbara Stracey-Clitherow, Miss Judy Dawson, Miss Susan Arkwright, and Baroness Koskull. They wore medieval gowns of peach-coloured chiffon velvet and gold lace caps, edged with pearls, and carried sheaves of red and gold roses.

Mr. Lopes was best man. A reception was held at Guy's Cliffe. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Williams, Mr. P. Williams, Captain and Mrs. Heber-Percy, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes-Rees, Mr. D. J. Heber-Percy, R.N., Lord Algernon Percy, Mr. Heber-Percy, Mrs. Heber-Percy, the Hon. Arden and Mrs. Adderley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley, Sir Robert and Lady Bird and Miss Bird, Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Lady Crossley and the Misses Crossley, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Mrs. Lisle Carr, Lady Katherine Drummond and Miss Drummond, Lady Dormer, Lord Dormer, the Hon. Rosamund Dormer, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Sir Lionel and Lady Darell and Miss Darell, Maude Lady Durnard, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Sir Francis and Lady Davies and Miss Davies, the Hon. Mrs. John Heathcote, Lord and Lady Ilkeston, Lady Jones, Sir William and Lady Jaffray, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Quayle-Jones, Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, Sir George and Lady Jessel, Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Kelly, Sir Michael Lakin, Lady Albertha Lopes, Miss Lopes, Lord and Lady Letch, Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy, Claire Lady Manton, Lord Richard Nevill, the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Parker, Lady Victoria Percy, Sir Gerald and Lady Shuttleworth and Miss Shuttleworth, Lord St. Levan, Sir Dermot Cusack Smith, Lady Stanier, Lord Henry and Lady Helen Seymour, Mr. Justice and Lady Swift, the Hon. Mabel Verney, Mr. and Lady Muriel Worthington, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright, Sir Charles and Lady Wiggin, and the Hon. Mark Watson.

The honeymoon is being spent abroad. The bride's travelling dress of dark green silk marocain was worn with a coat of Rodier material, with a beige carnacul Medici collar and barrel cuffs, and a hat of green panne and felt.

MR. B. MCI. MCGOWAN AND MISS WILLIS

The marriage took place on Wednesday, at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, of Mr. Brian McIlwraith McGowan, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James McGowan, of Persie, Bridge-of-Cally, Perthshire, and 6, Cambridge-gate, Regent's Park, and Miss Joan Mary Willis, only daughter of Captain H. W. M. Willis and of the late Mrs. Willis, formerly of The Crazies, Henley-on-Thames. The Rev. J. Fowler officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Audley Willis, wore a gown of pale rose-pink satin, with a long-sleeved bodice and a fluted skirt, which formed a rounded train at the back. Her veil of white silk net, edged with old *point de Venise* lace, partly covered the train, falling from a halo headdress of seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of pale mauve and white orchids and white heather. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Dawn Gold, Miss Elizabeth Gold, Miss Anne Gold, Miss Audrey Willis, Miss Diana Gilbey, and Miss Teresa Congdon. They wore replicas of the bride's gown, also in rose-pink satin, with scarves of pink net round their shoulders and headdresses of crystal leaves, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. William Olivier was the best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Claridge's, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. James McGowan, Miss McGowan, Mrs. Audley Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Gold, Mrs. William Gilbey and the Misses Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Mrs. Morton Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Gilbey, Major and Mrs. Guy Gilbey, Canon Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilbey, Mr. Arthur Gilbey, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Archibald and Lady Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Quiller Gold and Miss Stella Gold, Miss Leila Gold, Mrs. Tony Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Gold, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Gold, Miss Barbara Gold, Mrs. Philip Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Gilbey, Mrs. Trehan Gilbey, Mr. Donald Gold, Miss Madge Gold, Mr. Charles Gold, Miss Gold, Mrs. Arthur Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Jones, Mr. Ian Smith, Mrs. E. C. Hanson, Mr. D. H. Hannen, Mr. R. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater, Miss Ryder, Mrs. Deakin, Mrs. H. Emberson, Lord and Lady Blyth, Mrs. Guilliland, Captain and Mrs. Cheriam Sirch, Miss Spencer, Miss Huggins, Mrs. Vickerman, Mr. Leonard Guise, Mr. Edward Doughty, Mr. Terence Maxwell, Mr. C. S. Anderson, Mrs. Arthur Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. James and Lady Caird, Mrs. Barnard Crisp, Mrs. Robert Griffin, Mrs. Ryder, Mr. Reginald Cash, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. K. Mason, Lady Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Harrison, Mrs. Paxter, Miss Wroughton, Mrs. Brenda Rhodes, Lady Peel, Mr. J. E. Broad, Mrs. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Oliverhead, Mrs. Routledge, the Rev. J. C. Cash and Mrs. Sear, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Marter, Lady (Alan) Anderson, Lady Percy and Miss Percy, Mrs. Mrs. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chancellor, Mr. Oliver Nickalls, Lady (Wolfe) Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Kinnaird, Mrs. Kinnaird, Mrs. Akroyd, Mr. J. M. Smallwood, Mr. Roderick Henderson, Mr. A. C. Purterton, Mr. Harold Bennett, Mrs. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Moore, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Charles Glen, Mrs. Meyer Glen, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville Young, Mr. Robert Cunningham, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watney, Mr. Charles Mansfield, Mr. Ulric Blyth, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Pelham Warner, Mr. Wm. West, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nickalls, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hinchliffe, Mrs. John McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Audley Bardorf, Mr. K. S. Lewis,

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

Mr. HAROLD HENRY SINCLAIR SCOTT, of Woodcliffe, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, late of Burnside, Largs, Scotland, who died on March 29, aged 55, elder son of the late R. Sinclair Scott, of Burnside, Largs, and of Greenock, engineer and shipbuilder, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £83,161.

Mrs. EMILIA TURNER, of Knighton Park-road, Leicester, died on May 19, leaving estate of the gross value of £28,365, with net personalty £27,077. She left:—

£100 to the Bishop Street Wesleyan Chapel; £1 for each year of service to her servants who have been with her for two years, and an additional £50 to Francis John Goodburn, chauffeur; and a black dress for each female servant and a suit of black clothes for each male servant.

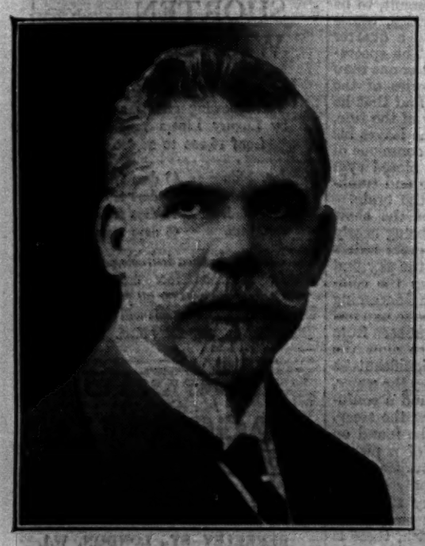
Mr. FREDERICK HAZELTON CURTIS, of Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, W., who died on July 19, aged 72, left £6,474, with net personalty £4,980. He left:—

£500 and 10,175 Preference shares of £1 each in Curtis and Co., Limited, South Africa, to George William Hedges, "in recognition of his many years' faithful service to me"; £100 to his chauffeur, Jesse Stapleton, if in his employ at his death, "as a token of my appreciation of his services to me," and also one-fourth of his residuary estate; and £100

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

NEW BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO

SAO PAULO.—A general view of the business quarter of São Paulo, Brazil, which is stated to be the objective of a revolutionary force advancing from the South. Many of the successes claimed by the revolutionaries are either contradicted or described as exaggerated in official statements, but the rebellion is admitted to be serious, and decisive action by the Federal forces is not expected immediately.



DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ, the President of the United States of Brazil. On October 6 he decreed that martial law be extended to the entire Republic.

DR. JULIO PRESTES, President-Elect of Brazil. The revolutionaries assert that he is a "mere tool of the President," and seek to prevent his taking office.

CAPTAIN ERROLL BOYD (left) and Lieut. H. Connor, who have left Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on an attempted flight to England in the monoplane Columbia.

AT PERNAMBUCO.—A scene on the River Capibaribe at Pernambuco, or Recife, the capital of the State of Pernambuco. Revolutionaries claim the capture of Recife after a battle of 24 hours.

THE CHAMPION TERRIER of the Kennel Club's show, which was concluded yesterday at the Crystal Palace. Mr. G. Howlett's wire-haired fox terrier Ch. Kemphurst Creole. On the right is the Champion Chow Chow, Mrs. V. A. M. Marnooch's Choonam To To.

THE MERCHANDISE MART which has just been erected in Chicago. It is claimed to be the largest office building in the world, and houses more than 20,000 people during the day. An article on Chicago appears on page 13.

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CHURCH CONGRESS

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FUNDAMENTALISM, TRUE AND FALSE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (MON), OCT. 9

The Church Congress continued to-day its discussions on "The Mind of Christ in Relation to Modern Problems," under the presidency of the Bishop of Monmouth. At the morning session papers were read on subjects connected with "Our Debt to Posterity."

The DEAN of ST. PAUL'S (Dr. Inge) read a paper on "Eugenics." He urged that Churchpeople ought to include their duties to posterity among the new moral obligations which the advance of knowledge had laid upon them. Eugenists had no wish to introduce the methods of the stud farm into human life. They knew, however, that a corrupt tree could not bring forth good fruit. We could not repeal the laws of Nature by ignoring them. There was still a weight of prejudice to be removed before Churchpeople would be ready to listen to the spirit of the age. He was not advocating any particular programme of racial hygiene. He knew the great complexity of the problems with which this very young science had to deal. It might be that the time had not come for drastic measures. It was the mental attitude of Churchmen to these questions that he desired to see modified. The desire to improve the intrinsic qualities of future generations, or to stop their further deterioration, was a purely disinterested and public-spirited quest. It was based on the conviction that "what a man is is much more important than what he has or knows, or even than what he does." Was not this also the Christian view? Was the Church to help these disinterested workers, or was it to ridicule and misrepresent them?

Referring to the fact that Catholic tradition gave no encouragement in that direction, he said they must remember the condition of society when the Church was founded, and the strange delusion that the world was near its end. It was not till quite modern times that the idea of progress caught the imagination and inspired the hopes of the peoples of the West. He knew the danger of secularizing the Christian hope. But they would not restore the belief in immortality by throwing cold water on the strongest and most disinterested secular faith of our time. Surely all the new knowledge about the world we lived in came from God, and was given to us to turn to noble uses. Aspersions on the labours of those who were studying racial hygiene, as if they were either biased in favour of class privilege, or materialists who rejected Christian ethics, he believed to be quite unfair.

"HEADING FOR DISASTER"

There was no doubt that all who had studied the subject were convinced that a civilization which gave its whole attention to environment, and paid no heed whatever to the inborn qualities of the children, was heading for disaster. There was dysgenic selection going on, the cumulative effects of which must result in progressive degeneracy. He did not think the Church ought to be indifferent to a system of *laissez-faire*, which largely increased the number of criminals, fallen women, and others who preyed upon society. If they said that as Christians all this was no business of theirs, how would they justify the activities of the Church in combating particular social evils, such as drunkenness and gambling? Were they to say that the Church ought to confine itself to cure and leave prevention to others? He hoped not. He was making no suggestions as to how these evils were to be dealt with. He was only asking that they should think about them without prejudice.

They would find it interesting to collect information about their own families. Eugenists, if consulted, would tell them when to put their foot down on a son or daughter who was contemplating a biologically unsuitable marriage. When knowledge was available and they did not use it, it was counted to them for sin. Eugenists did not, as they were accused of doing, value brawn more than brain. But was it not another gain of the new morality that we were beginning to care for our bodies? Ought not the temples of the Holy Ghost to receive a little outward attention by health exercises, sun bathing, and so on? This was all part of the eugenic ideal; and, though he admitted that they had the whole of the Dark and Middle Ages against them, he thought that Christ Himself would have approved.

DR. A. F. TREDGOLD, a member of the Consultative Council of the Eugenics Society, read a paper on the same subject. He said that while the amount of social inefficiency due to physical unfitness was very great, that due to mental unfitness was still greater and of even more importance. While a proportion of cases of both physical and mental unfitness were caused by faulty environment, the great bulk of such cases were a consequence of hereditary defects and were transmissible. On this point he thought that the eugenists had made out their claim and that the prevention of propagation by these mentally and physically unfit individuals would result in an improvement of the race and a considerable decrease of social inefficiency. There was no reason for thinking that social unfitness was a new phenomenon, and it might be asked whether it was not likely that man might do more harm than good by presuming to meddle with the laws and course of Nature.

INTERFERING WITH NATURE

Without dealing with any religious or moral objections which might be urged against measures directed towards the control of propagation, he would point out that it was a complete mistake to assume that the interference of man with human affairs was any new thing. Such intermeddling constituted one of the chief characteristics of civilization as opposed to barbarism. In recent years the birth of many children had been rendered possible, and many infant lives had been saved in cases where this was not formerly possible, and many of these lives were inherently defective in mental and physical constitution. These weaklings were more productive than were the sound stocks. For some time past the nation had been steadily breeding from the dregs rather than from the cream. Increased medical knowledge and facilities for treatment, humanitarian sentiment, and the general trend of social legislation, combined to encourage the survival and propagation of the unfit, and to make life easier for them than for the fit. They did this to an extent which Nature, in the absence of human interference, would certainly not permit. He did not suggest that we had reached a stage at which there was a preponderance of unfitness, but there were indications that the number and ratio of the inefficient and unfit were increasing. Although we were not a degenerate nation at present, if this process was allowed to continue national degeneracy was merely a question of time and a sum in arithmetic. The only way to avoid this was by increasing the propagation of the fit and preventing that of the unfit. Partial interference by man in the shaping of his racial progress could only end in disaster; and eugenics was not only necessary, but the logical consequence of the steps which he had already taken. The propagation of the sound and healthy should be encouraged and the propagation of those who were so constituted that they could only produce unfit offspring should be prevented.

Various proposals had been advanced to the end that the State should take some definite action. But before any result could be achieved the public conscience must be awakened, and the essential thing therefore was the education of public opinion as to the responsibilities of parenthood. He felt that this was a matter upon which the Church, with its opportunities for teaching, was in a particularly privileged position to render incalculable service alike to the individual, the community, and the race.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the next speaker, said that Dr. Tredgold had firmly struck a note of responsibility. He hoped and prayed that the people of this country would rise to that responsibility, and that, so rising, they would overcome those sinister tendencies which made for degeneracy. It would be a ghastly irony to breed healthy, able, and intelligent men and then send them out, once in every 50 years, to butcher one another on the battlefield. Consequently, closely connected with the subject of eugenics, part of their debt to posterity was the problem of how to secure the peace of the world.

Mr. E. H. JONES, a member of the Council of the University of Wales, spoke on "The Peace of the World." He said that attempts at peace in the past had failed because the kinds of peace aimed at by varying methods did not rest on moral foundations, and therefore could not be permanent. The Christian idea of peace was not something negative—the mere absence of war. So far as he could see, our latest attempt to organize peace avoided the fundamental errors of the past, for it was essentially moral in conception. The constitution of the League of Nations, he believed, satisfied the ethical principle that they must aim at moral good; it conceived of peace not as a selfish national end, but as a common good of all humanity.

The REV. DR. MAURICE JONES, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, speaking in the discussion which followed, said that the realities of war, such as were depicted in the continuous drain of War books, had never offered an effective barrier to the spirit of adventure and enterprise that was the glory of youth. The picture of the world of peace of which so many good people dreamed was one in which there was no room for courage, loyalty, adventure, and suffering. What they must get into the peace movement was the mind of Christ, and with that they would get the message of the Cross, which was a message of danger, discipline, and self-sacrifice.

"THE BIBLE IN EDUCATION"

LORD EUSTACE PERCY opened the afternoon discussions, which related to "Education for this World and the Next," with a paper on "The Bible in Education." He said that the Bible recalled the wandering attention of the modern world to the history of "civilized man," a being mysteriously and inexplicably distinguished from every other creature, not by his physical origin, but by his spiritual qualities. The modern mind was in danger of being overwhelmed by the stupendous arithmetic of the astronomer and the geologist and the scarcely less alarming calculations of the palaeontologist and the anthropologist. We needed the reminder that, after all scientific investigations into the slow evolution of life and the physical origins of the human race, we had literally no knowledge how the savage wanderer of the "dim red dawn of man" evolved, if he did evolve, into civilization.

The Biblical conception of history, though perfectly in harmony with modern science, was, oddly enough, quite alien to modern popular thought. There was certainly nothing unscientific about the view stated by Mr. Bernard Shaw's biologist that "the power that we call God proceeds by the method of trial and error," yet it was unpalatable to believers in the modern religion of democracy. We could accept the idea of natural selection in the physical world, but in the moral world we shrank from the implications of phrases like "the elect," "the Chosen People," "the remnant." It would be affectation to deny that European civilization had, as a matter of history, been specially favoured and specially afflicted, but we preferred to regard the affliction as a cataclysm of Nature, or as the chance work of blundering politicians, rather than as the remedial judgment of God. We of this generation had fallen too spectacularly ourselves to doubt man's peculiar capacity for evil. We could see, as a matter of reason, that this capacity, together with a corresponding capacity for good, must have been extraordinarily developed in man at some period before the dawn of history. Yet some of our teachers thought it opportune to dismiss the idea of the Fall as an exploded fable.

One would have thought that, in a scientific age, all men would be impressed by the importance of right belief; yet to-day a religion of works seemed to come much more easily than a religion of faith, and worship was universally regarded as much less important than philanthropy. Looking back to the origins of our Western civilization, it was clear that, regarded merely as history, the concentration of the Old Testament on the record of one tiny people had justified itself. Our origins did lie in Jewish history, and only along that line was the thread of history unbroken. Yet to-day we seemed to turn from all that to curious new evidence of anthropological vestiges, to the Piltdown skull and the Golden Bough. The peculiar vice in this spinning of fine conjectures was the tendency to deny man's responsibility for his acts and his beliefs. The assumption underlying so much criticism of Old Testament history, that man's religion must be a slow evolution from lower to higher, that man did not forget or pervert a revelation once made, was historically false and tended to lull into dangerous security a Christian civilization which had forgotten and perverted so much of the teaching it had received.

The Bible was the language of the Christian faith, the only common language that the Christian Church had ever used. The Christian Church had a message to deliver to the world, but a message could only be delivered in a living language. A confusion of tongues had fallen on the Church, and her members spoke in loose phrases which might fit a dozen meanings, in terms that were indeterminate and definitions that did not define. We no longer preached Christ crucified, but "the principle of the Cross"; regeneration and redemption were swallowed up in "a process of spiritual development"; the Gospel itself was converted into "the New Testament ethic." From this strife of tongues we, and the coming generation whom we were teaching in our schools, could only escape by returning to the Bible and learning again the free speech that our fathers used.

A SPIRITUAL FERMENT

CANON R. J. CAMPBELL, in a paper on the general subject, said that in the specific sphere of education bold experiments were being made in various directions, and there was a new spirit at work with which the Church should be alert to cooperate as opportunity permitted. In every country this new spirit was a determination to do away with the repressions and distortions of individuality caused by industrialism. It was flagrantly untrue to say that our young people to-day had flung aside all moral restraints and were giving themselves to self-indulgence regardless of scruple. The hedonism of the age was no whit more pronounced than that of other ages, and people who talked of the decadence of the time were but ill read in their own national history. That a spiritual ferment was going on among our young people must be admitted, but this was no matter for regret. The same spirit was at work here as abroad, calling to new adventure, new conflicts, new victories. That it was of God every Christian would readily believe, but history showed that many a promising movement died away for lack of vision and will on the human side to cooperate with the divine quickening. There was a real danger that in this respect history might repeat itself in our own day, for there was a strong possibility that State education might develop on purely utilitarian lines.

No wise man would condemn the purpose of furnishing the rising generation with the most scientific equipment wherewith to face the problem of earning a livelihood, and contributing to the general material welfare; but if this were all, or even chiefly, what was aimed at in the shaping of an ideal of education, the result could not fail to be calamitous in the long run, an impoverishment of man's higher nature, and a repetition of that violent loosing of disruptive forces which had already threatened the break-up of our fragile social order. From the standpoint of education, religion should never be regarded as one subject among others, but as the very life-blood of the whole. Experience proved to complete demonstration that growth towards full personality could only take place when eternal values were kept plainly in sight and purposively sought.

"TRUE FUNDAMENTALISM"

At the evening session the Congress began consideration of questions grouped under the heading of "Problems of the Church."

DR. F. C. BURKITT, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, in a paper on "Fundamentalism: True and False," said the name of Fundamentalist was chiefly current in America, and the actual movement was coloured by American conditions rather than English and Welsh. The Fundamentalists would no doubt describe themselves as Christians who were determined not to surrender the very basic articles of Christian belief at the bidding of so-called philosophy or science. Their adversaries mostly regarded them as backward and unenlightened persons. The issue raised by fundamentalism was really important. They might agree, perhaps, that the stand made a couple of years ago by the Fundamentalists of Tennessee was made at the wrong place, with inadequate appreciation of the case for their opponents. But what was really fundamental for a Christian? What he had in mind was the minimum of ideas of doctrines that was implied by the Christian view of religion and of the world. Passing by the historic creeds as too much elaborated and too technical for what he was seeking, he took as his formula the words of St. Paul, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost." In an examination of the implications of these phrases, he said that the Christian believed that in some way grace, help, the favour of God came to him through Jesus. We were sometimes drawn to the good by an impulse better, more kind, and also sometimes more lucid than we dared call our own. Another spirit seemed to be within us. The Christian view dared to say that sometimes this good spirit was really divine. Participation in the Divine mind, real insight, had been, in however small a degree, a privilege of some human beings and some human society before Christ came. He came that we should have this and have it more abundantly, and those that had it were able to believe in the love of God. This he understood to be the true Christian fundamentalism. A view of the Bible or of religion which taught these principles had a right to be considered as fundamentally Christian. He did not think that a view which taught less was properly to be called Christian at all.

FAITH AND CRITICISM

The VEN. A. E. J. RAWLINSON, Archdeacon of Auckland, said he believed all forms of the doctrine of infallibility were false, but there were truths which were fundamental to Christianity. Orthodox Christianity until comparatively recently believed itself to have been in possession in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments of a body of infallible oracles, divinely guaranteed in respect of their historical accuracy. This belief had been widely, and, in the opinion of most educated persons, rightly abandoned. Referring to the view that the Bible might be rightly understood in two senses—a literal historical sense which the historical critic rightly investigated, and a religious, prophetic, and mystical sense, on which the devout Christian fed his soul—he said that the Christian religion was not simply a system of spiritual values independent of history. Fundamental to Christianity was the proclamation of a historical gospel, based on the conviction that God had acted, decisively and in a real sense finally, for man's salvation at a particular time, and through a particular historical person. He (Dr. Rawlinson) thought that faith could and must be based on conclusions which, considered simply historically, must be held to possess merely probable truth. Faith was not knowledge. On the other hand, the last word did not lie with the pure historian, or with the historical method. The most that history could yield would be a knowledge of Christ "after the flesh." The believer's knowledge was different. Faith could be combined with all types of historical criticism, which had not the effect of so distorting the historical picture of Jesus as to make it impossible for faith to recognize, in the figure thus presented to it, as being that of the Jesus of history, the intelligible and valid object of the apostolic witness concerning the Christ. Historical criticism could never hope by itself either to reach or, in the strict sense to substantiate, the affirmations of faith.

Christianity remained in these modern days what it had been from the beginning—a faith. It was not bound up with infallibilities, as the Fundamentalists wrongly maintained, and, on the other hand, it could neither be proved nor disproved by criticism. It possessed a definite character, and it involved certain convictions which might rightly be called fundamental. It did not deify human nature; it believed God to be God and man to be man; it affirmed man's universal need of redemption, and it believed there was one Mediator through whom salvation from God came to man.

The REV. F. R. BARRY, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College and vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, said that the moral unsettlement of this generation was far and away their most serious problem, and they could not meet it by repeating formulas, however holy and however venerable. They had got to justify the Christian standards. Everywhere the traditional attitudes of Christian morals were being replaced, deliberately or unconsciously, by an alternative system of ethics based upon the idea of evolution, and offering, as it seemed to many, more opportunity, more realism, more appreciation of life's values, than the moral attitudes of Christianity. It was certain that the ethic of mere humanism was leading to nothing but disillusionment and to moral sterility and insignificance. The real indictment of the current ethic was not that it failed to "deliver the goods." The loudest challenge that confronted the Church was to demonstrate the moral adequacy and creativeness of her religion when drawn to the scale of the new maps. Nothing was more needed at the moment than a really first-rate book on Christian ethics. That could only gather its materials from eager thinking and brave experiment in Christian living all through the Church. The Bishops had given a courageous lead; but it was no good crying out for leadership till the rank and file had acquired the art of following.

RESIGNATION OF CITY ALDERMAN

Sir William Baddeley, the Alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate in the City of London, has resigned that position owing to the pressure of business. He is the eldest son of the late Sir John Baddeley, who was Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within and Lord Mayor in 1921-22. Sir William Baddeley, before his election as Alderman, was a Common Councilman of Cripplegate Ward. It is expected that a prominent local candidate will come forward to fill the vacancy.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MINISTERS AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, OCT. 9

"Adventures in Christian Service" was the subject of discussion at to-day's meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, when ministers described steps they had taken to increase the membership of their churches, and to make worship more attractive and earnest. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood (chairman of the Union) presided.

The REV. WILLIAM DICK (Poplar), in speaking of "reaching the masses," said that for six years 150 men came regularly every week to his men's meeting at Trinity Hall. For the main part they were unemployed, very poor, opposed to that which was called organized religion, yet moderately keen on intellectual and social affairs. Many of them were Communists, and several of them free-thinkers and agnostics. East London working-men would no longer in any large numbers give up their Sunday afternoon to come to brotherhood gatherings or men's meetings, but they would come on a week-night, and be held his meetings on Thursdays. The motive behind such meetings must be entirely disinterested. If the men had an idea that the meetings were being promoted in order, ultimately, to induce them to associate with the church they would not come. There were no hymns, but the Lord's Prayer was said at the opening of the meeting. The usual kind of general moral address was of little value. Great themes provided by science, industry, social conditions, and international relationships were eagerly listened to. At the same time he had never in all his ministry been able to do such effective teaching on temperance and on missionary work as he had been able to do through the men's meeting. As a result, the lives of some of the men had been fundamentally changed, and several of them came regularly to the worship of the church.

In order to attract to worship people outside the Church's membership, Mr. Dick said that in addition to the ordinary Sunday evening service in the church, he held every Sunday night during winter in the Church Hall a service abounding in good music, not always exclusively of a so-called "sacred" nature, and including a short evangelical address. There was a canteen where, at the close of the meeting, people might purchase simple refreshments at cost price. People lingered in the hall after the service, chatting to each other and listening to the wireless. It might be thought that this second service would detract from the usual church service. On the contrary it was found that people who came to the simpler service at 8 o'clock very often began to come to the ordinary evening service, as though the training in the one had led to the desire that their deeper needs should be satisfied by the other.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITS

The REV. W. J. COATES (London) described a system of house-to-house visitation which he had recently instituted. Five hundred homes from which their Sunday scholars were drawn, but from which the people for the most part did not come to church, were visited by visitors who were chosen for their special suitability for such work. The visitors were asked to make the acquaintance of the parents, to cultivate their friendship, and to invite them to church, but not to hurry them unduly. The church itself, Mr. Coates mentioned, was situated four miles south-east of London in a neighbourhood where the houses were being steadily turned into flats, and the children of the schools came almost entirely from working-class homes. Sunday was regarded there as a holiday rather than a holy day. In some instances the parents were deliberately hostile to the visits, in spite of the fact that they sent their children to the church schools. Those parents were either Roman Catholics or Anglicans. In a few cases the parents were quite unconcerned and only asked to be let alone. In other cases the people had worked in some church or other, but had lost interest and enthusiasm. But in the great majority of instances the people were surprised and pleased by the fact that some one had taken the trouble to call. As visits continued, they pleasure was maintained or increased. Very many of the parents, probably the majority, promised to come to church on some particular Sunday. This promise was to a large extent fulfilled, but it might easily be only a flash in the pan, unless a constant renewal of acquaintance was achieved. After a time a family here and there got into the way of attending regularly, and several whose attendance was only fair had been confirmed and strengthened in coming. No rebuff should be taken by visitors. A first rather cold reception should be allowed for. Visitors should be very sure that they personally want the people they invite, and that their church would gladly welcome them. The goal, however, must be the good of the people, not the filling of seats in church.

NEW SPEAKER OF NORTHERN IRELAND SENATE

LORD BANGOR ELECTED

The Senate of Northern Ireland yesterday elected Lord Bangor Speaker of the Senate in succession to the late Lord Dufferin, who was killed in the air crash in Kent in July. Lord Bangor was formerly Deputy Leader of the House.

Mr. H. B. ARMSTRONG, in proposing the election of Lord Bangor, said he believed that he would discharge the duties of Speaker with strict impartiality, courtesy, and consideration. Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL, K.C. (Nationalist), seconded the motion and on behalf of the Nationalist members promised cooperation to the new Speaker. Mr. DONNAN (Labour) supported the motion. At the sitting of the House tributes were paid to the late Lord Dufferin by Lord Charlemont, Minister of Education and Leader of the House, Mr. T. J. Campbell, K.C., and Senator Dorman.

SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON

LORD LLOYD ON EASTERN POLICY

The Incorporated Secretaries' Association gave their annual City luncheon at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday, when the principal guests were the Lord Mayor of London and Lady Waterlow, the Sheriffs and their wives, and Lord and Lady Lloyd.

MAJOR RICHARD RIGG, the president, who presided, said that the association in 23 years had grown to over 3,000 members, and was doing its part in enhancing the status and raising the dignity of an honourable profession.

LORD LLOYD said that it was to our policy in Egypt and India, void of courage, faith, or political sense, that much of our economic distress was due. Our statesmen had for some years past, absorbed in the study and pursuit of cosmopolitan agreements and entanglements, utterly neglected to give to our overseas markets or to our harassed yet gallant traders there the protection and support which were their due. In their constant genuflections to Geneva they had ignored the vast opportunities that lay at their hands within their own Empire. There was another side to the picture. He believed that this country was capable now and at once of the most sustained and rapid economic recovery imaginable, if only opportunism and pusillanimity were thrown on one side and were replaced by courage, imagination, and statesmanship. No longer might we pile up pension upon pension where there was no money to pay for them. No longer might we give vote upon vote lest someone else did it first.

We needed, Lord Lloyd said, economy, drastic and merciless, in every walk of our political, administrative, and municipal life. The swelling armies of Whitehall officialdom must be combed out and controlled; municipal borrowing and extravagance curtailed and checked. The principle must be envisaged that a day's dole was conditioned by a day's work. It was not new policies we needed. There were many of them who had preached unremittingly for 20 years, since the days of Joseph Chamberlain, wherein alone could lie our people's hope and our country's future. In varying degrees, and only in slightly different tones, all ranks of the Conservative Party, at least, pressed for the instant acceptance and fulfilment of this economic union with the Dominions. The reply of the Dominion Premiers had been straight and sure. It was not, he repeated, new policies of which we were in need; it was men of mind and courage who, with faith and vision, would boldly set their sails to catch the fair wind of this great moment. The country to-day was at sea, and from all hearts there went up the cry: "Who will lead us into the strong city; who will bring us into Edom?" The task was great, the need was urgent, the opportunity immense.

The Estate Market

KENTISH SALES

SURREY SITES

Captain Guy W. Samuelson has sold Garlinge Court, midway between Canterbury and Wye. It is a Tudor house in 30 acres. Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street) acted for the vendor, and Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall) for the purchaser.

On the lower slope of Boxhill, bounded by the Mole, is Fredley, Mickleham, originally a sixteenth-century dower-house, overlooking Leith Hill. The 79 acres have 3,500ft. of main road building frontage. Messrs. White and Sons (Dorking) are to offer Fredley next month, on behalf of the late Mrs. Emily Drummond's executors.

A reserve of about £4,000 has been placed on Dunoon, a Kingston-hill freehold in Coombe-lane, for sale on October 23, by Messrs. Trythall and McGahey (Kingston-on-Thames).

Unless an offer of £7,000 for Angley Park is received within the next week or two the mansion will be demolished. The price, with 107 acres of land in the Cranbrook district of the Weald of Kent, is £7,000. The agents are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square). The firm has sold all the Stevenstone estate, near Torrington, except the mansion and 200 acres.

Frontages to the London-Reading road exist on the 20 acres of Lavender Farm, near Ascot racecourse, to be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Chancellor and Sons, for the executors of Mr. John Gallatly.

Claremont, Esher, was withdrawn at a bid of £64,000 yesterday at Hanover-square, and it was then submitted in lots, and remained for private treaty.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have fixed October 22 for the auction, at the Mart, of Lieutenant-Colonel Burns Hartopp's long leasehold in Cadogan-square.

Next Thursday, in Coleman-street, a Bermondsey freehold factory and houses in Grange-walk will come under the hammer of Messrs. J. Trevor and Sons, with possession of 19,000 square feet of floor space.

Bromley and neighbouring residences will be offered, at the Mart on October 22, by Messrs. Baxter, Payne, and Lepper (Bromley), among them Phillippines, 57 acres on Ide Hill; and houses in Beckenham and Blackheath. One freehold, in Madeira-avenue, Bromley, is at an "upset" price of £1,250, but there is often a wide gulf between an "upset" price and the sum realized.

Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler (Mount-street) quote £3,500 for the lease of a house close to Bryanston-square; £8,000 for one in Belgravia, and £8,500 for another, near Berkeley-square.

Besides a fine old Georgian house in Clifford-street, New Bond-street, for sale on October 22, for executors, Messrs. Rushworth and Brown (Savile-row), acting for the Treasury Solicitor, will offer a freehold in Greyhound-road, Fulham. Hammersmith investments await bids at Mr. J. Crawfurd Platt's Hammersmith mart on October 15, including freeholds in Hammersmith Bridge-road and King-street.

Three miles from Pendine Sands, noted for motor racing, is a renovated residence, at Laugharne, a few miles from Carmarthen. Messrs. John Francis and Son (Carmarthen) will sell the property locally on October 18.

SALES BY AUCTION

GARRATT, WHITE AND POLAND

EUSTON-ROAD.—Nos. 208 and 209, freehold . . . £7,000
WOOLWICH.—4 to 10 (even), Parsons-hill, freehold . . . 1,120
HITHER GREEN.—80 to 86 (even), Forsbrook-road . . . 1,010
STEPNEY.—305 and 307, Commercial-road East and 2 and 4, Oldnor-street, freehold . . . 7,400
C. C. AND T. MOORE WITH F. ELMORE JONES
FINSBURY PARK.—153 to 159 (odd), Stroud Green-road, 130 a year for 321 years . . . 495
SYMMONS AND SONS
SHOREDITCH.—75, Rivington-street, freehold . . . 900
TOTTENHAM.—230, Northumberland Park, freehold . . . 650
FINSBURY PARK.—1, Everpiet-road . . . 550
POPLAR.—49 to 60, 62, and 64, Tetley-street . . . 400
SORRIE, HADLEY AND CO
CANONBURY.—1, Northampton grove, freehold . . . 323
RENDELL AND SAWDYE
IPPLEPEN, DEVON.—143 acres, freehold . . . 7,200
NEWSON AND SHEPPARD
HACKNEY.—29, St. John's Church-road . . . 500
KILBURN.—33, 34, and 36, Malvern-road, freehold . . . 1,715
1 and 3, Edbrooke-road . . . 1,375
267, 269, 271, 289, and 303, Kilburn-lane . . . 2,375
43, 47, 51, and 53, Malvern-road . . . 1,600
3, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 29, Claremont-road . . . 2,440
PADDINGTON.—27, 31, and 33, Clarendon-street . . . 235
HOLLIDAY AND STANGER
LAMBETH.—22, Heyford-avenue . . . 500
LEOPOLD FARMER AND SONS
SEND, SURREY.—Charlton House, 3½ acres, &c. . . . 2,800

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W. (10.30)	Rare Silver, Jewels, &c.
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	197-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique Furniture
Knight, Frank and Rutley	20, Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	English and French Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Furniture, Pottery, Porcelain, Engravings, Drawings, &c.
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (2.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	136, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

A quarterly meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, with LORD MOYNIHAN, the president, in the chair. A resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. T. P. Legg, C.M.G., a member of the court of examiners of the college.

The honorary gold medal of the college was presented to Mr. R. Lawford Knaggs. Mr. W. R. Le Fanu was admitted to the office of librarian. Mr. L. J. Honeywill, of Bournemouth School, was admitted as the first Macloghlin Scholar. Mr. F. B. Kiernander, of Epsom College, was nominated as the thirty-eighth Jenks Scholar. The membership of the college was conferred on H. R. Howsha (King's College), A. H. Lendon (Adelaide and King's College), D. K. Mulvany (King's College), and A. L. Devi (Punjab and Royal Free).

It was reported that three candidates had been successful at the primary examination for the Fellowship which was held at Montreal early in September.

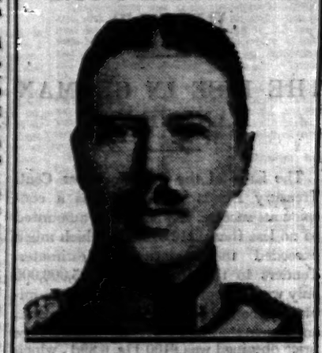
LORD STRACHIE AND VALUATION OF LAND

LORD STRACHIE, speaking on Wednesday at a meeting of the Somerset Agricultural Committee at Taunton, drew attention to the possible effect of the Government's land valuation policy on small holdings owned by county authorities. He said the Government intended to reintroduce their Land Valuation Bill, which, if passed, might seriously affect them in Somerset, where the county council were the largest landowners, possessing over 21,000 acres with a rent roll of £8,000. The Bill laid it down that the basis of valuation was to be what the land would realize in the open market at the date of valuation. Therefore it would be necessary to have a valuation every three, four, or five years, and he feared this would mean the creation of another army of highly paid officials. An important sub-clause provided for the valuation returns to be furnished to the rating authority. The only reason he could suggest was that it was desired to abolish the derating of agricultural land.

The meeting decided, in view of the circular issued to county councils by the Ministry of Agriculture pressing them to increase the number of small-holdings, to ask the Government to what extent the Land Valuation Bill will affect the County Council of Somerset as the largest landowners in the county.

THE PRIMUS STOVE AND THE ANDRÉE TRAGEDY.

What was the Cause of Death on White Island?



Major S. A. Duse in uniform and after having passed a winter in the Antarctic.

The well-known Arctic explorer, Major S. A. Duse, has been kind enough to give a reply on a theory put forward by the Canadian Polar explorer, V. Stefansson, in the following report:

Various theories have been put forward as to the causes of the deaths of Andrée and his comrades. The condition in which the scene of the last tragedy was found and the remains of the Polar heroes have stirred people's imagination. Strindberg, the only one who could be identified with absolute certainty, was buried in a rock crevice. Of the other two, one—probably Fraenkel—lay inside the winter hut, and one, which is assumed to be Andrée, on the ice a good distance from there.

The Canadian Polar explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, an Icelander by birth, has quite recently put forward a new theory in *The Times* as to the cause of death on White Island. Based on the sad end of a couple of other expeditions on account of lack of ventilation in winter huts and consequent suffocation, he seeks to show that Andrée and Fraenkel died in the same manner. The Primus stove which was used for their cooking was said to have consumed the oxygen in the hut, hermetically closed by the snow, bringing about death.

According to the figures at present known, the cubic measurement of the hut was at most 20 cubic metres, in which volume of air there is about 4 cubic metres of oxygen. In breathing a person consumes about 520 litres of oxygen every 24 hours. If the hut had had no change of air, the volume of oxygen would therefore have been exhausted after 4 days and the fate of the men would have been sealed much earlier, *even if no Primus stove had been burning in same.*

There can scarcely be any question of asphyxia from inhalation of fumes, as in the Primus stove the petroleum is burnt completely, and then carbon monoxide is not formed but carbon dioxide, which is not directly poisonous.

In reading Stefansson's article, one unfailingly obtains the conviction that he wishes to place the blame for the final catastrophe on the Swedish Primus stove. Nothing is, however, more incorrect than this. *The Primus stove*, which has been used in all scientific expeditions to Polar regions, *is the best friend of a Polar explorer.*

As regards Stefansson's theory, it must be said that men who have installed a polar hut without the least possibility of a change of air after the thick snow had covered the whole lack sufficiently ripe experience for passing a winter in Polar tracts. To insinuate that technically educated men like Chief Engineer Andrée and Engineer Fraenkel should have been guilty of such a blunder is almost an insult.

The undersigned took part in Nordenskjöld's South Pole expedition of 1901-1903. Together with two comrades, J.G. Andersson and Grunden, I passed a winter on Graham Land in a little stone hut, where the food to commence with was cooked on a Primus stove—owing to lack of petroleum we subsequently used seal oil as fuel. Whilst making our journeys by sledge, we always had a Primus stove, as seal oil or any fuel other than petroleum cannot very well be made use of in a small tent under such conditions. I do not exaggerate when I state that it was the Primus stove which saved our lives.

The same testimony is given, moreover, by all Polar explorers who have experience of same. It is only necessary to read the descriptions of Amundsen, Nansen, Scott, Shackleton and other explorers who have made voyages of discovery in order to find how much they owe to the Primus stove.

When all the material which has been collected on White Island has been examined and the secrets of the diaries have been made public, it is to be hoped that the obscurity which still rests over the last moments of Andrée and his comrades will be dissipated. Until such time it would appear to be advisable not to allow speculations and guesswork to lead us on to by-paths.

Stockholm, October, 1930.

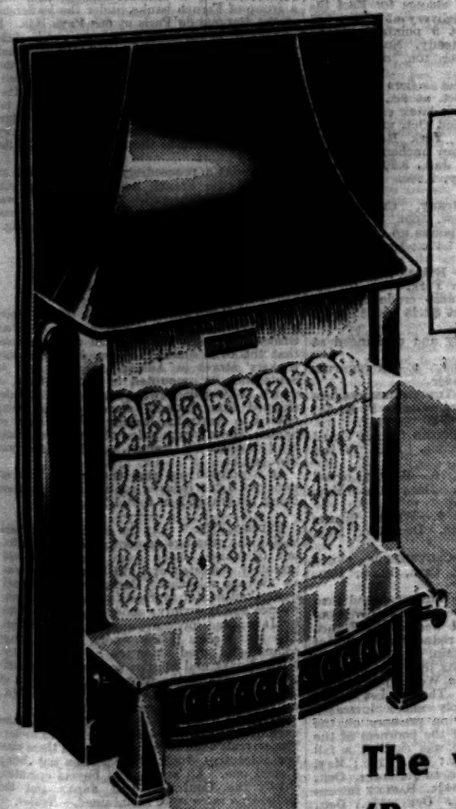
S. A. DUSE.

Which we herewith bring to the knowledge of the readers of *The Times*.

A/B. B. A. Hjorth & Co.,
Stockholm, Sweden.

[Advt.

The NEW warmth



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CITY NOTES

TREASURY BOND RESULT

THE RISE IN GERMAN BANK RATE

The issue of the new Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds yesterday was a conspicuous success. Applications amounted to no less than £116,310,000, which much exceeded the majority of estimates. Tenders to the amount of £105,000,000 only were accepted, and those at the minimum price will receive about 58 per cent., and above that figure in full. The average price obtained was £100 11s. 6.89d., which was also higher than many members of the Money Market had expected. If other markets had been less depressed the total would doubtless have reached, if not exceeded, the highest estimates which had been formed on Wednesday evening—namely, £125,000,000. Had they realized how large the applications were going to be, a number of applicants would probably have increased their tenders. Only those who tendered for the bonds in almost equal amounts at the minimum price and 6d. over will have succeeded in obtaining approximately the amount of bonds they required on the best terms. Dealings in the bonds begin to-day. The handling of the operation reflected every credit upon the Bank of England's organization, for although the tenders had not to be handed in until 1 o'clock, the whole amount was dealt with and the result announced within an hour.

The Higher German Bank Rate

The raising of the German Bank rate yesterday, the fall in the Berlin exchange, and the appreciation in Swiss francs are to be attributed to one major cause—namely, the transfer of funds from Germany abroad, particularly to Switzerland. The Hitler affair has unquestionably engendered a certain amount of uneasiness on the part both of foreign and domestic holders of German investments, and it would appear that a proportion of these funds has been remitted to Switzerland. The raising of the Bank rate is a natural movement, made in accordance with the rules of the gold standard, the open market rate having risen to a point which made a rise in the official rate necessary. Germany has shipped a considerable amount of gold to Paris recently, but the Reichsbank's reserves nevertheless appear to be amply sufficient to meet its needs. The satisfactory news has been received from Berlin that the various parties in the Reichstag have agreed to discuss the Government's financial plan. When this matter has been settled German financial conditions should undergo improvement, both internally and externally. Although the Swiss exchange now stands at 25 francs to the £, it must not be assumed that the amounts transferred from Germany have been very large, because the Swiss market is relatively a restricted one. The notion that the appreciation of Swiss francs has been due to remittances made to the Bank of International Settlements in connexion with inter-Governmental indebtedness may be dismissed. The bank is little more than an accounting body and it has no occasion to convert large sums into Swiss francs. On the contrary, the majority of its purchases would be of dollars, since the payments which Germany has to make are required largely for re-transfer to the United States in payment of the creditors' indebtedness to that country.

The Bankers at Basle

It seems to have become fashionable in some quarters to assume that whenever the governor of a central bank journeys abroad either for a holiday or to pay a visit to another central banker an urgent international conference of bankers is about to meet to decide questions of special import to the world. Because Dr. Luther and Sir Charles Addis are visiting America to address the Academy of Political and Social Science it has been reported that an international conference of bankers is to be held in New York. The regular meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of International Settlements falls to be held about the middle of this month at Basle, and because a number of directors are already on their way to that place it is rumoured that a meeting of exceptional international significance has been hurriedly convened to deal with the German situation. Needless to say, both of these assumptions are erroneous. Many would avoid disappointment to themselves if they were to attribute to these gatherings a more simple explanation. Naturally, central bankers are anxious to keep in touch with one another not only by correspondence but by personal contact from time to time, and this excellent practice, which has grown since the War, springs from nothing more than a desire on the part of those responsible for the conduct of central banking in the different countries to exchange views and to cooperate so far as may be possible in the solution of problems of common interest. There is no question of a crisis having arisen which requires the immediate attention of central banks.

Another New York Failure

The failure, reported last night, of Messrs. Prince and Whitely, one of the largest and oldest firms of brokers in New York, is the second suspension from the New York Stock Exchange within 10 days. The other failure, it may be remembered, was that of J. A. Sisto and Co., an underwriting house with wide connexions. The troubles of these two prominent firms have doubtless been responsible for some of the liquidation that has afflicted London and other leading bourses within the last few days. The recent combination of adverse factors, such as a further fall in wheat and metals and the revolutionary outbreak in Brazil, has depressed all financial centres, but New York has proved particularly vulnerable. The fall in Brazilian and other foreign bonds, for example, would have been less severe but for the freedom with which prices were lowered in Wall-street, a development that necessarily caused sales in London at the relatively higher levels prevailing here against purchases of similar bonds in New York. During the period of urgent selling that followed the news of yesterday's failure a number of standard American industrial shares fell in Wall-street to prices below those touched in the collapse of November last.

Reduced Tin Production

According to the statistics of world tin production for the third quarter of 1930 prepared by the Tin Producers' Association, output for that period was 36,996 tons, a decrease of 7,900 tons compared with the corresponding quarter of 1929. In their comments on these figures the executive committee of the association express the view that without the curtailment already effected the price of tin would have collapsed to a much greater extent, consumption having fallen off so considerably. The committee also consider that in spite of the continued depression in the price of the metal the results already achieved by the association give cause for encouragement, particularly when it is borne in mind that the present regulation of output only came into full effect during the past quarter. On the question of the continuance of curtailment the committee express the view that until the industrial demand for tin is stimulated by a revival of trade the need for curtailment remains. It is claimed by the committee that by cooperation producers have succeeded during the past three months in bridging the difference between production and consumption, but that the immediate task of the members of the association must be to continue curtailment until the market position has improved. Particulars are given of the suspension of a number of Malayan dredges for varying periods in support of the association's output regulation policy, and it is stated that there have been no secessions from the association, nor has any question arisen as to the discontinuance of the regulation of output already agreed upon.

Joseph Lucas's Good Dividend

A final dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent., making with the interim distribution of 5 per cent. a total of 25 per cent., is being paid by Joseph Lucas, Limited, in respect of the year ended August 7. The distribution is the same as has been paid by this leading firm of makers of cycle and motor accessories for each of the previous five years. Figures of profit in respect of the past year are not yet available, but meantime the maintenance of a high rate of dividend will not surprise those who are familiar with the balance-sheets published by this company for a number of years past. The last accounts showed that against an issued capital of £1,066,800—there are no debentures—reserves were held to an amount of £767,131, and that of a balance-sheet having a total of £2,540,000, as much as £1,352,000 consisted of floating assets, their surplus over current liabilities being £790,000. Moreover, a valuable goodwill has been entirely written off. For some years past the dividends earned have been substantially in excess of those paid.

A Queensland Land Experiment

According to advices from Australia the Queensland Government has disposed of one of the two remaining State-owned stations at a price of £38,500, while the last of the stations has been transferred to the Land Administration Board, Queensland. The total loss on this particular form of State enterprise in Queensland since its inception is put at £1,900,000, and it is clear that such experiments in State trading have contributed to the financial difficulties of Australia. Incidentally, the comments of Mr. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, on State trading at the second plenary session of the Imperial Conference created a favourable impression in the City yesterday. It was noted that Mr. Forbes declared that the view held in New Zealand was generally averse from the extension of State trading or from the interference of the Government in commercial matters any farther than was necessary for the welfare of the people.

Higher Tea Prices

Both the tea commodity market and the tea share market have provided notable exceptions to the general trend of commodity and share markets during the past fortnight. This has been chiefly due to the signs of a smaller crop of finer plucking, and therefore higher quality. To what degree these indications have been the outcome of the working of the restriction agreement it is difficult to estimate, but the scheme has doubtless been a contributory factor. Another point which has assisted the rise in prices has been the slight improvement in the political atmosphere in India. During the past two weeks prices of Indian and Ceylon teas at the London auctions have ruled appreciably above those in the corresponding weeks last year. For the week to September 25 the average for Northern Indian teas was 1s. 5.10d. per lb., against 1s. 3.43d. a year ago, and that of Ceylon teas 1s. 7.50d., against 1s. 6.05d., while for the past week the price of Northern Indian was 1s. 4.70d., against 1s. 2.90d., and of Ceylon 1s. 8.32d., against 1s. 6.92d. Shipment figures have hardly been so helpful to producers as those of the crop, for the reason that the former have probably included teas it had been hoped to sell in India. The Northern Indian crop return for the current season to the end of August was 191,399,440lb., compared with 215,982,720lb. in 1929. Similarly both the Southern Indian and Ceylon crops have been smaller than last year, Southern Indian output from January 1 to August 31 this year being 31,472,954lb., against 36,200,274lb., and the Ceylon for the same period 173,957,074lb., against 178,788,904lb.

Continental and Brazilian Insurances

Disturbed political conditions in various countries have been responsible lately for the placing of a considerable volume of insurance in the London market to cover the risks of loss of, or damage to, property through riots, civil commotion, revolts, and rebellions. A large amount of insurance of this kind has been effected in connexion with property in different parts of Germany. Representative rates paid have been 5s. per £100 on shops for 12 months; 3s. per £100 for the same period on warehouses and other business premises; and 1s. per £100 for 12 months on private houses. There has also been a certain demand from merchants for the inclusion of the war risk with transport insurances on goods to and from the interior of Germany, which has been granted at low rates. Numerous inquiries have been received in respect of merchandise in Brazil—both on produce, including coffee, in warehouse and on goods in factories. The usual rates quoted for this cover have been 20s. per £100 for one month and 30s. for three months, which, it will be noticed, are on a much higher level than the rates quoted for Germany. Although a certain amount of special insurance has been effected on property in Brazil, it is understood that in some cases the rates quoted have been rather more than merchants hitherto have cared to pay. Some large insurances were understood to have been placed yesterday on goods in various Spanish cities, including Valencia, at 5s. per £100 for 12 months. Disturbed conditions in any country are usually reflected quickly in the London market in a demand for special insurance protection.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½–2⅝	1½–2
New York	2½	2–1½	2
Paris	2½	1½	1½
Berlin	5	4¼	3½–5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1
Brussels	2½	2¼	½

STOCK EXCHANGE

DEPRESSED MARKETS

PRICES MOSTLY LOWER

Apart from gilt-edged securities, which remained steady, the stock markets yesterday were weak. In connexion with the Settlement there appeared to be some liquidation of a forced character, and though the amount did not appear to be large, prices proved sensitive owing to the continued dearth of demand. Neither New York nor the Continent did anything to assist markets; on the contrary, a fair amount of selling was again reported from the foreign bourses, as a result of which oil shares, South African mining shares, and the Anglo-American industrial group weakened further. The acute depression prevailing in the metal markets was also a factor determining the course of prices. South American securities suffered a further relapse, though Brazilian bonds in several instances closed above the worst points as a result of a small investment demand.

Scarcely any change occurred in British Government stocks, the market being steady throughout the day. Victory Bonds, exceptionally, were easier at 96¼. One or two India stocks were quoted about ¼ lower. The HOME RAILWAY market showed renewed weakness. Great Western fell ¼ to 70½, and falls of ¼ took place in the stocks of other groups. Metropolitan fell ¼ to 71½, and the shares of the Underground Company were lower at 23s. 6d.

In the FOREIGN market a fresh fall took place at the opening in Brazilian bonds, but later the market became steadier, investors being inclined to pick up the secured bonds. The old Five per Cent. Funding Loan closed better on the day at 77, and the 1914 Funding showed no net change at 68. On the other hand, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 were again very flat, closing 6 points lower at 64. The exceptional weakness of this loan, which has occurred in spite of the special security it has, including a charge upon the Customs, is due to selling from New York against purchases at the still lower prices quoted there of the American portion of the loan. The Four per Cent. Rescission bonds, after touching 45½, rallied to 47, showing a net fall of 1. San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee bonds fell 3 points to 69, and the Seven per Cents of 1930 closed 2 points lower on the day at 82, having been 80. Chilean Seven-and-a-Half per Cents of 1922 were quoted 1 lower at 104. Peruvian Corporation Preference and Ordinary each fell ¼. Renewed weakness was shown by German bonds, owing apparently to further sales from Amsterdam of the new Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan. The closing quotation of this loan was not better than 75, showing a fall of 2 points. Other German national bonds lost about ½, and Berlin "Sixes" fell a point to 81. South American railway stocks were again weak and rather difficult to deal in. The Argentine group was quoted on an average about 1 per cent. lower. Leopoldina fell 2 to 23, but San Paulo, after being nominally about 137, rallied to 140-150.

Sales from Holland of Royal Dutch, which fell to 27½, were responsible for fresh weakness in the OIL market. Shell gave way to 4 3-32, and losses of 1-16 were shown by Anglo-Persian (3 7-32) and Burmah (3 15-16). Eagle shares lost a few pence, and Trinidad Leaseholds experienced a further fall, closing at only 1 7-16 or 3-32 down on the day. In the RUBBER market dealers reported a scarcity of the better shares and difficulty in disposing of the shares of the poorer companies. The position at the moment, therefore, is that both buyers and sellers find almost equal difficulty in meeting their requirements. The TEA market was again slightly easier.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

The Industrial market was in an idle and depressed state. The international group experienced fresh weakness in the afternoon, when Brazilian Traction fell to 28, after having been 29 in the course of the day, and International Nickel went below 20, after being 20½. Both Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. fell ½—to 2½ and 2½ respectively. Tobacco shares suffered a further fall, Imperial declining to 4½, British-American to 5, and Carreras "A" and "B" to 5⅞ and 14s. 3d. respectively. Godfrey Phillips gave way to 20s. Lower prices were established for the majority of motor shares, Leyland falling to 55s. 9d. and Austin to 33s. 9d. Joseph Lucas were firm on the maintenance of the dividend and bonus, the shares rising 1s. to 69s. 3d. Cables and Wireless Preference at 71½ and the "A" stock at 22½ each showed a fall of a point. Textile shares were dull, Courtaulds closing at 2 1-32, British Celanese at 8s. 3d., and the Second Preference at 8s. A further fall of 9d. to 32s. 6d. took place in Guest, Keen; Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred fell 6d. to 22s. 6d. The bank share group was firm, several English banks showing small rises. Anglo-South American, on the other hand, were easier at 5 7-16. There were declines in newspaper shares and in a number of store shares. Hudson's Bay fell further to 2½, and Sudan Plantations were also easier, closing at 1½.

In the MINING market weakness was shown by Rhodesian copper shares, in which some liquidation of a forced character was reported. The 5s. units fell ¼ in Congo Border (11½), ¼ in N'Changa (2½), 1-16 in Rhodesian Anglo-American (½), and 4½d. in Bwana M'Kubwa (9s.) and Chartered (30s. 6d.). South African gold shares were affected by renewed sales on French account. Central Mining dropped ¼ to 12½, and lower prices were quoted for Gold Fields, Sub Nigel, Union Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated, Randfontein Estates, and several other leading shares. A further severe fall in tin, which closed 72s. 6d. lower at £115 15s. per ton, the lowest figure since 1906, was reflected in prices of a number of tin shares, among which Ipoh gave way 13s. 9d., Bangrin to 10-32, and Southern Perak to 1 5-16. Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 30½, and the Broken Hill group was easier. Central Provinces Manganese fell to 2½.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—After a barely steady opening the market declined in sympathy with New York. Several issues touched new low levels for the year, notably Brazilian Traction, which reached 25½, while the balance of the list yielded between 1 point and 3 points. The market closed easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	—	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
Abitbi	12½	13	Dom. Glass	105	105
Asbestos	5	5	Dom. Textile	79½	80¼
Do., Pref.	2	2	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	3½	4½	Fraser Cos.	3	4
Brew. Trust.	254	277	Hollinger	6	6
B.C. Pwr., A	34½	35	Int. Nickel	18¼	19½
Do., B	12	12	Massey, H.	15¼	14¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	12	11½	Montreal L't	58	60¾
Do., 1st Pf.	25	23¾	Natl. Brew.	27½	29
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	4	Nat. Steel Car	No bid	42½
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	260	280
Can. Car.	18½	20½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	25¼	25¼	Power Corp.	56¾	57
C. Cement	No bid	16½	Price Bros.	40½	40½
Do., Pref.	94	94	Quebec Pr.	51½	52
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	5	5
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3	St. Canada	5	594
Do., B	2	2	Power	28	28
C. Power	77½	87½	Steel Co. of Canada	40	40¼
C. Steamship	9	9	Wpeg Elec.	No bid	29
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	300	302
Cockshutt	15	15¼	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Cons. Mining	No bid	160	Royal Bank	300	301
Dom. Bridge	59½	62½	* Ex dividend.		

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9.—WHEAT closed easy at 7c. to 8c. decline. MAIZE closed easy at 7c. to 11c. loss. LINSEED closed barely steady and 34c. to 28c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, October delivery	7.85	7.72
" November delivery	7.85	7.72
" February delivery	7.70	7.78
Maize, October delivery	5.18	5.25
" November delivery	5.29	5.39
" December delivery	5.46	5.57
Oats, October delivery	4.00	4.00
Linseed, October delivery	14.43	14.77
" November delivery	14.44	14.75
" February delivery	13.97	13.85
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.55	7.60
Maize, November delivery	5.20	5.30
Linseed, November delivery	14.40	14.80

(Prices in PESOS currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (PESO=about 1s. 5¼d.)

Quarterly returns of New Zealand banks show a record high level for fixed deposits, which total at £31,747,000.

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN BANK RATE RAISED

RECOVERY IN THE PESETA

Notwithstanding the deposit of over £10,000,000 at the Bank of England in connexion with the application for the Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, money remained fairly plentiful in the short loan market yesterday. A certain amount of fresh money was lent at 2 per cent. by the large banks, but 1½ per cent., and later 1½ per cent., were generally quoted for fresh advances, old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks being usually renewed at 1½ per cent. Discount rates were generally unaltered. Home banks bought November and December maturities at 2 per cent., and the market reported a few sales of three months fine bank and Treasury Bills at 2 1/16 per cent. The Reichsbank announced an advance in its discount rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and in its rate of interest on advances from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. After moving in favour of the mark on the announcement, the German exchange reacted and closed with a net adverse movement to Germany of ½pf. The return of the Reichsbank shows a reduction of £1,791,500 in the holding of gold and silver, and of £1,734,900 in the reserve of foreign currencies. A recovery occurred in Spanish currency.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to-day	7 days or short	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2 1/32–1 31/32	1 29/32–2 1/32	2 1/32–2 1/16	2 1/16–2 1/8
Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2 1/32–2 1/16	2 1/32	3–3 1/32	2 1/4–3 1/32	3 1/32–4	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	Oct. 2	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve		
Gold coin and ingots	49,100,819	+ 689,533
Silver and copper coin	455,499	+ 12,993
Current postal accounts	447,464	+ 947
Available at sight abroad	6,561,853	– 4,992
Commercial bills discounted	5,034,995	– 1,144,725
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,046,371	+ 10,281
Advances on securities	2,940,377	+ 149,924
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department	5,504,599	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,079,122	+ 270,644
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	74,515,935	+ 1,462,458
Treasury current accounts	3,910,173	– 378,517
Sinking fund current accounts	6,080,664	– 139,172
Current and deposit accounts	7,075,504	– 1,194,929
Other sight liabilities	373,060	– 196,280
Various liabilities	2,070,831	+ 351,783
Total liabilities	91,955,335	– 388,557

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53.40 per cent. (previous week, 52.45 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

—	Oct. 7	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and Silver	2,448,003	– 35,330
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	136,215	– 34,698
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,628,743	+ 64,087
Silver and other coin	146,928	– 2,324
Notes of other German banks	15,583	+ 10,042
Advances	60,125	– 220,300
Investments	102,493	– 173
Other assets	639,452	– 46,180
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,501,352	– 243,118
Other daily maturing obligations	347,359	– 124,723
Other liabilities	230,472	+ 34,718

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Oct. 4	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,475,534,784	+ 343,071
Silver in hand	706,522,863	+ 5,732,408
Foreign bills	38,643,015	+ 1,139,642
Discount and short bills	2,166,526,090	+ 99,526,654
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan and redeemable debt	682,472,466	– 9,450,000
Notes in circulation	4,639,131,750	+ 121,008,500
Current accounts, &c.	829,858,880	+ 8,091,215
Dividends, interest, &c.	120,631,929	+ 54,300,858
Government securities	183,991,454	– 106,607,984

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was finally unaltered at $4.85 29/32, the Montreal rate rose 1/16c. to $4.85 15/16. On the whole Continental exchanges did not show so adverse a tendency to sterling as of late, the Paris rate being 1c. higher at 123.84f., and the German rate, sterling being 20.41m. on the higher Bank rate, reacting and closing ½pf. higher at 20.42¼m. The Swiss rate was unaltered at 25f. Although again showing wide fluctuations, the Madrid rate moved in favour of Spain, and finished at 47.87½p., against 48.57½p. on Wednesday. Among the Eastern exchanges the Japanese rate again moved in favour of the yen, closing at 2s. 05/32d. Of the South American exchanges the Lima rate again moved against Peru, being quoted at 15.20 soles, against 15.13½ soles. The Buenos Aires rate was slightly lower at 38 13/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16–4.86	4.85 15/16–15/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 1/4–85 1/16	4.85 1/16–85 3/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.81–123.86	123.82–123.87
Belgium	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93 1/2–93 3/4	34.82 1/2–83 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.76–92.81	92.78–92.81
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	24.99 1/2–25.01	24.99 1/2–25.02
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	199.25	192 1/4–193 1/4	192 1/4–193 1/4
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	47.85–48.70	47.90–48.80
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2–108 3/4	108 1/2–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04 3/4–04 7/8	12.04 1/4–04 3/8
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.41–20.42 3/4	20.41 3/4–43
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.42–34.46	34.42–34.46
Budapest	Pengo to £	27.85	27.75–27.78	27.74–27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 11/16–15/16	163 11/16–15/16
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43 1/16–43/16	43 1/16–43/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant.	Pst. to £	1.1031	1.0931	1.0953
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2795/8–2741/2	2741/2–2745/8
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483/4–487/8	483/4–487/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	873.650	868–873	868–873
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.150	18.20–18.28	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15 1/4–16 1/4	18.15 1/4–16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09–09 1/4	18.09–09 1/2
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4–16 1/4	18.15 1/4–16 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/16–97 5/16	97 1/16–97 5/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1 3/16–5/32	1 3/16–5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1 3/16–5/32	1 3/16–5/32
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/16–7/32	1 5/16–7/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 29/32–1 31/32	1 29/32–1 31/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32–17/32	2 01/32–17/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7-1/7¼	1/7-1/7¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 27/32–2 31/32	2 27/32–2 27/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04 3/4–05 1/2	12.04 3/4–05 1/2
Manilla	Per dol.	24.666d.	2 0/32	2 0/32
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.509d.	—	—
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 31/32–39	38 5/8–38 7/8
Montev'deo	$ to £	40	39.96	39.96
Mon'video	Per dol.	51d.	39 1/4–39 3/4	39 1/4–39 3/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.20	15.15 3/4
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20–10.40	10.20–10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	BUYING RATES PER £100					
	Demand		30 days' sight		90 days' sight	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
On:—						
Australia*	100	16 3	110	7 0	110 18	9
New Zealand	99	17 6	99	6 3	99 15	6
Africa and Rhodesia	98	15 0	98	2 6	97 10	0

—	SELLING RATES	
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 18 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivars to £	25.25	26.20	26.30
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.04 1/2	5.03 1/2
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.93	4.95
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.14	10.15
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	19.33	13.50	13.41

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £34,842 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of £6,000 in SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,641,074; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,490.

From April 28, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to October 8, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £2,940,916.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER rose ½d. to 16½d. per oz. There was an absence of the comparatively heavy selling in evidence on Wednesday, and some "bear" covering exerted a sharp effect on the price.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER HEAVY SELLING

PRICES BELOW LAST AUTUMN

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Persistent and heavy selling pressure carried Stock Exchange prices to new low levels for the year to-day, both the railroad and industrial averages falling substantially below the figures reached in the break last autumn. Sales were returned at 5,041,000 shares.

After a barely steady opening the list declined under an accumulation of overnight selling orders. Steel broke to 147, or below the low level reached last November, and this prompted increased offerings of other stocks, while the announcement that the Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange have suspended the firm of Prince and Whitely for insolvency was a further unsettling influence.

The decline continued during the afternoon with selling more active. Issues identified with the operations of the suspended firm of Prince and Whitely, such as National Dairy Products, broke sharply. Rails and public utilities joined in the heavy selling of industrials and, although "bear" covering caused slight rallies towards the end of the session, the close was weak.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 1/32	4.85 3/32
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 29/32	4.85 31/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 30/32	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 11/16	4.83¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85 11/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	5.91¼	5.92⅜	5.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.28¼	40.29
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.86
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.79¾	23.80
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44¼	19.44
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	10.10	10.01
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11¾	14.12
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50⅜	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.44	35.94	34.64
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	—	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
Atchison	202½	205	Int. Amer.	6	6
Atl. Const	123¾	125	KansasCity	51	55
B. & O.	86	88¾	Louisville	112	111
Can. Pac.	81	81⅝	Minn. St. P.	10	10
Brooklyn M. T'sit	67⅞	68¼	Miss. Pac.	43½	45½
Can. Pac.	172	176¾	Do., Pref.	103	108½
Cent. N.J.	210	205½	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Chc. & O.	43½	45⅞	Do., 2 Pf.	¼	½
Ch. G.W.	7⅞	7¼	N.Y. Cent.	141¼	147
Do., Pref.	27¼	28	Norfolk	215	220¼
Ch., N.W.	46	49¼	N. Pacific	55	61
Ch.Mil.St.P	10	10⅜	Pennsylv'a	66	69
Ch. Rockis.	77	84	Reading	95¼	95¾
Del.& Hud.	149	150¾	S.L. & S.F.	65	68
Del., Lack.	109	108½	S. Pacific	107	108¾
Erie	35½	36¼	Southern	71	72
Do., 1 Pf.	52	52	Do., Pref.	—	87
G.N.r. Pref.	64	66	Un. Pacific	200	203½
Illinois	105	106½	Do., Pref.	87	87
Interboro'			Wabash	—	23
Rapid Tr.	29¼	30¾	Do., Pf. A	56	58

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	98½	104	Int. Nickel	18¾	19⅝
Allied Chem	205	212	Int. Paper	11	10¾
Amer. Ag. Do., Pref.	2⅝	2¾	Int. T. & T.	25½	27⅜
Am. Br. Boy	14	15⅛	Kennecott	27⅝	28¼
Am. and F. Power	12¼	13⅜

COMPANY MEETINGS

MUREX, LIMITED

A SATISFACTORY YEAR

DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT.

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Murex, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. GEORGE P. JOSSET (chairman of the company) said that "shares in, and amounts owing by, subsidiary companies" stood at £66,286 and comprised their interests in the Pure Metal Manufacturing Company and the Premier Electric Welding Company. In the case of the Pure Metal Manufacturing Company they had had a full year's trading and the results were quite satisfactory inasmuch as the sales showed a considerable expansion since the business was acquired. As the trading year of the Premier Electric Welding Company did not close until December 31, none of their profits had been brought into the accounts under review, but in this case also the turnover showed a very satisfactory increase, and the directors were satisfied that the acquisition of this concern would be of considerable benefit to the company in the future. Up to date the profits were well up to expectations.

With regard to their latest acquisition—namely, the entire purchase of the shareholding of Alloy Welding Processes, Limited, known as the "A.W.P." company, this concern, as well as the Premier company—of which they also held all the shares—was engaged in the manufacture of electrodes for arc welding and were suppliers of the necessary welding plants. The directors were also very well satisfied with the progress of the "A.W.P." company to date. The "A.W.P." company had about 2½ acres of freehold land with well-equipped buildings at Walthamstow and ample space for further extension. It had been decided to concentrate the manufacture of electrodes there.

The use of electric welding was extending rapidly and the directors believed there was a big field for development. In this connexion he would mention that Imperial Chemical Industries were affording them great assistance and their company was working in close collaboration with that company over research work. The "A.W.P." company had certain subsidiaries abroad which were doing well, and it was intended that these should be developed to the fullest possible extent.

The cash position was quite satisfactory, the amount standing to the company's credit being £47,686, and on all their liquid assets there was a surplus of £111,844, which, on an issued capital of £134,422, was well over 80 per cent., compared with 60 per cent. in the previous balance-sheet. This was after spending £22,000 on fixed assets during the year.

INCREASED PROFIT

During the year a profit of £52,275, subject to income-tax and depreciation, was made. This compared with £29,981 for the previous year, an increase of £31,294. He felt sure that these results, obtained during the year in which very severe universal trade depression had taken place, must be considered as eminently satisfactory.

It was proposed to pay a final dividend of 20 per cent., actual, less tax, making 35 per cent., less tax, for the whole year, which compared with 10 per cent. for each of the years ended June 30, 1927 and 1928, and 15 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1929.

Dealing with the position and prospects of the company, the Chairman said that it would be seen that their financial position was quite good. Their contracts for forward delivery of wolfram ore, the market for which had been an extremely difficult and anxious one for some time past, and the price of which had slumped badly, was at the moment showing a tendency to harden, and the present price was in excess of the market price at which they valued their stocks at June 30 last.

With regard to their separation business, although during the year under review they had received a comparatively small amount of concentrates from the Mawchi Mines, he was glad to say that they had received increasing quantities of complex and other ores from various sources for treatment, and this branch of their trade had expanded satisfactorily. The Mawchi Mines were likely in the near future to be increasing their milling from 4,000 tons of ore a month to 6,000 tons, and if this proved to be so their company should be receiving considerably larger quantities of concentrates for treatment.

Unless anything unforeseen happened the board felt they could look forward with confidence to the results for the ensuing year. (Cheers.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

STAVELEY TRUST

CAPITAL POSITION AND THE OUTLOOK

The NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Staveley Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Durland House, Regent-street, London, S.W.

Mr. JULIAN D. MARKS (chairman and managing director), who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—We meet after 18 months of such unrelieved depression and stagnation as most of us have never seen. Its various aspects have been discussed *ad nauseam*. It is no doubt gratifying to you to know that after a year and a half of such conditions the accounts before you show that your capital is intact, and that by forgoing a final dividend—you have already received 2½ per cent.—you are able to carry forward £7,000 to next year.

The accounts naturally reflect the times. The investments show a depreciation of about 8 per cent. on their cost. As the cost of investing in anything but gilt-edged securities is, on an average, say, 2½ per cent. above the middle market price, this depreciation is less than it seems at first. We have fortunately avoided being interested in any of the companies which have met with serious trouble, which we hope may be attributed to good judgment as well as to good luck.

The reserve of £17,000 we built up in better days has stood us in good stead. We propose to make that up to £25,000 so as to offset the depreciation, which may or may not yet have finished. You should not, however, lose sight of the effect which even a slight revival would have on the value of our holdings. During the year we have had some cheap money in the form of loans, the cost of which would assist us materially on any revival.

THE NET RESULT

Referring again to the balance-sheet, sundry debtors, £9,997, are all good. Turning to the profit and loss account you will see the gross profit for the year, at £21,177, compares with £23,888 for the previous year. Our expenses are practically the same. This year, however, income-tax calls for £700 less than last year, so that the net result on the year is £16,147, compared with £20,968.

During the year the Committee of the Stock Exchange has divided financial companies into investment trusts and financial trusts, and they have, rightly, included this company in the latter category. We welcome the change, as it clarifies the position and so is helpful to the investor.

When we met 12 months ago we had had six bad months, and I said that "it would seem probable that we are not yet out of the wood." Actually the outlook does not yet show any improvement. I am not such a pessimist, however, as to suppose that business generally is never going to improve. Improvement must come sooner or later. When it comes it will be an important factor in the future prosperity of the company that we should have our capital intact, so that with the valuable connexions which we possess we shall be able to take advantage of the great opportunities which I, for one, believe will be there.

The report and accounts were adopted.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 9.—Receipts of coffee totalled 4,000 bags, making so far this season 872,000 bags, against 855,000 bags for the same period last year. Clearances were all to the United States, 9,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 260,000 bags, against 262,000 bags a year ago. At Santos receipts amounted to 20,000 bags, which makes 2,220,000 for the season to date, against 1,780,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 71,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 3,130,000 bags, against 940,000 bags last year.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Oct. 9.—The market opened with quotations 1½ to ½ higher, and other sorts immediately closed firm with fully ½ and other positions 1½ to 2 higher on the day. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—Dec., 58½ (buyers 58½); March, 59½ (59½); May, 61½ (59½); July, 59½ (59½).—Yesterday's sales amounted to 6,000 bags.

COMPANY RESULTS

- DAILY CHRONICLE INVESTMENT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp. prev. div.	Date pay able	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Aug.-Amer. Deb. Corpn.	Int. 5	Same	Nov. 1	—	—
Indust. and Genl. Trust	Int. 6	Same	Nov. 1	—	—
Lambert Bros.	Fin. 5 & 1½ bns	Fin. 5 & 1 bns	—	12½	15
Lindeteves Tea	Int. 10	Same	Oct. 15	—	—
Longmore Glen Rivet Distil.	15*	Same	—	—	—
Lucas, Joseph	Fin. 10 & bonus 10	same	Oct. 31	25	Same
Savoy Hotel	Int. 5	Same	Oct. 15	—	—
Second Guardian Trust	Int. 3	Same	—	—	—
Second Scottish Ind. and Trust	Fin. 4‡	5	—	8	12†
Vallombrosa Tea of Ceylon	Int. 10	Same	Oct. 15	—	—

* Tax free. † For 18 months to Sept. 30, 1929.
‡ On increased capital.

London and Lancashire Insurance.—In accordance with previous intimation the directors have decided to pay, on November 1, an interim dividend of 10s. per share (compared with 9s. per share a year ago). This dividend is being distributed on a paid-up capital of £1,455,724 (compared with £727,862), a capital bonus of 100 per cent. having been made earlier in the year, making the £5 shares of the company £2 paid instead of £1 paid.

SENGAT RUBBER

The profit of the Sengat Rubber Estate for the year ended June 30 amounted to £3,945 (against £16,276 for 1928-29). To this is added £4,531 brought forward, and the total thus given of £7,776 is to be carried forward. For the preceding year a total dividend of 2½d. per 2s. share was paid, and £3,000 was placed to general reserve. During the year 925,560lb. of rubber were harvested (against 916,060lb.), and the average net sale price, including 182,114lb. unsold at valuation, was 5.67d. (against 8.71d.) per lb. Costs per lb. are not stated in the report. Meeting, Oct. 22.

LONDON, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL EXPLORATION

The accounts of the London, Australian, and General Exploration Company for the year ended July 31 show a profit of £2,360 (against £8,658 for 1928-29), which with £2,076 brought forward, a total credit balance of £5,436. The directors have transferred £4,500 of this amount to reserve, making that account £27,500, and the remaining £936 is to be carried forward. The last dividend paid by the company was for 1926-28. Out of the balance-sheet total of £149,377, £145,437 is represented by shares, debentures, &c., in companies and Kingsdale property and clay stocks. The auditors point out that the prices of quoted securities show a heavy depreciation as compared with figures in the balance-sheet. Meeting, October 22.

MAPPIN STORES (BRAZIL)

The net profit of Mappin Stores (Brazil) for the year ended February 28 amounted to £5,881 (against £5,326 for the preceding year). This figure is arrived at after charging the year's trading with the sum required to write down the whole of circulating assets, less liabilities, in Brazil, to the rate of exchange ruling at February 28, 1930—namely, 5½d. With the balance of £12,980 brought forward, there is an available total of £18,861, which it is proposed to carry forward, no dividend being declared for the year (against 9 per cent.). The trading results for the first half of the year, it is stated, were satisfactory, but business in Brazil has since been seriously affected by the world-wide trade depression and the fall in exchange and in coffee prices. Meeting, October 15.

NEEPSEND STEEL AND TOOL

The Neepsend Steel and Tool Corporation report a profit for the year to March 31 last of £55,162. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary, and an additional dividend of 4 per cent. on the Preference, making the latter also 10 per cent. The sum of £5,500 is placed to investments depreciation account, £5,000 to reserve, the "carry-forward" being £3,196. The directors state that a remarkable change has occurred in the trading conditions in the steel industry, and they fear that unless there is a marked improvement in the near future such good results for the ensuing year will not be forthcoming. The dividend on the Ordinary shares for the previous year amounted to 28 per cent., but this was paid with the assistance of £30,000 transferred from reserve.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL FURNITURE

The British and Colonial Furniture Company reports a net profit of £103,045 for the year ended June 30 (against £76,485 for 1928-29). The dividend on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares takes £30,000, and that on the Six per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares £12,928, while a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum on 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. each requires £20,000. In addition, a transfer of £34,215 (against £24,885) is to be made to general reserve, and the carry-forward is increased from £10,000 to £34,592. For the preceding year no cash dividend was paid on the Ordinary shares, but holders received a capital bonus from reserve amounting to 2½ 19s. per share, equal to 9,900 per cent. In order to facilitate the business at Liverpool, the directors decided to register that branch as a separate company for that branch. All the Preference and three-fourths of the Ordinary shares of the new company are held by the parent company. Meeting, October 15.

LONDON IRISH TRUST

The income of the London Irish Trust, which was formed in 1926, fell from £30,701 in 1928-29 to £1,246 in 1929-30, the year ended September 15 last. After meeting directors' fees, interest payable, and expenses, &c., £6,087, there is a loss for the year of £4,291 (against a net revenue of £22,696), which is reduced by the balance of £1,447 brought forward to £2,844. The debit is carried forward. The dividend for the year on the £300,000 of Five per Cent. Preference stock is in arrear. For the preceding year not only was the Preference stock dividend paid, but a dividend of 3½ per cent. was distributed on the £200,000 of Ordinary capital. The balance-sheet shows "investments and adjustments of quantities accounts" at £354,110. Quoted investments at market valuation as at September 15, amount to £166,571, and the unquoted investments at directors' valuation amount to £72,500, giving a total of £240,071, which represents a depreciation of £214,039, equal to 56.7 per cent. on the book value. The figures state that they do not accept the market quotations as representing the intrinsic value of such investments in numerous cases. Meeting, October 16.

TECKA (ARGENTINA) LAND

Profits of the Tecka (Argentina) Land Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to £9,552 (compared with £25,179 in the preceding year), to which is added £21,392 brought forward, making £30,944. It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year of 6 per cent. (against 10 per cent.), leaving a balance of £14,944 to be carried forward. The report states that the decrease in profit is due to the heavy fall in the wool market and to lower prices having been realised for both sheep and cattle. Since the close of the financial year the most severe weather on record has been experienced. Latest advices are to the effect that pastures are in good condition. Lambs marked at the estancia totalled 25,411, or 72 per cent., as compared with 36,056, or 75 per cent., in 1928-29. Considerable mortality took place at lambing time owing to unfavourable weather conditions. A total of 297 sheep were sold on the Tecka camp, while 1,929 head were sold for delivery in the Province of B.A. Sheep on hand at June 30 numbered 101,744 (against 101,569 at June 30, 1929). Cattle at June 30 numbered 3,867 (against 4,274). Sales of sheep numbered 19,375, and of cattle 721. The wool clip amounted to 756,941lb. (against 738,686lb.), but, in spite of the increase in weight, the revenue from this source fell from £34,761 to £22,714. Meeting, October 22.

ROSARIO DRAINAGE

Net receipts of the Rosario Drainage Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to £130,858 (against £125,574 for 1928-29), excluding the income from investments (£1,548, against £3,907). A total sum of £96,081 is absorbed in interest charges, debenture-stock and loss on exchange (the last-mentioned item being £1,021 against £973), and after allowing for the Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent., free of tax, for the year (the same), and to add £10,000 (against £15,000) to reserve fund. The carry-forward is increased from £64,295 to £69,800. The proposed extensions referred to in the last annual report have now been sanctioned by the authorities, and work is proceeding in districts comprising about 200 squares. The estimated cost of the extensions is £234,457. Towards this cost the directors propose the issue of 110,760 new £1 Ordinary shares to be offered at £1 5s. per share to the Ordinary shareholders, being at the rate of one new share for every five now held. Payment for the new shares will be as to 12s. 6d. per share on December 1, and the balance of 12s. 6d. on June 1, 1931. The new shares will not participate in any dividends declared for the year to June 30 next, but will be entitled to a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on the amounts paid up, accruing from the due dates of instalments up to June 30, 1931. They will rank pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares after payment of the final dividend for the year to June 30 next. Meeting, Nov. 3.

DAILY CHRONICLE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The credit balance on profit and loss account of the Daily Chronicle Investment Corporation for the year ended June 30 last amounts to only £230. To this is added £55,124 brought forward, giving a total of £55,354, out of which was paid on December 31 last the dividend on the First Preference shares for the half-year to that date, having £2,954, which, being insufficient to meet the remaining half-year's dividend on the First Preference shares, it is proposed to carry forward. The company's cash asset consists of 767,504 Ordinary shares of the United Newspapers (valued in the balance-sheet at £2,045,143), out of a total of 770,630 of such shares. The company's revenue is therefore dependent on the receipt of dividends on these shares. The carriage of United Newspapers have hitherto, over a period of years, been substantial, but it is stated that, owing to the serious setback which took place in the newspaper business in 1929, and other causes, United Newspapers during the period under review was unable to pay any dividend on its Ordinary shares. The report refers to the financial embarrassment which overtook United Newspapers, and the changes made subsequently, including the amalgamation of the property of the *Daily Chronicle* with that of the *Daily News*. The management of the *Morning Chronicle*, since lapsed, at the beginning of June by a new company in which United Newspapers owns a half interest. The production of the *Sunday News*, which is also owned by United Newspapers, is being continued. In order to meet contingencies arising from the extensions (which was entered into before the slump in prices of paper), and according to the report, the issue of shares (which was entered into before the slump in prices of paper), and according to the report, was too far advanced to be stopped), United Newspapers has considerably increased its liabilities. The report continues:—"It is evident that it will be some time before United Newspapers, Limited, is able to resume dividend payments on its Ordinary shares, but it is hoped that the careful scrutiny of the assets and liabilities which have not only considerable actual but also good potential value, although not payable in a surplus being available for your company, as the holder of practically the whole of the Ordinary share capital of United Newspapers, Limited."

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

TURKISH CRITICISM OF COUNCIL'S CLAIMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9

Writing in the official journal *Milliet* about the Ottoman Debt Council's *communiqué* (published in *The Times* of October 4), Mahmoud Bey, a Deputy to the Grand National Assembly, states:—"The Council's *communiqué* is a model of absurdity. It states that Turkey is obliged to conform to the articles of the 1928 Paris Convention and that, according to M. Rist's report, Turkey is able to do this. This means that the Debt Council has only taken in consideration the parts of the convention which suit it and has deliberately ignored those clauses and parts which favour Turkey. This is not the way to arrive at a practical solution of the difficulty."

Mahmoud Bey then goes on to analyse M. Rist's report, which has not been published and contents of which are only known by the Turkish Government, and, possibly, by the Debt Council. He considers that Turkey's economic situation has not developed favourably during recent months and the whole tone of the article strongly suggests that Turkey will refuse to carry out the 1928 Paris Convention.

Comment on the above is superfluous, excepting that the Grand National Assembly only 10 days ago voted a law whereby steps are to be taken to prevent the Turkish exchange rising in value owing to heavy exports which are expected to take place during the next few months.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

An increase of £1,706,508 to £59,123,350 in the reserve is disclosed by the weekly Bank of England Return. There was an expansion of £173,147 in the note circulation, but an addition of £1,879,655 to the coin and bullion. The "proportion" has risen from 48½ per cent. to 52 per cent. On balance the deposit liabilities show a reduction, the Public Deposits having declined by £8,784,000, doubtless owing to Government dividend disbursements, while the bankers' deposits have increased by £5,129,000 and the "other" accounts are lower by £538,000. As a result of the market's repayments to the Bank on Tuesday, the discounts and advances show a reduction of £7,037,000. Owing to the payment of the half-yearly dividend of the Bank of England the total of the "Rest" shows a fall of £635,403 at £3,084,444. The return is as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:—			
In circulation	£359,558,890	Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In banking department	57,917,086	Other Govt. securities	232,808,220
		Other securities	11,927,537
		Silver coin	4,458,133
		Amount of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	157,476,719
	£417,476,716		£417,476,716

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£44,866,347
Rest	3,084,444	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	12,861,301	Discounts and advances	4,879,485
Other deposits:		Securities	22,339,752
Bankers	66,447,914	Notes	57,917,086
Other accounts	34,251,192	Gold and silver coin	1,206,284
Seven-day and other bills	1,867		
	£131,196,818		£131,196,818

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,084,444	— 635,403	— 21,403
Public deposits	12,861,301	— 8,784,000	+ 4,401,977
Other deposits:			
Bankers	66,447,914	+ 5,129,283	+ 202,741
Other accounts	34,251,192	— 538,188	— 3,925,950
Govt. securities	44,866,347	+ 150,000	— 28,040,808
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	4,879,485	— 7,037,192	— 3,956,851
Securities	22,339,752	— 272,048	— 1,779,982
Reserve	59,123,350	+ 1,706,508	+ 30,966,799
Note circulation	359,559,630	+ 173,147	— 4,280,913
Coin and bullion	153,682,980	+ 1,879,655	+ 25,685,946
Proportion	52%	+ 3½%	+ 27%

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended October 8 shows a total of £904,000,000—an increase of £12,069,000 over the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £34,285,205,000, being £423,354,000 less than for the period to October 9 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930.	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Oct. 2..	£159,822,000	£7,948,000	£9,973,000	£176,741,000
" 3..	135,238,000	8,629,000	12,796,000	156,663,000
" 4..	77,362,000	7,953,000	16,806,000	101,281,000
" 6..	149,011,000	6,989,000	11,584,000	167,584,000
" 7..	120,457,000	5,586,000	9,159,000	135,119,000
" 8..	140,567,000	5,251,000	9,314,000	155,832,000
Week	£782,457,000	£41,371,000	£70,172,000	£904,000,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Oct. 2..	£150,945,000	£9,475,000	£12,940,000	£182,360,000
" 4..	121,393,000	7,905,000	18,830,000	147,738,000
" 5..	88,939,000	7,013,000	13,220,000	109,242,000
" 7..	143,184,000	6,949,000	10,241,000	160,324,000
" 8..	124,445,000	5,754,000	10,310,000	140,509,000
" 9..	136,470,000	5,357,000	10,041,000	151,868,000
Week	£775,936,000	£42,453,000	£75,582,000	£891,931,000

BANK OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

MONTHLY BALANCE-SHEET

The following balance-sheet of the Bank shows the situation on September 30, 1930 (figures in parentheses being those of August 31, 1930). The figures are in Swiss francs at par:—

ASSETS

			%
I.—Cash			
On hand and on current account with Banks	5,559,831.73 (3,316,791.51)	0·3 (0·2)	
II.—Sight Funds at interest	68,857,774.45 (107,589,155.32)	4·0 (6·9)	
III.—Rediscountable Bills and Acceptances (at cost)			
1. Commercial Bills and Bankers' Acceptances	203,707,867.80 (182,479,500.56)	12·0 (9·8)	
2. Treasury Bills	100,844,774.12 (84,494,988.83)	5·9 (5·4)	
IV.—Time Funds at interest			
1. Not exceeding 3 months	946,801,071.24 (941,663,060.35)	55·7 (54·0)	
2. Between 3 and 6 months	153,956,444.50 (440,986,645.30)	9·1 (28·2)	
3. Between 6 and 9 months	25,211,137.60 (75,824,149.25)	1·5 (4·8)	
V.—Sundry investments (at cost)			
1. Maturing within 2 years	185,789,152.73 (150,425,694.10)	10·9 (9·6)	
2. Over 2 years.. ..	1,049,050.20 (1,459,965.58)	0·1 (0·1)	
VI.—Other assets.. ..	5,667,482.98 (5,502,754.97)	0·3 (0·4)	
	1,700,419,572.01 (1,563,635,702.57)	100 (100)	

LIABILITIES

I.—Capital (unchanged) Authorised 200,000 shares, each of 2,500 Swiss gold francs	500,000,000—	
Issued 164,000 shares	410,000,000—	0·0
Of which 25 per cent. paid up	102,500,000—	(6·5)
II.—Loan term deposits ..		
1. Annuity Trust Account ..	154,332,328.75 (154,526,728.33)	9·1 (9·9)
2. German Govmnt. deposit ..	79,916,014.29 (76,414,018.92)	4·7 (4·9)
3. French Government Guarantee Fund	68,715,862.68 (68,343,389.92)	4·0 (4·4)
III.—Short term deposits ..		
1. Between 3 and 6 months:		
(a) Central Banks for their own account	193,398,370.77 (129,189,139.31)	11·4 (8·2)
(b) Central Banks for the account of others	39,184,805.95 (390,877,904.75)	2·3 (25·0)
2. Not exceeding three months:		
(a) Central Banks for their own account	269,854,931.56 (202,414,791.07)	15·8 (12·9)
(b) Central Banks for the account of others.. ..	382,594,897.85 (142,156,849.17)	24·3 (9·1)
IV.—Sight Deposits.		
Central Banks:—		
(a) For their own account ..	72,548,855.16 (74,514,938.61)	4·3 (4·8)
(b) For the account of others	127,902,406.49 (146,407,537.81)	7·5 (9·4)
V.—Miscellaneous Items.. ..	30,498,252.91 (6,987,477.45)	1·8 (0·4)
	1,700,419,572.01 (1,563,635,702.57)	100 (100)

The foregoing situation does not include funds received for the service of international loans, concerning which statements will be published at regular intervals.

New offices of the National Provincial Bank are now open at 9, Warwick-road, Kenilworth, and at 39A, High-street, King's Langley, Herts.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rente, 87.40 (previous, 87.80); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.80 (101.90); 4% 1917, 102.70 (103.10); 4% 1918, 100.65 (101.20); 5% 1920, 137.40 (137.60); 6% 1920, 103.37 (103.85); 6% 1927, 108 (107.95); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (622); 5% 1920, 556 (562); 6% 1921, 569 (568); 6% 1922 (1st), 524 (524); 6% 1923 (1st), 563.50 (560); 6% 1924, 565 (565); 4% Egyptian Unified, — (363.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89.70 (—); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 360 (—); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.80 (8.80); 4% Russian, 1909, 2.90 (3); 4% Turkish Unified, 46 (47); Banque de France, 21.475 (21.675); Banque de Paris, 2.580 (2.610); Banque Parisienne, 1.590 (1.615); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1.800 (1.820); Crédit Foncier Egyptien, 5.400 (5.445); Crédit Lyonnais, 2.820 (2.880); Banque d'Athenes, 181 (—); Banque d'Orient, 298 (298); Banque Ottomane, 938 (943); Suez Canal, 16.565 (16.800); Chargeurs Reunis, 608 (605); Messageries Maritimes, — (205); Transatlantique, 622 (633); Raffinerie Say, 1.800 (1.820); Suchard, 1.565 (648); Wagons-Lits, 405 (396); Thomson-Houston, 760 (755); Lautaro Nitrate, 370 (385); Ford of France, 266 (274); Rio Tinto, 5.840 (3.900); Thares, 411 (441); De Beers, Deferred, 845 (854); De Beers, Preferred, 1.270 (1.278); Jagersfontein, 162 (169); Central Mining, 1.545 (1.532); Chartered, 199 (190); Brakpan, 346 (356); Crown Mines, 456 (457); East Rand, 58 (61); Geduld, 434 (435); General Mining, 87 (89); Consolidated Goldfields, 142 (151); Johannesburg Consolidated, 213 (215); Randfontein, 73 (74); Rand Mines, 332 (337); Tanganyika, 207 (210); Transvaal Consolidated, 131 (137); Union Corporation, 340 (348); Mozambique, 54 (54); West Rand Mines, 47 (47); Caoutchoucs, 120 (124); Eastern International, 75 (81); Onia Kalumpong, 109 (111); Kuala Lumpur, 140 (144); Malacca, 136 (139); Mexican Eagle, 58 (59); Royal Dutch, 54,000 (54,800); Shell Transport, 509 (520); Platine, 2.080 (2.095); Oceana Consolidated, 9.50 (9.75). Exchange on New York, 25.48⅜ (25.48½); on London, official average, 123.84 (123.83); cheques, closing market rate, 123.82½ (123.85). Private discount rate, 1¹⁵/₁₆% (1¹⁵/₁₆%); short money, 1¼% (1¼%).—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.—Closing quotations:—5% Dutch, 1922, 103¹³/₁₆ (previous, 103¾); 5% Dutch, 1923, 103⅛ (103); 2½% Dutch, 65¾ (67); 2½ Dutch, 80½ (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 40 (40⅜); Peruvian, 5% (5¼); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 35¼ (35⅝); New York Ontario, 7¾ (8); United States Steel, 151¼ (153⅛); Union Pacific, 205½ (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 354⅞ (354); Anglo-Persian, 7⅞ (8); Deli Batavia Rubber, 48 (49½); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 276 (282); Deli Mij., — (279¼); Senembah Mij., 310 (311); Amsterdam Rubber, 97 (94⅜); Margarine Unie, 229¼ (231½); Philips Lampe, 303 (308); Exchange on Berlin, 59.975 (59.99); London, 12.04⅝ (12.04⅝); New York, 2.47¹³/₁₆ (2.47⅝).—Paris, 9.73 (9.73½).

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 60 (previous, 64.25); Kali Industrie Kassel, 151 (157); Salzdetfurth, 261.12 (275.50); Rheinstrauskohle, 172.25 (177.75); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 148 (150.75).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.65 (6.60); Mexican Consols, — to buy (22.37); Reichsbank, 207.50 (216); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 128.25 (130.10); Commerz and Privat Bank, 114.75 (117.50); Darmstädter and National Bank, 153 (157.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 115.25 (115.50); Dresdner Bank, 112.25 (115.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 94 (97.30); Harpener, 84 (86.25); Allgemeine Elekt., 115 (120.10); Farbenindustrie, 152 (156.30); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 91 (92.37); Hamburg Amerika, 74.50 (77); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 75.10 (77.50); A.E.G., 55.50 (59.50); Verein. Stahlwerke, 66 (68.75); Svenska Tändsticks, 192 (197); Polyphon, 143.50 (147.50); Siemens and Halske, 174 (177); Schuckert, 128 (134); Ford Motors, 200 (204.25). Exchange on London, 20.41½ (20.42); Paris, 16.48⅝ (16.48½); Amsterdam, 169.48 (169.51); New York, 4.19¼ (4.20¼). Short term (30-55 days), 4¼% (5¾%); long term (55-90 days), 4¼% (5¾%). Call money, 3½%-5¼% (4¾-6%).

FRANKFURT, Oct. 9.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 113 (previous, 115½); Darmstädter Bank, 153 (156½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 154 (154); Metallbank und Metallurgische, 94¼ (97); Farbenindustrie, 150¾ (154⅛); Norgner 115, 413 (421½); Mannesmann,— (70¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 68 (72); Phönix Bergbau, 63 (—); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 92¾ (96½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 114½ (119); Siemens Elektrizitätswerke, 140 (142); Siemens und Halske, 174 (177); Schuckert, 128 (133); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 130¼ (134); Philipp Holzmann, 70 (74½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 115 (119); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 74¼ (77¼); Hamburg Amerika, 74¼ (76½); Südwestbank, Kredit, 94 (—); German Liquidation Loan, 54 (55¼); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86¾ (87½); German Protectorate Loan, 2½ (2½); Austrolian Railway Loan, 11½ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 11 (11⅛).

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 105.50 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria, 11.20 (11.45); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 89.75 (90); Oest. National Bank, 307 (306); Oesterr. Kredit, 17.50 (17.55); Oesterr. Credit-Anstalt, 47.20 (47.20); Ungar. Credit Allg. Bank, 81 (81); Niederoest. Eskompte, 159.25 (159.50); Zivnostenska Banka, — (91.20); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 18 (18.25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 20.01 (20.45); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 145 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 166.25 (167.50); Oest. Isalgo Motoren, 43.50 (45.40); Oest. Siemens Halske, 175 (—); Kohlen, 575 (566); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 20.30 (21.90); Berg und Huettenwerks, 601 (620); Felten and Guillaume, 186.25 (186.85); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 3.01 (3.21); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 96 (96.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 235.86 (235.79); London, 34.43⅞ (34.43¼); New York, 686 (686); Paris, 27.81½ (27.80).—Reuter.

MILAN, Oct. 9.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.79¹³/₁₆ (previous, 92.79¹³/₁₆); Consolidato 5%, 80.65 (80.67); Banca d'Italia, 1,640 (1,650); Banca Commerciale, 1,411 (1,413½); Banco Nationale, 1,400 (1,400); Credito di Roma, 109 (109); Credito Italiano, 750 (754); Comit, 1,405 (1,400); Bastogi, 89½ (90); Meridionali, 994 (1,003); Navigazione Generale, 503½ (501); Cantoni Coats, 590 (598); Soie Chatillon, 251½ (251½); Snia Viscosa, 36 (35½); Ilva, 30 (30); Motta Alimin., 171 (176½); Montecatini, 203 (205); Mar., 224 (227); Adriatica, 201½ (204½); Edison, 660 (663½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 78¼ (79½); Terni, 386 (387); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 747 (747); Assicurazioni, 280 (282).

INFLUENCES AFFECTING SECURITY PRICES

MR. H. WITHERS'S LECTURE

A lecture entitled "Influences Affecting the Value of Securities" was delivered by Mr. HARTLEY WITHERS to the Incorporated Accountants' Students' Society of London yesterday, Sir Stephen Killik (president of the Society), being in the chair. Mr. Withers said securities must obviously have an earning power behind them in order to meet the interest and sinking fund in the case of debts and fixed charges and to provide dividends in the case of common shares. The earning power behind Government and public bodies' securities was the taxable capacity of the inhabitants of the area, and the earning power behind the securities of joint-stock companies was the net revenue of the companies. Concerning the extent and probable duration and increase of these earning powers, the public and its advisers had to make intelligent guesses, in the light of the information given by financial statements and Budget speeches, in the case of Government loans, and the published accounts in the case of companies. Neither of these sources of information could really tell one much. Government accounts were extremely difficult to understand, and told one nothing as to how much the taxpayers could and would stand, if necessary, to save a country's credit. As to company accounts, the balance-sheet showed certain values attached to certain assets, and the profit and loss account showed what the directors thought the company had earned in the period covered. Investors and speculators thus had to fall back on the past record of Governments and companies, and base upon it hopes and anticipations concerning their future solvency and earning power.

Another factor was the rate of saving, which again was profoundly affected by the rate of taxation, the state of public confidence, and the view held by the community as to the desirability of saving.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. fm. Jan. 1*
Beira (Untall Secln.) (July)	£85,748	— 4,165	—
Madras & Mahratta (Sept. 13)	Rs.13,05,900	— 4,02,256	— 74,87,931 (April 1)
Mashonaland (July)	£131,578	— 66,160	—
Paraguay Cent. ..	£3,770	— 300	— 4,170 (July 1)
Rhodes

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Oct. 21	Nov. 4	Nov. 18
Pay-day ..	Oct. 23	Nov. 6	Nov. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅛ 56⅞ ..	..
68⅛ 61⅝	Do. 4%	89½ 89¾ ..	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	104⅝ 104⅞ ..	..
101⅝ 99½	Do. 4%	100⅝ 100⅞ ..	..
91¼ 90⅜	Funding Loan, 4%	91¼ 91⅜ ..	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96 96¼ ..	-⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5½ Bds. ..	96 96¼ ..	-⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	79¼ 79⅜ ..	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	101⅜ 101⅝ ..	..
.. ..	Do., 5%	103⅞ 104⅛ ..	..
101⅛ 97⅛	Treas. 5% '33-35	103⅛ 103⅝ ..	..
100 96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	101⅛ 101⅝ ..	..
98⅜ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	101⅜ 102 ..	..
97⅞ 93⅝	Do. 4% '31-33	100⅜ 101 ..	..
100⅛ 95	Irish Land, 2½%	60 61 ..	..
66 60⅛	Do. 3%	65⅛ 66¼ ..	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅜ 65⅞ ..	..
94⅜ 80	Transvaal, 3% '23-53	82 84 ..	..
266 259	Bank of England	258 260 ..	..
323½ 277¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	93 95 ..	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	64⅜ 65¾ ..	-⅛
61⅜ 50½	Do., 3%	55¾ 56¾ ..	-⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 47 ..	-1
101⅞ 96	Do., 5½% ..	101½ 102⅜ ..	..
92¾ 90⅝	Do., 5% '50-55	97⅜ 98⅜ ..	-⅛
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¾ 107¾ ..	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65 66 ..	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	76 77 ..	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103½ ..	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105 ..	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, 3% P.	66½ 67½ ..	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	65¼ 66¼ ..	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	88½ 89½ ..	..
75¼ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	74 75 ..	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	64 65 ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B"	83½ 84½ ..	..
100¾ 93	Met. Water .. 4%	98 99 ..	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	96½ 97½ ..	..
99⅛ 90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	86 87 ..	..
93⅜ 86⅜	Can., 5% .. '45-75	92 93½ ..	..
93⅝ 86⅛	Do., 5% '30-50	86¼ 86¾ ..	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95¾ 96¼ ..	..
82⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	85 85½ ..	+⅛
81⅞ 76¼	Do., 3% .. '23-43	83¾ 84¼ ..	..
113⅜ 108⅝	C.G.E., 4% '45-70	110½ 110 ..	..
100⅜ 99	Kenya, 4% .. '37-67	100 100⅜ ..	..
85⅞ 81⅜	N'v'l, 5½% '34-44	87½ 88 ..	..
76⅝ 72⅜	Do., 3½% '29-49	78¾ 79¼ ..	..
88 83½	N.S.W., 3% .. '32	83½ 84⅜ ..	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	65 66 ..	..
94⅜ 90¾	Do., 4% .. '48	93 94 ..	..
99¼ 89¼	Do., 5% .. '45-65	94 94 ..	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	86½ 87½ ..	-1⅛
104 96⅜	N. Zeal., 5% .. '40	103¼ 103⅝ ..	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96 96¾ ..	..
99⅜ 92¼	Do., 4% .. '43-63	95¼ 96¼ ..	..
68⅜ 64⅞	Do., 3½% .. '40	66⅝ 69¾ ..	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3½% '45	80½ 81 ..	..
104⅛ 96⅜	Nig., 5% .. '47-57	102½ 103 ..	..
89 Q¾	Q'ld., 5% .. '40-60	83½ 84½ ..	-1⅛
76⅜ 73¼	Do., 4% .. '60-90	71 71 ..	..
104⅛ 97⅜	S.A., 5% .. '45-75	94 95 ..	-⅛
103⅛ 97⅞	Tas'n, 5½% '40-60	80 81 ..	..
104¼ 95	Do., 4½% .. '40	84 85 ..	..
100 89	W.Aus., 5% .. '45-75	84½ 85½ ..	-⅛
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% .. '29-53	87 88 ..	..
81¼ 72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	67 68 ..	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Oct. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Resiension.	86 87 ..	..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79¼ 80¼ ..	..
93	Do., Fort Cap., 5% ..	92½ 93½ ..	..
102¾	Austrian, 6%	102 103 ..	..
111	Belgian, 7%	110½ 111½ ..	..
82	Berlin (City of), 6%	80 82 ..	-1
47¾	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	40 42 ..	-1
57	Do., 4% Recession	46 48 ..	-1
57	Do., 5% .. 1913	50 52 ..	..
74	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	67 69 ..	..
80	Do., 6½% .. 1927	63 65 ..	-5
56⅛	Buenos Aires, 5½%	55½ 56½ ..	-⅛
78	Bulgaria, 7%	76 77 ..	..
93	Chile, 6% .. 1926	89 91 ..	..
97⅛	Do., 5% .. 1911	107 109 ..	..
105¾	Do., 7½% .. 1922	103 104 ..	-1
99	Chinese, 5% .. 1895	98½ 99½ ..	..
85	Do., 4½% .. 1898	84½ 85½ ..	..
41⅜	Do., 5% .. 1912	38¾ 40¾ ..	..
64⅜	Do., 5% .. 1913	64 65 ..	..
23	Do., Shanghai, 6%	20 22 ..	..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20 25 ..	..
31	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30 34 ..	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110 111 ..	..
73½	Egyptian Unified ..	73 75 ..	..
20⅞	French, 5%	20½ 21 ..	..
207	Do., 4%	203 207 ..	..
104½	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103½ ..	..
104¾	Corp. of Lis., 5%	104 105 ..	..
63¼	Met. Water "B" ..	66½ 67½ ..	..
67	Do., "A"	65¼ 66¼ ..	..
85½	Met. Cons., 3% ..	88½ 89½ ..	..
75¼	Do., 2½%	74 75 ..	..
64	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	64 65 ..	..
83¼	Do., 4% .. "B"	83½ 84½ ..	..
100¾	Do., 4¼%	98 99 ..	..
101¼	Do., 6% .. 1924	101¼ 102¼ ..	..
95	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94 95 ..	..
23	Mexican, 5%	21 23 ..	..
65	Peru, 6½% .. 1928	57 60 ..	..
88	Polish, 7%	84 86 ..	..
43½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	40½ 43½ ..	..
42¾	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½ 42½ ..	..
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1 2 ..	..
2½	Do., 5% .. 1906	1 2 ..	..
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	68 70 ..	-3
30½	Do., 7% .. 1930	27 29 ..	-2
105¾	Siamese, 5% .. 1924 ..	105½ 106¾ ..	..
104	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	9½ 10¼ ..	..
63	Uruguay, 5½% ..	62 63 ..	-1½
5	Peruvian Corporation	4¼ 5¼ ..	-¼
35¾	Do., Preference ..	7/16 34¼ 35¼ ..	-¼
102⅛	German Potash, 7% ..	100 101 ..	-1½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

70¾	Great Western ..	70 71 ..	-½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	85 85 ..	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99½ 100⅝ ..	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93¼ 94¼ ..	+¼
53¼	L. Mid. and Scottish..	53 54 ..	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼ 82¾ ..	+½
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77½ 78½ ..	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	60⅝ 61½ ..	..
6¼	L. and N. East., Def.	6 6½ ..	..
17⅜	Do., Pref.	16½ 17⅜ ..	+¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56 59 ..	+½
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	71½ 72⅝ ..	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67 68 ..	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	38⅛ 40 ..	..
73	Metropolitan	70½ 72 ..	-¾
75	Met. Dist.	75 76 ..	..
22⅝	Southern, Def. ..	22¼ 22¾ ..	+¼
65	Do., Prefd.	64 65 ..	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84 85 ..	+¾
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 100 ..	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	86½ 87½ ..	..
23/10½	Underground, 5% ..	23/3 23/9 ..	-3d
104¼	Do., Income	103½ 105 ..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

65	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	59 61 ..	-1
—	Argentine, Gt. West. ..	73½ 75½ ..	-½
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	26½ 28½ ..	..
83	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	78 79 ..	-1½
81⅛	B.A. and Pacific ..	78 79 ..	-1
65	B.A. Western	65½ 65½ ..	..
183	Canadian Pacific ..	180 181 ..	-2
70	Central Argentine ..	66 67 ..	..
77¼	Central Uruguay ..	76 78 ..	-1
17	Cordoba Central ..	15 17 ..	..
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	23 25 ..	..
31	Costa Rica	30 32 ..	..
79	Entre Rios	70 75 ..	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10 15 ..	..
29	Leopoldina	22 24 ..	-2
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½ ..	..
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2⅝ 3⅜ ..	..
163	San Paulo	140 150 ..	+5
6	United of Havana ..	4 6 ..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7 ..	..	Lloyds, A ..	65/6 ..	..
Alexanders	66/6 ..	..	Martins ..	7½ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅞ ..	-⅛	Nat. Bk. Ind. C.	12 ..	..
Bk. of Aust.	11½ ..	..	Midland, 4%	77/0 ..	+1/0
B.A.E. & S.A.	6⅝ ..	..	Do. .. 12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	63 ..	-½	(£3 10s. pd.)	9½ ..	+⅛
Bk. of N.S.W.	51 ..	-¼	National ..	2⅜ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z.	51/6 ..	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10¾ ..	..
Barclays, A	8⅛ ..	..	Nat. Egypt ..	2¾ ..	..
Do., B	56/6 ..	..	Nat. India ..	3½ ..	..
Do., D.C.O.	28/6 ..	..	Nat. Prov., £4	13⅜ ..	+⅛
B. Overseas	5¼ ..	..	Ryl. of Can.	63 ..	..
Can. Comm.	50 ..	-¼	Ryl. of Scot.	345 ..	..
Char. India	17¼ ..	..	Union of Aust.	8⅝ ..	+⅛
District ..	65/0 ..	+2/6	Un. of Aust.	8⅝ ..	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5¼ ..	..	Un. Discount	91⅜ ..	-⅛
Hambros ..	8¾ ..	..	Westminster	78/3 ..	..
Hongkong ..	108½ ..	+½	Do., S1 ..	52/3 ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅜ ..	..	Phoenix, Ldn.	14⅜ ..	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝* ..	+⅛	Prudential ..	23¾ ..	..
Britannic ..	15 ..	..	Do., " B " ..	56/0 ..	..
Com. Un. ..	23⅞ ..	..	Royal	71⅝ ..	+⅛
Eagle Star ..	11⅞ ..	..	R. Exchange ..	68 ..	..
Employ'rs Liab.	17½ ..	..	Scottish "A" ..	13⅝ ..	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	15⅜ ..	..	Sun	70/0 ..	..
Guardian ..	10⅜ ..	..	Sun Insur. ..	..	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27 ..	..	£1 (£4 pd.)	74/0 ..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	5⅝ ..	..	Sun Life	51½ ..	..
N. Deft. & M.	25 ..	..	Ty'ne (50/-) ..	8¾ ..	..
Nthn. Assur.	16⅛ ..	+⅛			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	6d ..	..	Ind. Cotton ..	1⅜ ..	..
Bleachers ..	16/9 ..	-3d	Fine Spinners	19/0 ..	..
Borax, Def. ..	12⅜ ..	..	Hoyle, 2 ..	3/6 ..	..
Brad. Dyers	19/6 ..	..	Imp. Chem.	19/10⅛ ..	-1d
Brit. Celanese	8/3 ..	-6d	Do., Def. ..	5/6 ..	-1d
Do., Ind. Pf.	9/0 ..	-1d	Do., Pf. ..	1/9 ..	..
B. Col. Dyers	3/6 ..	..	Linen Thread	16⅛ ..	..
Brit. Baka ..	4/9 ..	..	Lister	12/9 ..	..
Calico Print.	8/0 ..	..	Peters & Ki.	8/9 ..	..
Can. Celanese	3⅜ ..	..	Sylvads	16/3 ..	..
Cr'tje Amor.	3⅞ ..	-⅛	Turner & Ux.	12⅜ ..	..
Coats	57/6 ..	-3d	Salts (Saltaire)	2/6 ..	..
Cook, Son ..	6/9 ..	..	Snia Viscosa	7/0 ..	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜ ..	-⅛	Wardle& Dar	11⅛ ..	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	21/0 ..	-6d	Hydro Elec.	55 ..	-1⅛
Atlas	24/9 ..	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/6 ..	..
Bamfords Tu.	26 ..	..	Metro. Vick.	40/9 ..	..
Brunner&M.	50/9 ..	-6d	Do., Ltd. Ord.	55⅜ ..	+1
Bruce, Peeb.	20 ..	-1⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	79⅛ ..	..
Brit. Insul.	67/6 ..	-1/6	Mid. Counties	26/3⅛ ..	-1½
Bruch Elec.	10⅝ ..	..	N'v'le Elec.	22/6 ..	..
Callenders ..	25/0 ..	..	Perak River	6/3 ..	..
City of Lond.	21/3 ..	..	Pirelli	21/6 ..	..
Crompt'n Lond.	44/6 ..	..	Teleg. Const.	19 ..	..
English Elec.	11/0 ..	..	Vic. Falls ..	5 ..	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/9 ..	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/6 ..	+3d
Hisley's Tel.	5⅛ ..	..	Yorkshire ..	32/6 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	8/3 ..	..	Imperial Tob.	4⅝ ..	-⅛
Am.-Dwrd. Df	3/6 ..	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	59/0 ..	..
Apollinaris ..	7/0 ..	..	Int. Nickel ..	19¾ ..	-¼
Asd. Cement	24/10½ ..	-½d	Kreuger & T.	25⅞ ..	-¼
Bovril, Def.	39/0 ..	..	Lautaro, Pf.	21⅝ ..	-⅛
Brit. Alum.	39/4½ ..	..	Do., Def'w'rs	5½ ..	-⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	2⅝ ..	-⅛	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/6 ..	+1½d
Brit. & S. Pac.	14/0 ..	..	Liverpool Nit.	7/6 ..	-6d
Brit. Match	24/5 ..	..	London Brick	39/9 ..	-9d
Brit. Oil Cake	29/5 ..	+5d	Manbré G.Df.	15/0 ..	..
Brit. Port Cm	2⅛ ..	-⅛	Marconi Mar.	1⅜ ..	-⅛
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0 ..	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅜ ..	-⅛
Cash&W'b"	12 ..	..	Mather & P.	1⅜ ..	..
Do., 7½%"A"	22⅛ ..	-1	Natrn.M.& G.	1⅞ ..	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	71½ ..	-1	New Tam'g'l	15/0 ..	..
Carreras "A"	6¾ ..	-¼	P. & O., Def.	44/0 ..	..
Col. Graph ..	2¾ ..	-⅛	Phillips (O.)	20/0 ..	-9d
Crittall ..	23/6 ..	..	Pinchin J'son	41/6 ..	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	10 7½ ..	-1½d	Prim. Hldgs.	23/6 ..	-6d
Cunard St'm	18/9 ..	-5d	Royal Mail ..	15 ..	..
Dunlop Rbr.	10/6* ..	-1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/6 ..	..
E.Kent(y.G.B.	17 7½ ..	+3d	Sth. Met. Gas	105 ..	..
Finlay, Jas.	80/9 ..	-9d	Spillers ..	21/0 ..	..
Furness, W.	53/6 ..	..	Swed.Mtch.B	14¼* ..	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19 11⅞ ..	+1½d	Tarapaca Nit.	5/6 ..	-6d
Gaumont Br.	11/9 ..	-3d	Turner & Ni.	57/6 ..	-7½d
Globe Tel. ..	1¼ ..	..	Ltd. Dairies	32 11½ ..	..
Gramophone ..	2⅛ ..	-⅛	Un. Molasses	20/0 ..	-3d
Harris'nd& C.	41⅜ ..	+⅛	Unilever ..	29⅜ ..	..
Imp. Con.Gas	350 ..	..	Utd.Tob. (S.)	31⅝ ..	-1⅛
Imp. Smelt.	12/9* ..	..	Wall Paper D	44/0 ..	-3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3/9 ..	-1½d	Howard & B.	⅝ ..	..
Armstrong ..	0/6 ..	..	Lambert ..	31/6 ..	..
Babcock&W.	54/0 ..	-3d	Nmse & Ptns.	1 4½ ..	+1½d
Baldwins ..	2/5 ..	+1⅛	Platt Bros. ..	4/0 ..	..
Bengal	6/6 ..	-3d	Powell, Duff.	7/6 ..	..
B.S.A. ..	10/0 ..	..	Riehds. West	2/9 ..	..
Bolsover ..	16/0 ..	..	Ruston & H.	3/6 ..	..
Bowes(John)	3/0 ..	..	S. Speakman	8/9 ..	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0 ..	..	Staveley ..	20 7½ ..	+1½d
Consett	6/3 ..	-1½d	Stew.&L., Def	22/6 ..	-6d
Cory (Wm.)	58/9 ..	..	S. Durham ..	20/0 ..	..
Dorman Long	4/6 ..	-1½d	Swan Hunter	20/6 ..	-1½d
Ebbw Vale ..	0/7½ ..	..	Tata, Def. ..	9/7 ..	..
Guest, Keen	52/6 ..	-9d	Thomas, R. ..	1/9 ..	..
Haddfields ..	7/0 ..	..	Vickers	7/3 ..	..
Harld.&W.P.	5/3 ..	-3d	Weardale Df.	17/3 ..	..
Hopkinson ..	1⅛ ..	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	33/9 ..	-2/3	National Bus	23/0 ..	-9d
Dennis Bros.	37/6 ..	-2/-	Rolls-Royce	40/9 ..	..
Ford	63/9 ..	-1/3	Rover (8/0)	5/9 ..	-6d
Guy Motors	12/0 ..	..	Singer ..	21/3 ..	-9d
Humber	17/0 ..	..	S.T.D., Pref.	6/3 ..	-6d
Imp.Airways	18/9* ..	-10d	Smith's, Def.	3/9 ..	..
Ireland	25/9 ..	-1/-	Thornycroft ..	27/6 ..	-1/6
Lucas, J. ..	69/3 ..	+1/0	Til. & Brit. ..	44/6 ..	..
Morris,'31-'41	21/0 ..	..	T.S. Motors ..	9/3 ..	-3d
Napier, D. ..	10/7½ ..	..	Tilling, T. ..	41⅜ ..	-1⅛

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/0 ..	..	Hoare	52/9 ..	..
Barclay Perk.	26/3 ..	..	Ind. Coope ..	62/0 ..	..
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0 ..	..	Mann's	57/0 ..	..
Bost'n Ho.	55/0 ..	-3d	Meux's & R.	55/0 ..	..
C.of Lon.,Df.	11/6 ..	-6d	S. African ..	60/0 ..	..
Courage	61/0 ..	..	Taylor Wkr.	32/6 ..	..
Distillers ..	60/9 ..	..	Walker, P.&C	17/6 ..	..
Guinness ..	101/3 ..	-3d	Watney, Def.	55/6 ..	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/3 ..	..	Lewis, Pld. ..	45/0*	+3d
Angle-Amer.	2⅞ ..	..	Lipton	4/6 ..	-1d
An.-French ..	1⅛ ..	..	Lyons, "A" ..	41⅜ ..	-1⅛
Brakpan	2⅝ ..	-1/6	Mozambique	8/0 ..	-6d
C.Mining, Rr.	12⅞ ..	-⅛	Natal N. Col.	2⅛ ..	..
City Deep ..	6/6 ..	..	New Jagers.	1⅜ ..	..
Cons. Diends	6/0 ..	..	New Modder.	2⅜ ..	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅛ ..	-⅛	New State A.	1⅛ ..	..
Cons. M.R. ..	15/3 ..	-6d	Nourse	11/0 ..	..
Cons. M. Sel.	11/3 ..	-6d	Randf'n E. ..	11/9 ..	-6d
Crown	3⅛ ..	..	Rand Mines ..	21⅛ ..	..
Daggafontein	1⅝ ..	..	Rand Select.	7/9 ..	-⅛
De Beers, D.	6⅛ ..	..	Rmb. Deep B.	8/6 ..	-6d
Durban Deep	12/9 ..	-3d	S.A. Town. ..	7/6 ..	..
East Geduld.	2⅛ ..	-⅛	S.W. Africa ..	2⅝ ..	..
East Rand ..	9/6 ..	-3d	Springs	21⅝ ..	-1⅛
Geduld	5⅞ ..	-⅛	Sub-Nigel ..	2⅜ ..	-⅛
Gen. Mining	2⅜ ..	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅛ ..	..
Govt. Areas	1⅛ ..	..	Union Corp.	25¼ ..	-⅛
J'b'g C'mal'm	34/0 ..	-6d	V. Ryn Deep	1⅜ ..	..
Knights	10/0 ..	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 11/16 ..	..
Langlaagte ..	23/0 ..	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7 4½ ..	-3d
Meyer & C. ..	2⅝ ..	..	West Springs	13/9 ..	-3d

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	8/6 ..	-1½d	L. Asiatic ..	2 7½ ..	..
Ass.-Dutch ..	22/9 ..	+3d	Lamut	1⅛ ..	..
Ass.-Java ..	1/0 ..	..	Malacca	1 11⅜ ..	..
An.-Malay ..	5⅛ ..	+1⅛	Malayalam ..	15/9 ..	..
Bah Lias ..	4⅛ ..	..	Mendaris ..	10/0 ..	..
Bajoe Kidoel	18/1⅜ ..	..	Merlimau ..	1/3 ..	..
Batu Tiga ..	1 11⅜ ..	..	Pataling ..	1⅜ ..	..
Bertam Cons.	2/4½ ..	..	Perak	2/0 ..	+1½d
Bukit Mert'm	1/4½ ..	..	RembauJelei	15/0 ..	..
Castlefield ..	3/0 ..	..	Rubber Tst.	23/6 ..	+3d
Cons. Malay	2/9 ..	..	Sarawak ..	9⅛ ..	..
Duff Devt. ..	2⅛ ..	..	Selangor Un.	1/0 ..	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/3 ..	..	Semalah ..	12/6 ..	..
Grand Cent.	10/0 ..	..	Sialang	12/6 ..	..
GulaKalumpa.	1⅜ ..	+⅛	Straits Rbr. ..	⅝ ..	+⅛
Highlands ..	18/9 ..	..	Sum. Para ..	1/9 ..	..
Java Invest.	3⅛ ..	..	Tandjong ..	⅝ ..	..
Java United	1⅜ ..	..	Tanjong Mal.	3⅜ ..	..
Jurra&Carey	9/0 ..	+3d	Tebagoredjo	2⅛ ..	..
Kapar Para ..	1⅛ ..	+⅛	U. Serdang. ..	2/4½ ..	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅛ ..	..	U. Sua Bet'ng	1⅞ ..	..
Labu	1⅝ ..	+⅛	U. Sumatra ..	1/0 ..	..
Lanadron ..	6/3 ..	-7½d	U. Tembaga ..	1/0 ..	..
Linggi	1 11⅛ ..	..	Vallambrosa ..	7/9 ..	..

TEA

Assal. Est. ..	18 ..	..	Eastn. Prod.	5⅜ ..	..
An.-Ceylon ..	26/3 ..	..	Empire	37/0 ..	..
Assam Co. ..	30/6 ..	-1d	Galaha	2¼ ..	..
Assam Froni	1⅛ ..	-6d	Imperial Tea	51/3 ..	-1/3
Bogaw't'awa	3⅝ ..	+⅛	Jhansie	48/6 ..	-6d
Bramap'tra	30½ ..	..	Jokai	3⅜ ..	-⅛
Brit. Indian	2⅜ ..	..	Jorehaut ..	2⅛ ..	-⅛
Bukit. Beta	1 37/8 ..	-1⅛	Lanka Plant.	40/0 ..	..
Carolina ..	2½ ..	-⅛	Lebong	5⅜ ..	..
Ceylon Plant	95/0 ..	..	Lancia	12/6 ..	-6d
Chargola ..	⅝ ..	..	Makum	33/0 ..	+6d
Chirwa	2⅝ ..	-⅛	Nedeem	43/0 ..	-9d
Cons. T. & L.	20¼ ..	..	New Dimbula	2⅜ ..	-⅛
Darjeeling ..	5 ..	-⅛	Nuwara Eliya	5⅞ ..	-⅛
Darj. Cons. ..	3½ ..	-⅛	Pabbojan ..	5/16 ..	..
Deundi	16/9 ..	..	Scot. T. & L.	3 ..	..
Doors	47/0 ..	-3d	Singlo	2/16 ..	..
Doom Doom	4 ..	..	Travancore ..	2⅜ ..	..
Eastn. Assam	5⅞ ..	-2/-	Upper Assam	58/0 ..	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	12/7½ ..	-3d	Lobitos	11⅝ ..	-⅛
A.-Egypt'n. B.	2⅝ ..	..	Mex. Eagle ..	9 4½ ..	-3d
A.-Persian ..	5⅞ ..	-⅛	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..	..
Apex Trin. ..	15/5 ..	-3d	Phoenix Utah	8/0 ..	..
Attock	1⅝ ..	..	R. Dutch ..	27½ ..	-½
Brit. Borneo	6/9 ..	-3d	Shell	44⅝ ..	-1⅝
Brit. Burmah	4/0 ..	..	Spies (Z.) ..	0/4½ ..	..
Brit.Coast., Pf	1/5 ..	..	Steaua Rom.	6/0 ..	..
Burmah	3⅛ ..	-⅛	Trinidad C.	2/0 ..	..
Canad. Eagle	7/10½ ..	-1½d	Trinidad L.	1⅞ ..	-⅛
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½ ..	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/7½ ..	-1½d
Creole	19/3 ..	-3d	Ural Caspian	0/5 ..	..
Kern River ..	53/0 ..	-3d	V.O.C., Ord.	11⅛ ..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/6 ..	..	Modder. B.	12/0 ..	..
Anglo-Amer.	2⅞ ..	..	Modder.Dep.	1⅜ ..	..
An.-French ..	1⅛ ..	..	Modder. East	1⅜ ..	..
Brakpan	2⅝ ..	-1/6	Mozambique	8/0 ..	-6d
C.Mining, Rr.	12⅞ ..	-⅛	Natal N. Col.	2⅛ ..	..
City Deep ..	6/6 ..	..	New Jagers.	1⅜ ..	..
Cons. Diends	6/0 ..	..	New Modder.	2⅜ ..	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅛ ..	-⅛	New State A.	1⅛ ..	..
Cons. M.R. ..	15/3 ..	-6d	Nourse	11/0 ..	..
Cons. M. Sel.	11/3 ..	-6d	Randf'n E. ..	11/9 ..	-6d
Crown	3⅛ ..	..	Rand Mines ..	21⅛ ..	..
Daggafontein	1⅝ ..	..	Rand Select.	7/9 ..	-⅛
De Beers, D.	6⅛ ..	..	R

Brit. Assets, 41/2 Pref., 85/ 5
City and Internat., 100/ x.d.
Deb. (Imp., 5% Pref., 80
Russian, Amer. and Gen., 4% Deb., 77½
For. and Colonial, 3% Pref., 96††
Do., 5% Deb., 99/6
Gen. Con. Pref., 100 88
Globe Telegraph, 14/
Gornhill Ins. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 87½ 4½ ½
Guardian, 5% Deb., 93/ x.d.
Gt. Northern, 5% Deb., 94
Guardian, 4½% Pref., 84
Internat. Investment, 4½% Preltd., 75½
Invest. Trust, 4½ 4½
Provd. Trust and New York, 264
Law and Provincial, 136½ 6
Mercantile, 330
Do., 4% Pref., 96½†† ¼ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 76½
Merchants, 260†
Do., 4% Pref., 73†
Metropolitan, 295
Nelson, 14/6 -/1
New York and Gen., 5% Deb., 93½
Northern Twenty-Nine, 90†† 41†
Palatine, 12/9 -/9
Scottish Tea and Rubber, 17/6
Scottish Ud., 5% Pref., 90
Second Guardian, 5% Deb., 97 6½†† 7½
Second Lond. Scott. Amer., 110
Do., 5% Pref., 85½
Second Scottish Invest., 5% Deb., 94½
Second Scottish, 82½ ½
Third Union 4½% Pref., 86½††
Do., 4% Deb., 80

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

London and Holyrood, 5% Deb. (iss. at 95, £25 pd.), 25½†† ½
London and New York, New, 52/-

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth Secs., "A" -/5½
Babcock and Wilcox, 54/3 -/3 3/7½
Bolckow, 2/0½
Do., Non-Convert. 6½% Deb., 58½
Do., Convert. 6½% Deb., 58½
Bristol, 6/3½
Bwr. Peacock, 5½% Pref., 12/6
Cammell, Laird, -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 1/6
Do., 5% Deb., 98/ 38 6
Consett, 6/6†† 6/
Cory (Wm.), 58/9
Dorman, Long, 2/3 -/6
Do., Pref., 7/01 8/0½
Do., 6% Pref., 14/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 96½†† 72 6½ 7
Ebbw Vale, 7% Pref., -/6 -/7½
Do., 6% Debs., 56
Guest, Keen, 33/3†† 2/6 -/7½ -/9 -/6½ -/6 -/3 -/3
Do., 4% Deb., 80½ -/ ½
Holland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/- -/3 /6 4/9 5/-
Lambert, 31/6 -/6½ -/9
Lough, 5½% Deb., 102 ¾ ½
North Brit. Locomotive, 5% Pref., 6/7½Δ
Pease and Partners, 1/6½ -/6 -/9½ -/5½
Powell-Duffryn, 7/3 -/6 -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 8/-
Ransom and Hornsby, 3/3½ -/3
Sh. Durham, 18/10½
Savelsy, 20/7½ -/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debtd., 22/6
Summers, 7½% Pref., 16/7½ -/3
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 20/9
Thomas, 1/9
Do., 6½% Pref. (1st), 9/- 7/9
United Steels, 154½ 5¼ 4 4¼ 5 5 5 4¾
Vickers, 7/1½ -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/11½
Do., 5% Preltd., 84 4½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1st), 17/11½ -/2½ -/4½
Do., Deb., 95
Do., 5½% Deb., 97½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Balfeld Iron Corp., 3/-
N.C. Metal, "A," 24/10½ -/10½
Sheepbridge Coal, 11/4½
Shirley, 2/3½ -/4½
Tredegar, 6% Debs., 90½

MINES

Anaconda, 7½ ¼ x.d.
Anaconda, 31/3 30/11½ -/3 -/9 -/9 -/6 -/9 30/- -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6½ 29/3
Bechuanaland Explor., 5/9½
Camp Bird, 6% Pref. (free of tax), 7/10½
Cons. of Sth. Africa, 22/6 1/10½ 3/4 8/4
Cons. Main Reef, 6/6 -/4 -/9
Consl. Selection, 10/9
De Beers Consd., 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½ ½ ½
Do., Def. (Bearer), 4½ 2½ ½ ½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/7½†† 1/10½ 70/- 70/- -/7½ 70/- 68/9 70/- -/7½
Globe and Phœnix, 13/11½ -/3 -/3½
London Tin Corp., 5/7½ -/3 -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/9½ -/9 -/3 -/7½ 6/5 -/6½ -/6
Do., 7½% Pig. Pref., 5/3½ 4/ -/11½ 5/- -/3 -/7½ -/3 -/3 4/10½ -/9½ -/10½
Mexican Eagle, 3 3/8 3/9 -/4/-
Myaure, 10/9
New Jagersfontein, 25/-†† 5/-
Oversee of India, 8/11½
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/7
Pahang Consd., 6/9½ 7/- 6/10½
Rio Tinto, 31½†† ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 30½
Sh. John del Rey, 17/- -/4½
Tanganyika Concessions, 31/- 30/- 29/4½ 30/- 1/11½ 29/4½ -/6
Tharsis (Bearer), 71/10½ -/10½
Utah, 53/-†† 4/-†† 6/6 -/3 5/- 5/-
Van Ryn, 8/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe, New, 1/11½ -/11††
Gt. Boulder Prop., -/10½ -/10½
Lake View and Star, 7/6½ -/4½ -/6½ 7/- -/3 -/6 -/11½ -/11½ -/1½ -/3 -/3
Mount Isa, 10/4½
South Kalgurli, 4/11½ -/6 -/7½ -/9
Wiluna, 14/- 13/10½ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/10½ 16/- -/3 15/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Amaro in Bolivia, 22/6
Assoc. Mining and Finance, 1/7½ -/9
Angrin, 11/3
Bin Cavan, -/10½††
Burma Corp., 11/10½ 12/- 11/10½ 12/-
Burma Corp., 6/4½ -/6 -/5¼ -/5½ -/7½ -/5¼ -/6 -/5¼ -/9 -/10½
B Con. Gn., 3/4 -/2 -/3
Gwerny, 2/6††
Hongkong, 13/6†† -/8¼
Indian Copper, 1/2¼ -/2 -/2
Ipoh, 5/3½
Kongo, 10/3††
Malayan Dredging, 15/4½†† 14/4½
Mexico Corp. of Canada, 2/-
Mining Trust, 6/8†† -/4½ 7/10½ 8/3
N. Broken Hill, 28/10½ 30/- 2 29/-
Northcroker, 1/4 -/3
Powers, 13/6†† -/3†† 14/-†† 13/- -/9
Petaling, 7/6
Rhodes Certificate, 7/10½
S. American Copper, 1/3
Sth. Malayan Tin, 5/6†† -/9 -/10½ 9/1½ 8/9 9/- -/1½
Tronoh, 28/6 -/1½ 6/6
Waihi Grand, -/3 -/3
Waihi Gold, 4/-
Zinc, 10/3†† -/3½ -/1½
Do., 7% Pref., 14/4½†† -/3††
Powell, 1/3
Powell-Duffryn, 7/3 -/6 -/3
Rio Tinto, 13 1½ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6
Rio Tinto Co., 17/4½ 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

Africa and European, 14/10½ 15/- -/4½ 14/10½ 15/-
Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 17/11½ 18/6 -/4½ -/6 -/7½
Bantam, 52/9
Barnato M'Kubwa, 9/- 9/- -/3 9/- 8/6† 9/3½ -/3 -/7½ -/7½ 8/11½ 9/1½ 8/10½
Can and Motor, 14/3½††
Cons. Mines Prop., 9/9††
Cons. Main Reef, (Bearer), 13½ ½
Do., Def., 6/-
Crocodile (Transvaal), 16/4½
Consd. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 6/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/10½ -/9 6/-
Consd. Main Reef, 16/6½ -/9
Crown Mines, 76/12 -/9½ 2/6
Daggafontein, 28/3½†† -/3
Dominion Reef, 2/7½ 2/-
Ed. Rand Prop., 9/††† -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/7½ -/3 -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/9
Gold Fields Amal., 7/6 -/6 -/3½ -/7½
Cent. Gold Areas (Middelburgh) Consl., 31/- 30/-
H.E. Prop. (New), 7- 6/3½ -/10½
Ivory Consl., 34/3 -/6 4/- 3/10½ 4/1½ 4/- 4/-
Langlaagte Estate, 17/6
Langlaagte Concessions, 2/3†† /32 -/2½ -/3
Lost and Ridderzicht, 1/4½
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 3/4½
Lyd., 3/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/4½
Middelvlei, 2/- R. 12/-†† 11/9††† -/9
Modder B., 5/3 5/- 2/1½ -/11½ 50/7½ -/7½ 1/3 -/10½ 5/- 4/7½ 5/- 3/7½
New Era Consd., 5/-††
New Rhodesian, 2/6½
New Jagersfontein, 25/-†† 5/-
Oversee of India, 8/11½
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/7
Pahang Consd., 6/9½ 7/- 6/10½
Rio Tinto, 31½†† ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 30½
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Wiluna, 14/- 13/10½ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/10½ 16/- -/3 15/3

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Rhodes Certificate, 7/10½
S. American Copper, 1/3
Sth. Malayan Tin, 5/6†† -/9 -/10½ 9/1½ 8/9 9/- -/1½
Tronoh, 28/6 -/1½ 6/6
Waihi Gold, 4/-
Waihi Grand, -/3 -/3

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ENGLISH and DUTCH MEAT COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the holders of the First Mortgage Debentures of English and Dutch Meat Company, Limited, secured by Trust Deed (hereinafter called "the Principal Trust Deed") and a Deed supplemental thereto, dated the 24th day of May, 1923, and the 22nd day of June, 1927, respectively, and respectively made between the said Company of the one part and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, Trustees, of the other part, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Monday the 20th day of October, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing (with or without amendment) an Extraordinary Resolution as defined by the Third Schedule to the Principal Trust Deed the following Resolution, viz.:—

1. That notwithstanding anything contained in the Trust Deed (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Deed") dated the 24th day of May, 1923, and made between the Company of the one part and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Trustees"), of the other part, or the Supplemental Trust Deed (hereinafter referred to as "the Supplemental Trust Deed") dated the 22nd day of June, 1927, and made between the same parties, or the Extraordinary Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the First Mortgage Debenture Holders held on the 7th day of July, 1927 (hereinafter referred to as "the Resolutions of 1927"), sanction is hereby given to the modifications in the terms of the existing Lease, dated the 15th day of March, 1920, to Howard George Garrett, of Dominion House, Bartholomew Close, in the City of London, of the Company's premises and plant at Las Palmas in the Argentine Republic, and in the Agreement supplemental thereto, dated the 4th day of June, 1930, and made between the Company of the first part, the said Howard George Garrett of the second part, the Trustees of the third part, and Swift and Company, Limited, Armour and Company, Limited, and Union Cold Storage Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Guarantors") of the fourth part, which are contained in a letter dated the 14th of July, 1930, addressed to the Chairman of the Company and signed by the said Howard George Garrett, a copy of which letter has been submitted to this Meeting and signed for identification by the Chairman thereof, and sanction is hereby given to the grant to the said Howard George Garrett of an extension of the said Lease and plant upon the terms and conditions set out in such last-mentioned letter with such modifications, if any, therein as may be approved by the Trustees. Provided always that the rent thereunder be made payable to the Trustees, and that the Guarantors above referred to do jointly and severally agree in writing with the Company and with the Trustees (severally) that such modifications shall not prejudice or affect the liability of the Guarantors under their existing guarantee to the Company and the Trustees of the obligations of the said Howard George Garrett under the said existing Lease, and that such obligations of the said Howard George Garrett under such extended Lease when granted are guaranteed to the Company and the Trustees (severally) by the Guarantors, jointly and severally.

2. That, notwithstanding as aforesaid the Trustees shall out of the accumulations of rent and interest thereon and other funds, if any, in their hands on the 1st of July, 1930, make the following payments, that is to say:—

(i) Pay to the said Howard George Garrett for account of the Company the sum of £10,000 referred to in paragraph (b) of his said letter dated the 14th day of July, 1930.

(ii) Pay to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for account of the Company the sum of £23,442 19s. 0d., such sum to be paid (a) in satisfaction of the balance of the income-tax in respect of the rent received by the Trustees prior to the 1st of July, 1930, under the existing Lease above mentioned remaining after deducting therefrom the amount of the income-tax deducted from or allowed to the Company on the First Mortgage Debentures (hereinafter referred to as "the Debentures") as has prior to the said 1st of July been paid or provided by the Trustees out of such rent, and (b) on account of arrears of income-tax payable by the Company in respect of its assessable profits, exclusive of the said rent.

(iii) Pay to the Company the sum of £9,000 which the Company will apply in preserving, protecting, replacing, repairing and insuring the premises and plant for the time being of the Company and its subsidiaries, in paying any head office expenses of the Company, and for the general purposes of its undertaking.

3. All rent and other moneys from time to time payable to the Trustees under the existing Lease and which are from time to time received by them subsequent to the 1st of July, 1930, and all rent and other moneys from time to time payable to the Trustees under the extended Lease, and which are from time to time received by them together with any balance of the moneys in their hands after making the payments referred to in paragraph 2 hereof, shall be applicable by them in the following order and manner:—

First, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the Trustees.

Secondly, in paying or making provision for the payment of the half-yearly instalments of interest due, or accruing due, at the date of the receipt of such rent or other moneys by the Trustees, with power to the Trustees to pay thereout such sums as may be necessary to enable the Company to pay such instalment of interest when due, or to refund to the Company any such instalment of interest if previously paid, but so that the Trustees shall be entitled to deduct from any such instalment the income-tax thereon at the proper rate.

Fourthly, provided the said Lease and the extended Lease, or either of them, shall then be in force, in paying in each of the years ending on the 30th June, 1931, 1932, and 1933, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for account of the Company the sum of £5,000, and in the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1933, the sum of £2,500 on account of the arrears of income-tax now due from the Company to the said Commissioners.

Fifthly, in paying to the Company in the calendar year commencing on the 31st December, 1931, and in each succeeding year during the continuance of the said Lease and extended Lease, or either of them, the sum of £16,000 which the Company will apply in preserving, protecting, maintaining, and insuring the premises and plant for the time being of the Company and its subsidiary Companies, in paying any head office expenses of the Company, and for the general purposes of its undertaking.

4. The Trustees shall in so far as the balance from time to time of the moneys in their hands remaining after paying or providing for the payments specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof shall be sufficient for the purpose, apply in the year 1930 and in each succeeding year during the continuance of the existing Lease and of the extended Lease, or either of them, a sum of approximately £5,000 (in addition in the year 1930 to the sums already applied by them for the purpose) in the purchase in the market of Debentures at a price of not exceeding £80 per Debenture, plus accrued interest in so far as the Debentures can be so obtained, and may at their discretion either apply any further part of such balance in purchasing further Debentures in the market at not exceeding the price and in manner aforesaid, or may accumulate and invest the same in British Treasury Bills, or in one or more of the investments on which capital moneys are by the Principal Deed authorized to be invested, with power to vary and transpose investments, or may place the same on deposit with some Bank or Discount Company, and, subject as aforesaid, retain the same until the expiration or earlier termination of the existing Lease or extended Lease whichever shall expire or terminate last, and shall then apply the same in such one or more of the following ways as the Trustees may in their absolute discretion think fit, namely:—

(i) In or towards putting the Company's premises at Las Palmas in working order;

(ii) In or towards restarting and carrying on the business of the Company;

(iii) In or towards paying not exceeding one full half-year's interest on the Debentures and the income-tax on such interest;

(iv) In or towards paying to the Company on its undertaking to apply the same exclusively for one or more of the purposes aforesaid; or

(v) In redeeming the Debentures in the same manner as if the same formed a part of the sinking fund referred to in Clause 3 of the conditions endorsed on the Debentures.

5. Nothing in this Resolution contained shall operate so as to release the Company from its obligation to pay to the Debenture Holders the interest on the Debentures held by them at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum by equal half-yearly instalments in accordance with the provisions of the Principal Trust Deed the Supplemental Trust Deed, or the said Debentures themselves and the conditions endorsed thereon and the coupons annexed thereto respectively.

6. Save as aforesaid anything contained in the Principal Deed, the Supplemental Trust Deed, or the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the Company shall not be under any obligation to pay to the Trustees moneys provided by Clause 3 (a) of the said conditions the sum of £45,000 together with a sum equal to a premium of £2 10s. 0d. per cent. thereon in the year 1930, or in any subsequent year throughout the period during which the existing Lease and the extended Lease, referred to in Clause 1 of this Resolution, or either of them, shall be subsisting. Such non-payment shall not render the principal moneys and premium represented by the Debentures payable or the security constituted by the Principal Deed, as varied by the Supplemental Trust Deed, enforceable. Provided always that the amount of the dividend paid on the Ordinary Shares shall only be operative until the expiration of the term of the said Lease, and (if and when granted) the term of the extended Lease, or until the 31st December, 1933, whichever shall be earlier.

7. In case there shall be any inconsistency between the provisions of this Resolution and the provisions of the Resolutions of 1927 the provisions of this Resolution shall prevail.

8. The Principal Deed shall be so modified as to include insurance with Lloyd's underwriters as one of the modes in which insurances of the mortgaged premises may be effected.

9. That this meeting authorises the Trustees to concur with the Company in the execution of a Supplemental Trust Deed containing such provisions modifying the provisions of the Principal Trust Deed and the Supplemental Trust Deed as modified by the Resolutions of 1927, and to make, execute and do and concur in all such documents, deeds and things as they may consider necessary or desirable to give effect to this Resolution.

10. That all bearers of any of the Debentures shall be bound to produce their Debentures and all unmatured coupons to the Company and permit a memorandum of the passing of the Resolutions of 1927 and this Resolution and of the execution of any such Supplemental Trust Deed as aforesaid to be indorsed on the Debentures within 30 days after notice calling for the production of such Debentures shall be advertised by the Company in manner provided by the Principal Deed.

The Debenture Holders present at the adjourned Meeting will form a quorum.

The original of the said letter dated the 14th July, 1930, is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours up to and including the 17th day of October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
L. WELLS, Secretary.

Holland House, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.
9th October, 1930.

At the Meeting the following persons only will be entitled to attend and vote: (a) Bearers of Debentures, who must produce such Debentures at the Meeting; (b) Bearers of deposit certificates in writing (which must be produced at the Meeting) issued by one of the following Banks:—

Midland Bank Limited, 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2; Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3; Lloyds Bank Limited, 72, Lombard-street, E.C.3; National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; Westminster Bank Limited, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.3;

and signed by one of such Banks, stating that the bearer of such certificate is entitled to the Debentures therein mentioned, specifying the same by number and stating that the same have been deposited with such Bank and will remain so deposited until after the conclusion of the Meeting.

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA MANUFACTURA de TABACOS PARDO & CIA., Ltda.
Ertegers, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, are instructed to publish the following announcement:—

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Shareholders are informed that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held at the Offices of the Company, Calle Defensa No. 1220, Buenos Aires, on Friday, the 10th October, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of treating the following Agenda:—

(1) To read and consider the Report, Balance-Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, and Auditors' Report corresponding to the financial year ended the 30th June, 1930.

(2) Distribution of profits.

(3) To determine, in accordance with Articles 13 and 29 of the Articles of Association the number of Directors to represent each class of Shareholders until the next Ordinary General Meeting; to elect such Director or Directors as may be necessary to complete the number so determined; and to elect three Alternate Directors to hold office for one year; to appoint the Auditors and Sindico and two alternate Directors to hold office for one year to represent the Preference Shareholders.

(4) To elect Sindico and alternate Sindico to hold office for one year in accordance with Article 340 of the Commercial Code.

(5) To appoint two Shareholders from those present to approve and sign Minutes of the Meeting.

In order to be present at the Meeting, Shareholders must deposit their Share Warrants or Certificates of Deposit of same issued by Banks of this City (Buenos Aires) in the Offices of the Company, Calle Defensa No. 1220, Buenos Aires, not later than three days before the Meeting.

Shareholders not resident in Argentina may deposit their Share Warrants with the Bankers, Erlangers, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, with similar antidepiation to the date of the Meeting as Shareholders resident in Argentina, and may obtain representation by proxies appointed either by cable sent by the same Bankers to the Sindico at the Offices of the Company in Buenos Aires, or by Power of Attorney in due form. (Article 28 of the Articles of Association.)

By Order of the Board.
PEDRO PICCARDO, President.

Buenos Aires, 5th September, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANCHOR CABLE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By order,
HOWARD FOULDS, Secretary.
Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the LONDON REGISTER of the 4½ per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st November, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for the half-year's interest, due 1st proximo.

By Order,
BROWN, SHIPLEY and COMPANY, London Registrars, Founder's-court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

DALGETY and COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the 4 per CENT. IRREDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th October to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order,
C. D. MACKINTOSH GOW, Secretary.
65-68, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. 10th October, 1930.

NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th October, 1930, to the 8th November, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of the Warrants for the Interim Dividend, payable 15th November, 1930.
Dated this 17th day of October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
EVELYN BOYS, Secretary.
Northmet House, Southgate, N.14.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th October to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of the half-yearly Dividend on the 31st August, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
A. A. PURCHASE, Secretary.
125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

THE INDUSTRIAL and GENERAL TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to the 4½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and the Ordinary Stock, and also the REGISTER of MEMBERS, will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CLEMENT H. THOMAS, Secretary.
1, Pinners Hall, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. 9th October, 1930.

THE ALLIANCE INVESTMENT COMPANY, Ltd.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. I. HINKLY, Secretary.
3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C. 9th October, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE RUSSIAN CORPORATION, Limited.
The Directors recommend a DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Stock, subject to audit, of 4 per cent. less income-tax at 4s. 6d. per £ for year ended 30th September, 1930 (3 per cent. for previous year).

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOAN, 1923-1943.
BRITISH TRANCHE.
Notice is hereby given that the undernoted AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SIX per CENT. GUARANTEED STERLING BONDS amounting to £249,200, say, Two Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred Pounds, nominal, have been DRAWN this day at the Bank of England by lot for redemption in accordance with the provisions of Section b Sub-Section 5 of the General Bond securing the Loan, in the presence of duly appointed representatives of the Trustees of the Loan, of the Austrian Government, and of the Bank of England.
The Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on or after 1st December, 1930, at the Bank of England, London. When presented for payment the Bonds must be accompanied by all the relative Coupons bearing date subsequent to 1st December, 1930, from which date interest on the Bonds will cease.
N.B.—Bonds must be presented for payment at the Dividend Pay Office, Bank of England, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3, and should be left three clear days for examination.

A BONDS of £100 EACH.

97	109	128	139	198	229	244
249	307	488	664	676	719	729
779	826	852	869	1032	1105	1200
1226	1279	1383	1442	1606	1667	1756
1804	1838	1901	1954	1955	2025	2026
2163	2224	2306	2321	2463	2605	2615
2621	2660	2689	2902	2903	2954	3003
3011	3210	3284	3291	3298	3335	3509
3524	3530	3551	3594	3617	3760	3781
3794	3924	3933	4070	4371	4445	4515
4498	4609	4687	4761	4872	4903	4920
4925	5068	5078	5083	5108	5120	5128
5175	5177	5198	5199	5214	5216	5241
5300	5330	5334	5455	5499	5506	5514
5527	5535	5539	5600	5614	5675	5684
5899	5941	6034	6117	6148	6214	6265
6349	6350	6359	6402	6438	6521	6546
6575	6619	6649	6757	6812	6823	6824
6834	6882	6926	7066	7138	7162	7216
7232	7339	7373	7393	7427	7431	7468
7471	7483	7498	7841	7865	7918	7933
8001	8021	8024	8137	8219	8270	8282
8321	8404	8407	8437	8447	8562	8762
8784	8952	8960	8997	9320	9400	9428
9446	9471	9536	9545	9551	9584	9599
9664	9702	9802	9813	9830	9929	9961
10000	10040	10060	10102	10184	10187	10289
10303	10327	10360	10370	10375	10418	10580
10668	10800	10814	10824	10862	10875	10934
11084	11075	11099	11161	11205	11219	11240
11423	11459	11516	11523	11584	11590	11628
11655	11666	11690	11745	11825	11844	11930
12076	12119	12209	12252	12348	12490	12511
12605	12606	12607	12637	12885	12959	12987
13008	13061	13085	13164	13185	13243	13256
13263	13272	13321	13433	13466	13514	13515
13562	13563	13565	13604	13618	13650	13675
13687	13691	13723	13739	13818	13821	13856
13875	13972	13974	13987	14097	14110	14153
14218	14219	14278	14352	14437	14479	14504
14505	14512	14517	14572	14700	14743	14767
14832	14866	14874	14985	15019	15020	15068
15139	15172	15184	15244	15438	15445	15527
15599	15655	15709	15751	15773	15824	15891
15928	15940	15946	15954	16005	16051	16097
16293	16326	16355	16405	16409	16428	16471
16494	16496	16527	16642	16663	16676	16830
16831	16873	16901	16913	17019	17032	17053
17121	17125	17140	17160	17183	17236	17247	17323
17500	17609	17841	17846	17863	17866	17891	17896
17895	17968	17989	18029	18068	18091	18172
18179	18237	18318	18424	18439	18448	18497
18522	18598	18605	18680	18733	18773	18786
18790	18895	18916	18969	19140	19182	19202
19242	19263	19287	19291	19303	19350	19354
19431	19463	19513	19522	19548	19625	19672
19694	19765	19798	19808	19837	19869	19876
19892	19920	19929	20078	20089	20094	20140
20158	20229	20248	20276	20278	20337	20372
20395	20449	20460	20504	20520	20522	20592
20594	20612	20819	20849	20858	20895	20902
20951	20953	20959	21041	21049	21053	21103
21106	21287	21350	21374	21417	21442	21450
21457	21458	21465	21510	21585	21615	21637
21685	21793	21825	21827	21834	21873	21930
22200	22354	22363	22367	22504	22510	22511
22574	22602	22618	22651	22671	22740	22758
22779	22787	22793	22798	22878	22917	23009
23051	23074	23083	23086	23104	23112	23119
23195	23283	23295	23320	23415	23555	23637
23659	23660	23689	23743	23783	23787	23795
23797	23829	23835	23870	23915	24015	24165
24171	24219	24244	24248	24457	24526	24619
24662	24672	24682	24689	24690	24833	24840
24852	24875	24888	24893	24896	24909	24943
24973	24980	25351	25388	25419	25443	25452
25481	25525	25571	25580	25643	25697	25722
25728	25805	25808	25809	25817	25818	25908
25989	25990	25997	26013	26018	26021	26030
26210	26262	26271	26292	26298	26302	26332
26334	26361	26422	26471	26488	26838	26859
26889	26913	26930	26987	26991	27191	27199
27233	27243	27252	27261	27303	27310	27319
27345	27385	27425	27441	27448	27481	27515
27525	27534	27538	27548	27573	27633	27651
27681	27721	27867	27887	27891	27914	27942
28043	28080	28150	28180	28209	28253	28327
28696	28716	28638	28702	28703	28709	28712
28713	28838	28856	28987	29003	29012	29103
29106	29116	29126	29134	29135	29141	29164
29167	29179	29230	29234	29236	29245	29285
29288	29297	29319	29329	29425	29493	29796
29814	29846	29974				

B BONDS of £500 EACH.

15	77	127	128	188	215	317
344	345	426	496	504	604	818
838	1015	1020	1086	1120	1127	1151
1185	1198	1272	1311	1351	1532	1704
1706	1719	1722	1779	1811	1825	1863
1866	1951	2012	2168	2294	2371	2372
2470	2645	2658	2665	2764	2849	3023
3039	3062	3149	3224	3342	3344	3352
3450	3576	3724	3738	3759	3818	3837
3857	3885	3983	4008	4031	4063	4066
4079	4089	4104	4108	4144	4157	4167
4185	4190	4212	4264	4282	4292	4339
4476	4486	4514	4517	4569	4792	4976
5069	5143	5153	5338	5344	5399	5483
5613	5665	5756	5771	5773	5777	5798
5850	5857	5873	5877	5882	5888	5897
5910	5913	5933	5934	5946	5962	5978
5993	5994	6025	6053	6179	6212	6330
6404	6407	6437	6749	6750	6779	6841
6882	6930	7011	7108	7176	7222	7226
7253	7270	7280	7314	7399	7428	7429
7533	7546	7734	8297	8335	8358	8376
8431	8438	8752	9234	9279	9301	9324
9326	9373	9402	9451	9515	9763	9767
9843	9899	9901	9915	9987	10051	10061
10125	10200	10242	10262	10348	10349	10361
10378	10421	10453	10459	10474	10473	10530
10533	10544	10547	10564	10689	10722	10971
11658	11669	11802	11822	11871	11978	11993

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

C BONDS of £1,000 EACH.

223	312	355	472	489	491	504
526	541	561	701	744	913	923
933	969	990	996	1005	1014	1239
1367	1371	1389	1401	1435	1444	1505
1507	1516	1583	1586	1596	1607	1612
1622	1664	1674	1695	1725	1734	1746
1875	2048	2256	2317	2442	2515	2557
2565	2566	2598	2605	2617	2621	2634
2714	2921	3044	3063	3141	3279	3371
3382	3426	3453	3471	3481	3495	3601
3614	3643	3818	3865	3885	3900	4148
4160	4169	4172	4704	4730	4938	

SUMMARY.

647	A Bonds of £100 each	= £64,700
203	B Bonds of £500 each	= 101,500
83	C Bonds of £1,000 each	= 83,000
		£249,200

Bank of England, 8th October, 1930.

ISLANDS of DENMARK LAND CREDIT ASSOCIATION FOUR per CENT. BONDS and FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. BONDS.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above Loan have been DRAWN for repayment on the 1st January, 1931, and may in due course be presented at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Those in brackets are outstanding from previous drawings.

4 Per CENT. FIRST SERIES.

Letter A, 2,000 Kr.—Nos.:—
77, 274, (513 1/7 30), 647, (808 1/7 30), (812 1/7 30), 985, (1012 1/7 30), 1121, 1146, (1147 1/7 30), 1162, 1193, 1201, (1288 1/7 30), 1309, 1344, 1366, (1508 1/7 30), (1524 1/1 30), (1570 1/7 30), 1666, 1834, (1893 1/7 30), 1956, (2019 1/7 30), 2089, 2136, 2137, 2217, 2313, 2419, (2427 1/7 30), (2442 1/7 30), (2460 1/7 30).

Letter B, 500 Kr.—No.:—
(553 1/7 30).

Letter C, 400 Kr.—Nos.:—
(262 1/7 30), (280 1/1 30), 788.

Letter D, 200 Kr.—Nos.:—
(69 1/1 30), (117 1/7 30).

Letter E, 50 Kr.—Nos.:—
(16 1/7 30), 49, (128 1/1 30), (151 1/1 30), (295 1/7 30), 389, (421 1/7 30).

4 Per CENT. SECOND SERIES.

Letter A, 2,000 Kr.—Nos.:—
27, (43 1/7 30), 322, 417, 458, 550, 973, 1029, 1064, (1206 1/7 30), 1336, 1455

Letter B, 500 Kr.—Nos.:—
(239 1/7 30), 335, 449, 482, 525

Letter C, 400 Kr.—Nos.:—
139, 492

Letter D, 200 Kr.—No.:—
124

4½ Per CENT. SECOND SERIES.

Letter A, 2,000 Kr.—Nos.:—
844, 916, 1393, (1462 1/1 30), 1598, 2348, 2658, 2850, 3682, (3926 1/7 30), 4090, 4209, (4383 1/7 30), 4912, 5862, 6080, 6133

Letter B, 500 Kr.—Nos.:—
424, 425, (628 1/7 30), 1370, 1663

Letter C, 400 Kr.—Nos.:—
111, 482, (575 1/7 30)

Letter D, 200 Kr.—No.:—
63

4½ Per CENT. THIRD SERIES.

Letter A, 2,000 Kr.—Nos.:—
250, 571, 915, 1109, 2197, 3412, (4830 1/7 30), 5734, 5813, 6668, 6885, 7206, 8200, 8464, 8619, 8672, 9234, 9250, 9638, 9841, 9994, 10204, 10713, 11599, 11623, 11793

Letter B, 500 Kr.—Nos.:—
335, 1230, 1509

Letter C, 400 Kr.—No.:—
592

Letter E, 50 Kr.—Nos.:—
673, 685

Letter F, 1,000 Kr.—Nos.:—
35, 537, 843, 951, 1049, 2518

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 10th October, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—Unrivalled position for Residence or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent cooking; meeting by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 9d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting-room furniture; single, £78s.; double, £9; including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Gloucester-road Tube). (Western 1256.)

A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food.—Padd. 4230.

MARBLE ARCH.

A BACHELOR SUITE, will accommodate two; first class service; excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, Paddington 4688.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Rare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large double room available. Padd. 5858.

A Rare Minute Selfridge's.—Newly decorated and modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

STRATHALLAN.

A Rare Four Minutes' Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Flax. 8847.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Rare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food, cuisine, &c. Not run as boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and 2½ 6s. without luncheon.—Write Box F.1315, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square. 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English men; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, miniature golf; seamless and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds; 'bus and Tube to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Ealing-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautiful FURNISHED SUITE with private bath room in a lady's bright house, near Hyde Park; good cooking and service.—57, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8165.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephone; hot and cold water; baskets; gas fires.—23, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tels.: 3503 and 6021.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; central heating; excellent French cuisine; 2½gns.

A Comfortable HOME OFFERED SOLE PAYING GUEST; good food; constant hot water; 2gns. inclusive.—90, Granville-road, Finchley, N.12.

A DOUBLE ROOM; also single; bath; breakfast; gas fire; comfort; select house.—55, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.3.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water all rooms. Lifts. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for Parliamentary BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, hocks, and attendance 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

(continued)

THE MADRID.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—147, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

1-2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A HANDSOME SUITE of four reception rooms. GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS; box spring and hair beds; constant hot water. The great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table with good cooking and dainty service. South aspect. Heated day and night. Three minutes from three Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park. Special terms. Single £3 12s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d.; Double 6, 7, and 8 guineas. By the day from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3538. Illustrated Tariff.

A Lady and son offer a young gentleman a really pleasant, congenial HOME; terms moderate.—21, Redmond-road, Bedford Park

By Direction of Mrs. Alice Cowper.

WINDMILL, DUNTISBOURNE ABBOTTS, NEAR CIRENCESTER.

NINE MILES FROM KEMBLE JUNCTION.

A PERFECT COTSWOLD GEM,

comprising two reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two baths, excellent offices.

Garages for three.

Lovely gardens.

Central heating; electric light.

Modern Septic Tank drainage.

Delightful Cottage.

In all about

2¼ ACRES.

More land could be purchased.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the King's Head Hotel, Cirencester, on Monday, October 20th, at 4 p.m. (unless sold privately).

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester,

or the SOLICITORS, MESSRS. MULLINGS, ELLETT, and Co., CIRENCESTER.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HARRODS

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the heart of the Banking, Mercantile, and Shopping district, and close to the Houses of Parliament, Bank of Ireland, O'Connell Bridge, College Green, &c.

A FINE BUILDING SITE,

KNOWN AS NOS. 4 AND 5, WESTMORELAND-STREET AND NOS. 40, 41, 42, AND 43, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN,

with important frontages to both thoroughfares, and having an

AREA OF OVER 17,200 SQ. FT.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A BLOCK OF OFFICES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, BANKING OR INSURANCE PREMISES.

Plan and details from the Sole Agents:—

HARRODS, LTD.,

Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 22)

CHESTERTON & SONS,

114, KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET, W.8. Western 1231-4.

KENSINGTON. £6,250. A semi-detached RESIDENCE, re-decorated and modernized throughout, with spacious and bright rooms, containing eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, complete domestic offices, lounge hall, immediate occupation. TRUST LEASE at a nominal ground-rent.

KENSINGTON. £5,500 OR NEAR OFFER. A fine class of detached modern type of RESIDENCE; beautifully fitted throughout, including parquet floors. RIGHT OF ACCESS TO DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. Containing eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room, and two other reception rooms; well-fitted domestic offices.

CAMPDEN HILL. £3,600. A compact and well-arranged RESIDENCE in a quiet situation, facing South, having six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge over 40 feet, and usual domestic offices. Unique Mews £12 per annum. VACANT POSSESSION.

Further particulars of the above and other Properties can be had of

CHESTERTON & SONS.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Available Autumn and Winter or Longer Periods.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Princes-gate	11	2	25	Close Park
Eaton-place	10	2	18/20	Garage
Belgrave-sq.	10	2	16	Garage
Rutland-gate	9/10	2	14	Quiet
Cadogan-gardens ..	9	2	12	Bargain
Draycott-place	7	2	12	Bargain
St. Leonards-terrace	6	1	10	Quiet
Chester-terrace	4	1	6	Pretty
Cadogan-square (off)	3	1	6	Pretty

ADAMS & WATTS,

24, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

£200 PER ANNUM, LINCOLN-STREET, S.W.3.—Charming remodernised BIJOU RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; lease 11½ years. Price only £2300.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

£140 PER ANNUM, OVINGTON-SQUARE, S.W.3.—ONE of these delightful RESIDENCES, comprising three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, modernized kitchen, &c. Immediate occupation for 13 years' lease only £1,900.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

£275 PER ANNUM. — MONTPELIER-ROW, S.W.7.—Charming remodernised BIJOU RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; parquet floors. No premium.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

REGENT'S PARK (South side).—A very attractive medium-sized HOUSE for DISPOSAL in one of the best terraces, in exceptionally good order and ready for immediate occupation; eight bed and dressing rooms, &c. Owner is willing to realize quickly, and is not asking fancy terms.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL R. CLARK and SON, 104a, New Cavendish-street, Portland 0026.

SEMI-DETACHED, low-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing gardens, near to Gloucester-road Station, comprising nine bed and dressing and bath room on second floor, three-room suite on first floor, domestic offices; independent hot water; partial central heating; parquet floors, &c. Good garden. PRICE £4,000 OR NEAR OFFER.—Apply to ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

TO be LET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Seven rooms, well furnished; plate, linen; 42 guineas per month.—Apply Sloane 5458 or Croydon 1030.

VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM BOYLE desires to LET his FURNISHED HOUSE, 46, ENNISMORE-GARDENS, for any period from 12 months.—Apply for particulars apply to his Agents:—

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0021.

66, AVENUE-ROAD, REGENTS PARK.—Commanding MODERN TOWN HOUSE, containing drawing room, 10 reception rooms, to be LET at £225; private family only.—Holmes, 53, Marlborough-hill, N.W.8.

Five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, &c.

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DRAKE and RUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SECLUDED OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

£250 PER ANNUM.—Lease of a very charming little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, with modern conveniences, artistically decorated.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860 and 1.

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GARAGE for 30 to 35 CARS. 50 yards from Grosvenor-street. Long lease. Rental basis, or monthly tenancy at reduced rent also offered.—Write Box A. O., care of Yarnold, 19, Regent-street, S.W.1.

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2 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS

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CHESTERFIELD COURT,

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FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.

The furnishings are quaint and modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, central heating in every room, valeting and light; 4½ to double flats £10 10s., weekly. Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

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A Bright and really Charming MANSION FLAT, in modern block, attractive approach; two of beautiful grounds and tennis court; four beds., dressing room, lounge, dining room, model offices. LOW RENT.—Personally inspected by Sole Agents,

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WEST HAMPSTEAD (MET.) STATION, N.W.6. Maida Vale 6101-2.

FOR THE CHOICEST

AVAILABLE FLATS

in

HAMPSTEAD,

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IN MODERN BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS.

A Luxurious FLAT, equipped with all conveniences, including central heating, constant hot water, &c. Lease 7 years. Rent £450 P.A. INCLUSIVE. Three bedrooms, two baths, and usual offices.—Apply WARDEN and GILLOW, Ltd., 164, Oxford-street, W.1.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN

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HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.

THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, SECLUDED SITTING ROOM, CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, PARQUET FLOORS, LIFTS, TELEPHONES, &c.

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THE LAST REMAINING FLAT in a building nearing completion; two large bed rooms, reception, bath room, and kitchen.—

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33, ECCLESTON-SQUARE.—Two large entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; oak panelling, parquet flooring; constant hot water; resident porter. Rent £360 inclusive. Open to view.

74, MOUNT-STREET.—Three entertaining, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath; resident porter; constant hot water. Rent £220 per annum inclusive. Open to view. Phone, Franklin 6056.

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LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED NEW FLATS.

"REGINA COURT," FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, N.W.3.

Ten minutes' walk from Town, in quiet position, close to Heath and stations; artistically planned; replete with all modern conveniences; passenger lift; refrigerator; lock-up court; finished to suit tenant's reasonable requirements.

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The accommodation of London's Finest Bachelor Flats (18 minutes Waterloo) meets the acme of comfort and convenience for the sportsman and professional man or woman. Ranelagh, Roehampton, Hurst Park, Kempton, Sandown Parks, numerous golf courses are near, as also the Rowing, Rugby, and Tennis centres. Valeting, optional domestic service, optional restaurant, guest rooms, constant hot water, 50 gns. weekly. The beauties and freedom from rates are among the benefits to be had from the low inclusive rentals. Call or write for brochure at once to Surbiton Court, St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton, Surrey. 'Phone: Elmbridge 2580.

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Furnished and Unfurnished, self-contained. High-class catering at moderate charges. Lifts. Night and day porters.

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Cuisine à la carte.

For short or long stay.

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No extras.

Utmost comfort and conveniences.

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CHARMING SMALL FLAT on the third floor, comprising two bed rooms, bath room, panelled sitting room, and kitchenette, to be LET on Lease for a term of about 10 years at the low rental of £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. Further details of the Sole Agents,

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ENNISMORE GARDENS.—Excellent FLAT, facing South, and comprising six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. Lease also for Disposal.

ONLY 12 GNS. P.W.

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A MANSION FLAT, WITH SOUTH ASPECT, adjoining

GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

in a luxurious modern building, with central heating and constant hot water; beautifully decorated.

Four bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual domestic offices.

LOW RENT, £640 per annum, INCLUDING RATES.

Greatly reduced premium for 4, 5, or 12 years' Lease.

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Three minutes from park-lane.

Charming FLAT, fourth floor (lift), facing South, three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, fine lounge hall, entrance hall, model offices, constant hot water, resident housekeeper, passenger lift, central heating in all bed rooms, oak floors, marble bath rooms, tiled offices.

LEASE OF FLAT FROM £550 PER ANNUM.

Reasonable premiums for advantageous leases.

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VERY OPEN AND LIGHT.

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A REAL OPPORTUNITY.

Lease granted and rent fixed 18 years ago.

KENSINGTON-COURT, W.—The fair wear and tear **£220** P.A. Lease having eight years unexpired to be assigned for a nominal sum of £350; four bed rooms, hall, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; lifts and porters.—Sole Agents,

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WITH DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (almost adjoining South side).—The last remaining FLAT in a large new building to be LET at a moderate inclusive rent, without premium; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; panelling, new decorations, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Phone, Western 3424.

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OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect, SUN all day.

MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE. Unfurnished; imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water; lounge hall, large dining and double drawing; seven bed, one dressing, two bath, Glos servants' bath. Rent £595. Premium. Bargain.—PELL, Wardour Lodge, Sunningdale.

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MANSION FLAT to be LET in central position, Kensington.—Ground Floor; four bed rooms, including maid's, two large reception rooms, and usual offices. Term two years from September 29th, 1930, and rent £235 per annum. Fixtures £50, optional. Vacant 23d October. Rent free until Christmas.—Apply HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

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Passenger lift and every modern convenience.

No premium. Moderate inclusive rental.

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SELF-CONTAINED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; newly **£165** P.A. decorated; no premium; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen.—Sole Agents, DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,

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Telephone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

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STUDIO.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, FURNISHED; equipped for artist; top light; electric power, heat, private entrance, paved garden 4gns.; 10, Ifi-place, S.W.5. Write Box 81, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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TWO-ROOMED Unfurnished FLATS in first-class residential district; fitted basins; yearly tenancy; inclusive rent £90 to £120; 61, Holland Park-avenue; exceptional opportunity.—Apply 10.30 to 6.

HANS-CRESCENT. SERVICE FLATS.

TWO UNFURNISHED SUITES available with immediate possession; rental £400 per annum; constant hot water.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, KNIGHTS-BRIDGE.—Rent reduced, £410. Seven rooms, two w.c.s, bath room, kitchen.—Particulars from Sloane 5458 or Croydon 1030. View any time.

WELBECK-STREET, W.1.

WELBECK HOUSE.—Large lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.

FIRST-FLOOR FLAT.

£700 P.A. Two bed rooms, bath room, dining room, and usual offices. Long lease at low rental. Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents,

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WELL FURNISHED light BASEMENT FLAT; separate entrance, one sitting room, one bed room, kitchen, bathroom; suitable for business lady.—Flaxman 5692, or write Box E.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

NO PREMIUM.

WEST KENSINGTON.—An exceptionally attractive CORNER MANSION FLAT; four **£225** P.A. bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; strongly recommended.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FURNISHED FROM OCTOBER.

WESTMINSTER.—Charming FLAT with four bed and bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent 10gns. per week; mail left.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860 and 1.

£250 PER ANNUM. SMALL PREMIUM.

WESTMINSTER.—Delightful newly decorated FLAT; four bed, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; non-resident lease.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT. An unique opportunity to secure a beautifully situated Flat of three large rooms and bath room, overlooking River and Embankment Gardens. Available for immediate occupation. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 3180.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

£525. Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. PER ANNUM.—Lease of FLAT in de-lightful position, quite close to the gardens.—Agents,

DRAKE and RUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

Exceptional chance.

£145. Five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, &c. —Unusually spacious FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE, overlooking and with use of gardens. Easy terms can be arranged.—Sole Agents, DRAKE and RUCK,

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£122 PER ANNUM. — SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, Hall and Top (four rooms, bath, kitchen).—29, Hogarth-road (minute Earl's Court Tube). Park 3661.

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CLIFTON (two hours London), overlooking Avon Gorge, Downs.—Beautifully SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS with one, two, or three bed rooms, sitting and bath rooms.—St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. B.A.O. A.A.

EASTBOURNE.—Attractive MAISONNETTE, close to St. Dunstan's Park; well furnished; telephone; sunny large sitting room with sea views, dining room, four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; available now for winter, or January, for three months.—Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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FOLKESTONE, CASTLE HILL-AVENUE.—FURNISHED SUITE to be LET for (or months' own bath room; moderate rental.—"B.," Norman's Library, Folkestone.

HOVE, PALMEIRA-SQUARE.—FURNISHED FLAT to be let; reception, two bed rooms; gas circulator for kitchen and bath; room to two minutes sea. Rent 2½gns. a week.—Owner on 3d, Grosvenor-mansions, W.C.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA.—Small, excellent FLAT; 25s. weekly; clean; suit person desiring to economize.—Write Box M.222, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

WANTED, a FOURTH FLOOR FLAT, Unfurnished, in Chesterfield Gardens or East side; four bed, two sitting rooms.—Write Box 7740, The Times, 42, Wellington-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ROEHAMPTON CLUB (near).

In a delightful position on gravel soil, immediately facing the Common and close Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common, &c.

AN IMPORTANT detached RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of nearly TWO ACRES; seven-eight bed rooms (some with lavatory basins), two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, &c.; central heating throughout; independent hot water; garage three cars. PRICE only £3,650.—Sole Agents,

HOUGHTONS of RICHMOND,

Adjoining Railway Stations. Tels., Richmond 3141 (four lines), and at Kew Gardens and Putney.

FINCHLEY (Church End, N.3).—Just off main road to Golders Green, and beautifully travelling facilities to the City, to be LET on Lease for a term of about 10 years at the low rental of £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. Further details of the Sole Agents,

EIGHT MINUTES GOLDERS GREEN TUBE.

JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

KENSINGTON.—TO BE LET, Attractive self-contained SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, lounge sitting room and bath. Will be newly decorated. Constant hot water. Nominal service charge. Rent £140 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents,

MASON and MASON,

24a, Kensington High-street, W.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

FORCED SALE. ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Delightful MODERN detached FREEHOLD; six beds, dressing, bath, spacious hall, cloak room, three reception; all services; ½ acre, tennis; detached garage; gravel road made.—"L.," 34, Broadway, Bromley.

A CHARMING TUDOR REPRODUCTION.

Absolutely up-to-date in every detail.

PUTNEY.

Near Heath, Roehampton, and Ranelagh.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a most attractive oak half-timbered RESIDENCE, exceptionally well-built, and designed throughout under supervision of a competent architect for owner's occupation.

TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Hall.	*Five beds.*	*Model offices.*
Two reception.	*Bath.*	*Lobby.*

Oak panelling and beamed ceilings; central heating.

Sunk garden, space for tennis, fruit trees, motor house.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.45024.)

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS.—For the best selection of well-built labour-saving HOUSES, three-six bed rooms, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES, £950 to £2,500. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. FIELD and SON, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Or available for inspection.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Charming MODERN NON-BASEMENT main road RESIDENCE for SALE, close to the Tube and shops, within easy access of Golders Hill Park and Hampstead Heath; six good bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, well-fitted domestic offices; attractive garden; ground-rent £3.250.—Apply LESLIE RAYMOND, Estate Office, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 1601 (3 lines).

HENDON.—Semi-detached; small garden; three bed rooms, two receptions, kitchen, bath room; £78 per annum.—Sole Agents, GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM ON RICHMOND HILL.

The type of Residence much in demand.

MODERN RESIDENCE on TWO FLOORS ONLY; four excellent bed rooms, two reception rooms, good garden; garage; matured garden. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,650.

HOUGHTONS of RICHMOND,

Adjoining Railway Stations. Tels., Richmond 3141 (4 lines). And at Kew Gardens and Putney.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

TO WIND UP ESTATE.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—Well-known FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of importance in commanding situation with magnificent views, for family occupation, or eminently suitable for executive purposes, nursing institution, residential hotel, convalescent home, &c.; contains 20 bed and dressing rooms, winter garden, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices; superior appointments, labour-saving equipment; in perfect repair; ¾ of an Acre of picturesque grounds. PRICE £2,650, or offer.—Apply Messrs. H. L. RICHARDSON, F.A.I., 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN AT FURLEY.

FREEHOLD.

PRE-WAR Architect Built HOUSE in best part of Furley for quick SALE; five-six bed rooms, two reception rooms, panelled lounge hall, and good offices; beautiful matured garden (with ornamental pond) of nearly two Acres. An owners going abroad; certain furniture for sale for disposal. Inspected and highly recommended.—"Edelweiss," 27, Furze-lane, Purley, Surrey.

PURLEY.—A unique position and only seven minutes' station. Well-built pre-War RESIDENCE with fine views; three bed, bath, two reception, usual rooms, and brick garage. Only £2,100 FREEHOLD.—ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, Purley.

SYDENHAM; open position overlooking Park.—Detached double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Good garden. Lease about 54 years. Ground-rent £17. PRICE £1,250.—Write Box M.215, The Times, E.C.4.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD, &c.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

WIMBLEDON (adjoining Common); gravel soil; favourite position.—Attractive detached RESIDENCE; seven bed, dressing, two baths, three reception, garage; garden, gravel soil; long lease. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,650. Extra garden at rear available.—CROSS and PRIOR, 34, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON.—Exceptional opportunity. FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE, double-fronted LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, high select position, beautiful views; four bed, tiled bath, dining room (21ft. by 11ft.), drawing room, offices; delightful garden; garage space.—Pearson, Meadow View, Worcester Park, Malden 0072.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HOUSES IN SURREY.

FREEHOLDS WITH POSSESSION.

HOLMWOOD.

In the beautiful Leith Hill District, about a mile from the station and 4½ miles from Dorking.

MINIATURE FREEHOLD.

VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE; beautiful situation; high ground; South aspect; grand views; lounge hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, three baths, good offices; garage, stabling, cottages, &c.; lovely grounds, 16 ACRES.—Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., High-street, Dorking. Tele. 185.

FAIRMILE COMMON, COBHAM.

16 miles from London, in most absolutely secluded from all traffic nuisances.

A Choice FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in a delightful position with a wonderful outlook and its amenities unimpaired and secured; nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, an excellent suite of reception rooms; lodge, flat; ample garages, &c.; beautifully timbered grounds of nearly SEVEN ACRES.—Particulars from S

Telephone: Regent 7600. Telegram: "Selanet, Piccy, London." Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE

In a wonderful position over 400ft. above sea level enjoying a lovely view, and occupying an absolutely secluded and unspoilt position under 12 miles of Charing Cross.

FOR SALE.

This beautifully planned House approached by a drive and containing:—

Lounge 14ft. by 12ft., lounge sitting room 22ft. by 15ft., dining room 20ft. by 15ft., billiard or music room 24ft. by 19ft., nine bed rooms, two well fitted bath rooms, maid's sitting room.

Company's Main Services.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

SECOND GARAGE.

South aspect. Golf.

FINELY MATURED GROUNDS.

Tennis lawn, rock garden and other lawns, rose, flower and kitchen gardens, in all about

3 ACRES.

THE WHOLE PLACE IS IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS:—

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.499.)

MID-SUSSEX

In an unspoiled part within an easy motor run of Haywards Heath and Horsham, on the outskirts of a picturesque village.

Position high, secluded, with a pretty view.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM HUNT.

FOR SALE.

This choice STONE-BUILT HOUSE, *in the occupation of the present family for many years.*

Carriage drive with lodge. Lounge 35ft. by 24ft., drawing room 25ft. by 17ft., dining room, 21ft. by 17ft., smoking room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.

Electric light. Independent boiler. Main drainage. Central heating.

Excellent STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE, INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, tennis lawn, woodland walk, walled kitchen garden, three paddocks, in all about

16 ACRES.

OFFERED AT THE STRICTLY MODERATE PRICE OF £7,500.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. CUBITT and WEST, London-road, Dorking; and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41386.)

HERTS, NEAR ST. ALBANS

ABOUT 400ft. UP. IDEAL POSITION WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, RECENTLY IMPROVED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.

Away from all main roads in a delightfully quiet yet convenient position.

Pretty entrance hall, drawing room, smoking room and dining room, all opening to wide paved terrace and loggia.

Seven family and three servants' rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, man's bed room, and offices.

Electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Modern drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE, and COTTAGE.

VERY PRETTY GARDENS, with hard and grass tennis courts, lawns, paved walks, rose gardens, orchard, and large paddock, in all about

SIX ACRES.

Extra land can be had. *Early possession if required.*

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.649.)

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR CITY MAN.

EAST CROYDON

In one of the best residential parts, 5 minutes' walk from station.

EXCELLENT SERVICE TO CITY AND WEST END.

FOR SALE, an extremely picturesque, LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, exceedingly well built and fitted throughout. Fine lounge hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Constant Hot Water Supply.

Excellent Garage. WELL-MATURED GROUNDS, tennis and croquet lawns, Kitchen Garden, Flower Gardens, in all about 1¼ Acre. INSPECTED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43819a.)

In a unique position on

HOLMWOOD COMMON.

Exceedingly quiet. Right away from traffic. About three miles Dorking North Station, with frequent service to City and West End.

FOR SALE, a picturesque COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on high ground, commanding beautiful views. South aspect; approached by semi-private road across common; four reception, eight bed rooms, bath; two garages, stabling.

Company's water. Central heating. Main drainage. Constant hot water.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED GROUNDS of ABOUT 1½ ACRE, fine old trees, tennis court, kitchen garden, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43853.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND WINCHESTER.

RURAL SITUATION. SOUTH ASPECT. 300 FEET UP. GRAVEL SOIL.

A most attractive old-world house of the long, low type. On two floors only and in first-rate order. Three large reception rooms, six good bed rooms, bath room, &c. Electric light, adequate water supply. Splendid outbuildings; spacious garage; stables; two picturesque cottages. Extremely pretty old-fashioned gardens and grounds with some fine old trees; walled kitchen garden and two paddocks.

4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,750.

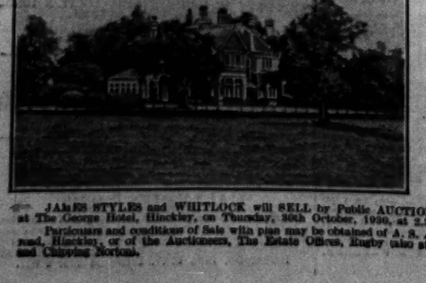
ECONOMICAL OF UPKEEP AND POSSESSING MANY CHARMING FEATURES.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel. Regent 6773.

A TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

UNIQUE SITUATION WHICH CAN NEVER BE SPOILED BY BUILDING.

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING A LOVELY OPEN COMMON. CLOSE TO BURNHAM BEECHES.



Bucks. 30 minutes from London.

Possessing a fascinating interior and completely modernized. Three reception rooms; five or six bed rooms; bath room. Panelling, beamed ceilings, and other characteristic features. Main electric light and water; garage. A peaceful and delightfully pretty old-world garden with plenty of trees. Easy reach of Burnham and Stoke Poges Golf Links, half-an-hour's rail from Paddington.

Freehold reduced to £3,000.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

REDUCED TO £4,250 WITH 3 ACRES.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL KENTISH SCENERY.

30 minutes from London. A dignified old Georgian residence facing south; 400ft. above sea level. Close to a pretty old-world village. Four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Main water. Own lighting, central heating. Garage. Stables, small farmery, three cottages. Beautiful old-world gardens with a profusion of trees. Remainder parklike meadowland.

WITH 50 ACRES £6,500, FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

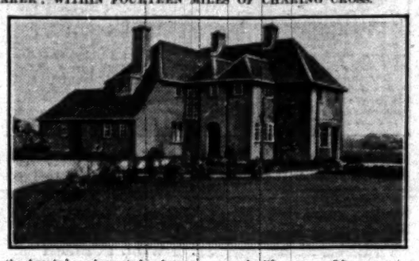
Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office West Byfleet.

HARRODS

SURREY HILLS.

PICKED POSITION IN RURAL SURROUNDINGS; CONVENIENT FOR WALTON HEATH—OTHER GOOD LINKS NEARER; WITHIN FOURTEEN MILES OF CHARING CROSS.

SMALL ARTISTIC HOUSE OF MERIT.



In a beautiful position, on high ground commanding good views, well back from a quiet road and away from traffic. Unusually well-built and in first-class order throughout. Every modern convenience. Entrance hall with cloak-room (hot and cold), three reception, four bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins hot and cold), tiled bath room, and exceptionally attractive offices.

Co.'s water, gas, electric light; telephone; radiators. INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. Kitchen garden and orchard, in all about three acres. Brick-built garage with room over.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

An exceptional property which the Agents have inspected and can recommend with every confidence.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CIRENCESTER & MALMESBURY.

HUNTING with the V.W.H. PACKS, DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S, COTSWOLD. Trout fishing. Polo and Golf.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, amidst delightful surroundings, about three miles from the main line Station and 90 minutes from Town.

Lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.

Electric light; central heating; telephone; plentiful water supply; septic tank drainage; stabling; garages; fine stud buildings; five cottages.

GARDENS and GROUNDS, laid to great advantage, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchards, six paddocks, well-watered pasture land.

IN ALL ABOUT 68 ACRES.

LOW PRICE FOR A QUICK SALE. WOULD SELL WITH LESS LAND.

Recommended by the Agents. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH DOWNS, HOVE.

High up. Perfect Order. Fine Views.

VERY ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE in the TUDOR STYLE, occupying a choice position, ¾ mile from the Station and 1½ mile from the Sea.

Lounge hall, two or three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.

Electric light and power. Central heating. Company's gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Oak floors.

Large garage. Loggia. Outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN, with lawn, crazy paving, terrace, rose beds, rock garden, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,000, or near offer.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"UPLANDS," KENLEY, ON THE FRINGE OF SURREY HILLS.

500ft. up. Uninterrupted Views. 30 minutes from Town. Secluded position, rural surroundings.

Charming easily worked FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, cloak room, three reception, billiard room, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; electric light, independent hot water supply; fine garage; delightful inexpensive garden, full-size tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, two kitchen gardens, orchard and copse.

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

For SALE Privately at a low price, if unsold Auction October 21st.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BERKS & SURREY BORDERS.

Amid pretty country, nearly 300ft. up, with delightful views, 1½ mile station, four miles Bracknell, 11 miles Reading.

ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in excellent order.

Entrance hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.

Electric light, central heating, co.'s water, domestic hot water supply.

'Phone; garage; outhouses; choice gardens delightfully displayed, and valuable paddock, in all about

SIX ACRES.

£2,600 FOR QUICK SALE.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PUTNEY PARK.

Close to Tennis Club, Roehampton Club, Putney Heath, Barnes and Wimbledon Commons.

CHOICE COMPACT RESIDENCE, quiet, convenient position. Fine hall, cloak room, three good reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, billiard room or bed room, bath room, complete offices.

Electric light. Garage. Pretty well-stocked garden.

LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOODWOOD AND MIDHURST.

AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN.

£6,250 WITH 40 ACRES.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, music room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices; telephone, gas, central heating, good water, modern drainage; garage; cottage, useful outbuildings.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

inexpensive to maintain, with two tennis courts, kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, rare flowering shrubs, woodlands, &c., in all 40 ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

On the Summit of the Hill, commanding the views.

COMPACT DETACHED NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

In well-timbered grounds. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, complete offices; co.'s electric light and power, gas, and water, main drainage; garage; shady lawn, terraces, flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens, about

THREE-QUARTERS ACRE.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE. VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT UNFURNISHED ONLY £132 P.A.

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SURREY WOODLANDS. 21 MILES FROM LONDON.

A PICTURESQUE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

A charming, unspoiled situation on the slope of a hill with woodland views; convenient for several golf courses and outside the suburban area. Beautifully decorated and luxuriously appointed. Three spacious reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; model domestic offices. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Fitted wash-basins in principal bed rooms. Large garage with rooms over. Stables; generously timbered gardens and grounds. "Fernden" hard tennis court, ornamental lake and miniature park.

IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES.

Long lease available at moderate premium for extensive improvements.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

12 MILES FROM SUSSEX COAST.

OFFERED AT A SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED PRICE.

UNDULATING AND UNSPOILED COUNTRY. SOUTH ASPECT. 300 FEET UP.

A distinctly charming old-fashioned residence of the long, low style, in a very pretty setting. Restored and modernized in 1927. Three reception rooms, small study, oak beams, open fireplaces, and other interesting features, six bed rooms, two good bath rooms. All on two floors. Separate cottage for servants. Electric light, constant hot water service. Garage. Stables. Home farm with cottage and adequate buildings. Enchanting old-world gardens bounded by stream. Valuable orchards and excellent dairy farm attached; also a small area of woodland.

100 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,900.

Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CHOICE SITUATION. NEAR DORKING.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH VIEWS OF A DELIGHTFUL NATURE.

40 minutes London.

Surrey beauty spot. A substantially built modernized Residence with a very bright and cheerful interior. Comfortably planned with good-sized rooms. Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Main electric light, gas and water. General heating, fitted wash-basins in bed rooms, main drainage. Garage, sandy soil. Together with a distinctly attractive old fashioned Garden of about 1 Acre.

TEMPTING PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK.

Under instructions from the Executors of C. H. Aldridge, Esq., deceased.

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE BORDERS.

About one mile from Hinckley, four miles from Nuneaton, 16 miles from Coventry, and 14 miles from Leicester.

The desirable small RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, known as

SKETCHLEY HALL, HINCKLEY.

Comprising a modern Residence of convenient size containing hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 11 principal bed rooms, dressing room, four staff bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric light, central heating, main water and drainage. Well disposed gardens and pasture grounds. Excellent stabling, garage, three cottages, together with the PARKLANDS and PASTURES, in all about

94 ACRES.

JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK will SELL by Public AUCTION as a whole or in several lots at The George Hotel, Hinckley, on Thursday, 30th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars and conditions of Sale with plan may be obtained of A. S. Atkins, Esq., Solicitors, Station-road, Hinckley, or of the Auctioneers, The Estate Offices, Rugby (also at London, Oxford, Birmingham, and Chipping Norton).

BY DIRECTION OF H. C. KITHER, ESQ.

THE SPINNEYS, SEVENOAKS.

HALF-A-MILE FROM SEVENOAKS STATION.

Occupying a carefully selected site high up, with South aspect and absolutely safe from development. Erected by present owner for own occupation without regard to cost; finest possible construction and fittings; lounge hall 20ft. by 12ft., drawing room 25ft. 6in. by 18ft., dining room 18ft. by 14ft., five principal bed rooms (marble lavatory basins), beautifully fitted bath room, large double room for servants, electric light, gas, main water, central heating, &c.

Excellent modern cottage and garage.

The grounds are a feature, and comprise a series of broad terraces; tennis lawn. There are over 1,000 roses and 3,000 specimen trees and shrubs.

For SALE Privately or by Auction in November, at far below cost, with about 4½ ACRES (in one or three lots).

JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1, in conjunction with F. D. IBBETT and Co., Sevenoaks, Kent.

Phone: Grosvenor 1267 and 1582. Telegrams: Audaciously, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD

LIMPSFIELD COMMON. SANDY SOIL.

GRAND SOUTH VIEWS.

Oxted Station one mile. London 50 minutes.

HOME PLACE, LIMPSFIELD.

One of the most beautiful Houses in the Home Counties. Superbly placed on a Southern slope and magnificently fitted throughout, containing

Oak panelled lounge hall and three oak panelled reception rooms, sun lounge, Charles II. oak staircase, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Every modern convenience and comfort. Capital stabling, garages and farm buildings. Three Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, including hard and grass tennis courts, clipped yews, pergolas, kitchen and fruit gardens, and pasture-land, in all about

18 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m.

Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE.

LOVELY POSITION. ASHDOWN FOREST.

LYE GREEN HOUSE, WITHYHAM.

Commanding fine views. Charming RESIDENCE beautifully appointed throughout, recently entirely redecorated, on two floors.

Hall, three reception, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.

Every modern convenience, central heating, electric light, constant hot water. Garage (chauffeur's flat over). Gardener's cottage.

UNUSUALLY LOVELY GARDENS of old-world type, fine old yews, rose gardens, tennis lawn. Chain of ponds and unique rock and water garden, in all about

FOUR ACRES.

For SALE PRIVATELY, or by AUCTION, on Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

Solicitors:—Messrs. FIELD, ROSCOE and Co., 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Sole Agents:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2 Mount-street, W.1.

Beautifully placed, 300ft. up, on the outskirts of East Grinstead, about 1½ mile from the Station.

THE PERFECTLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD,

MILLFIELD, EAST GRINSTEAD,

approached by double drive, and containing hall, three reception rooms, five bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, and usual offices.

Cottage. Garage with room over.

Electric light, main water and drainage, central heating, constant hot water, telephone.

Most charming gardens with tennis and other lawns, hard court, rose garden with paved walks, herbaceous border, fruit and vegetable garden, having an area with the paddock of about 7½ acres.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSES.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

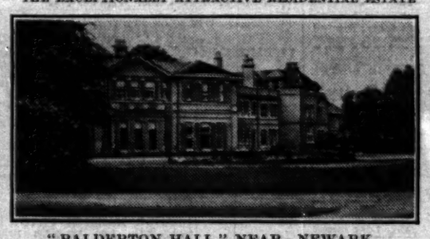
For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION on the 5th November next.—Full details from the Auctioneers,

CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NOTTS & LINCOLNSHIRE BORDERS.

Three miles from Newark Station (L.M.S., L.N.E.R.).

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE



"BALDERTON HALL," NEAR NEWARK,

comprising the perfectly appointed Residence, standing in a magnificently timbered park, approached by a drive, with Lodge at entrance.

CONTAINING hall, noble suite of four reception rooms, 12/13 bed rooms, three dressing rooms, four bath rooms. Every modern convenience, including electric light, central heating, constant hot water, Co.'s water. In first-rate order throughout, thousands having recently been expended.

TWO COTTAGES, LODGE, GARAGE, STABLING, FARMERY.

Beautiful gardens, with spreading lawns, two tennis courts, exceptionally fine collection of specimen trees and shrubs, herbaceous borders, rose garden, walled vegetable garden; with park and farm lands the area extends to about

254 ACRES.

For SALE by private treaty, or by Auction later.

Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS.

NEAR VILLAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM IRCHESTER AND 12 MILES FROM NORTHAMPTON.

HINWICK HALL, NEAR IRCHESTER.

The RESIDENCE, a beautiful old Tudor building, modernized and in faultless order, is approached by drive and contains lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 19 bed and dressing rooms, and up-to-date offices.

Stabling, garages, cottages, home farm and buildings. Exceptionally charming old-world pleasure grounds. With the Park and agricultural lands the total area is about

170 ACRES.

"A delightful home of which every part and parcel has been rightly contrived for use and lastingly ordered for beauty."

Hunting with the Oakley and Pytchley Packs. For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION later. Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE.

OWNER PREPARED TO SACRIFICE.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

Lovely position between Kendal and Windermere.

Close Main Line Station with express trains, on L.M.S. Railway between London, Carlisle, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Excellent stone-built RESIDENCE approached by drive with Lodge. Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage.

Garage for three cars. Stabling for five. Entrance Lodge. LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, about

9 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.

Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF THE BERKELEY VALE.

EASTWOOD PARK ESTATE, FALFIELD.

13 miles from Bristol and 20 miles from Gloucester and Bath.

FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, includes a noble RESIDENCE perfectly placed in a magnificently timbered park of 500 acres. Every modern convenience and comfort.

Approached by three long drives, and containing a handsome suite of reception rooms, billiard room, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and excellent offices. Every modern convenience and comfort.

Home and Pool Farms. Dower House. 12 Cottages. Excellent Stabling and Garages. Beautiful old grounds, with terraced and woodland walks. Tennis courts. Walled kitchen garden with range of glass.

The remainder of the property comprises park and farmlands, and valuable woodland, IN ALL about

475 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Monday, 27th October, at 2.30 p.m., as a whole or in seven lots. Solicitors:—Messrs. BURGES, SLOAN, WARRE and SCAMMELL, 11, Marsh-street, Bristol. Joint Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, and CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

The Valuable Contents will be SOLD on the Premises on the four following days. Catalogues of the Auctioneers as above.

HERTFORDSHIRE

"WELCOMBE," HARPENDEN.

Two minutes from Station. Express service to London in under 40 minutes.

THIS FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, approached by a courtyard, is in excellent order and beautifully fitted throughout. Lounge and inner halls, billiard and four reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices. Central heating. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Main drainage.

Excellent garages and stabling. Two capital Cottages. Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, comprising lovely old lawns for tennis, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland with

VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES. In all about

10 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION later. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. GRAY, PHILLIPS and Co., Harpenden, and CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

TAUNTON VALE.

PRICE £3,000.

Two miles from main line station and 11 miles from Taunton.

Attractive stone-built RESIDENCE on outskirts of a village, enjoying lovely views, entrance hall, three reception, and eight bed rooms, bath room, complete offices.

All modern conveniences.

Garages, Stabling and Cottage.

Delightful gardens and grounds

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

The Property of Mrs. Elinor Glyn.

WOLSEY'S SPRING, KINGSTON-HILL, SURREY.

SALE OF THE IMPORTANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH ANTIQUE FURNISHINGS, including examples of the

LOUIS XIV., LOUIS XV., and LOUIS XVI., CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON PERIODS.

Being the whole of the Valuable Contents, which Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21st and 22nd, 1930, at 12 o'clock precisely each day. View day preceding. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By instructions from the Receiver.

"PARNHAM," BEAMINSTER, DORSET.

6½ miles from Crewkerne, 5½ miles Bridport.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE ANTIQUE AND MODERN

FURNITURE,

comprising some Rare Old Pieces of the Jacobean, Tudor, Chippendale, Queen Anne Periods.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF ABOUT 36 BED ROOMS.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND PASTELS.

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLE.

A COLLECTION OF OLD SPORTING AND OTHER PRINTS.

OLD PORCELAIN.

And Household Effects,

which Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE will SELL by AUCTION on the premises on Monday, November 3rd and four following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day. May be viewed on Friday and Saturday, October 31st and November 1st, 1930, from 10 o'clock till 4, and catalogues, 1s. each, obtained from the Auctioneers' offices, 2, Mount-street, London, W.1.

By instructions from Edgar Watts, Esq.

The VALUABLE ANTIQUE CONTENTS of

"EASTWOOD PARK," FALFIELD.

13 miles from Bristol, 20 miles Bath.

FINE ANTIQUE ENGLISH FURNITURE including EXAMPLES of the

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A 40 H.P. LANCHESTER LIMOUSINE, and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, and Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the Premises on Tuesday, the 28th October, and three following days, at 12 o'clock each day. May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, the 25th and 27th October, and illustrated catalogues, 1s. each, obtained from Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1, and from Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

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THREE MILES SOUTH OF GUILDFORD.

IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

OVER £10,000 HAS BEEN SPENT ON THE PROPERTY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND IT IS IN PERFECT ORDER.

The Mansion is approached by two drives, and contains:—

Suite of reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, central heating, electric light, excellent water supply.

The terrace in front of the house overlooks the gardens and parklands with a very fine view over undulating well-wooded country. Terraced gardens, flower gardens, tennis lawns, excellent kitchen gardens.

LAKE OF 6½ ACRES, PROVIDING SHOOTING AND FISHING.

Garage, stabling, gardener's and chauffeur's cottage, bailiff's house, and model farm buildings.

THE WHOLE ESTATE EXTENDS TO ABOUT 250 ACRES WITH SOME VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS A WHOLE, OR THE HOUSE AND ABOUT 60 ACRES WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

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ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE THAMES-SIDE HOUSES.

ON A DELIGHTFUL BACKWATER. HOUSE STANDS WELL UP.

A RIVER FRONTAGE OF OVER HALF A MILE.

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,

COMMANDS DELIGHTFUL WESTERLY VIEWS,

and contains entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Model offices. Company's water. Electric light and gas.

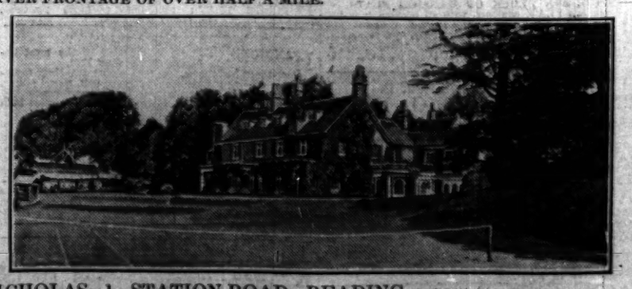
FOUR COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS

slope to the backwater and river, to which they enjoy a frontage of half a mile, together with a heavily timbered island, and extend to about

13½ ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS,



MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

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